THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

[JANUARY 10, 1846.

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 166.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845. [Sixpence.
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PUBLIC WEALTH AND PUBLIC WORKS.

"We have thrown away one of the finest sites in Europe," is the acknowledgment very recently made by Sir Robert Peel of the architectural meanness of that national disgrace, the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. The Premier spoke of some alterations which, he said, "might," perhaps, diminish its deformity; but the defects are beyond the reach of amendment: the whole structure is a failure, and, except total demolition and reconstruction, there is nothing, or so little that it is next to nothing, to be done with it. We should be afraid, too, if the improvements were trusted to the Government, or those the Government allows to mismanage this department, they would rather tend to make a bad matter worse. We look at the present, and cease to wonder at the past; what is being done now is done as badly as that which preceded it; the taste that could approve Fountains like dumb-waiters is not likely to soar much above Turrets like pepper-boxes. Well may Sir Robert Peel regret this throwing away "of the finest site in Europe;" looking at the Column, stunted of its proper height from fear or niggardliness, or perhaps a mixture of both, though there were no good reasons for either—the Fountains, which look like magnified squirts set on end in a cistern—and the National Gallery, which, to its external meanness, adds total unfitness for its purposes in all the internal arrangements—the Head of her Majesty's Government may well deplore the results of that carelessness and want of taste which make England the laughing-stock of Foreign nations in nearly all cases in which the Executive interferes in superintending public improvements.

But why, if Sir Robert Peel is so alive to the defects of these works, did he not speak the "word in season" that would have gone far towards ensuring a very different result? Was it that he "was not regularly called in," and, therefore, would not give "an opinion? Certain we are that if men of such immense influence as those who are called to form our Governments of both parties, were to interfere on such points—whether they are in office or out—they could do a great deal of good. Would Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell have allowed such a frittering away of money, had the works been at their own expense? Not for a moment. Then is it too much for the people, whom they are supposed to lead—or to wish to lead—to expect that they should interpose, in some degree, to protect them against the deplorable effects of parsimony, for which the public is never grateful, and the tasteless expenditure of the little appropriated to such improvements? "A blunder in stone and mortar" is not to be rectified, and the regret expressed after it is perpetrated, comes too late to be useful.

We allude to this subject because it is connected with that portion of the duty of a Government, which, in this country, no matter what party may be in power, is more inefficiently discharged than in any country in Europe. It has been brought under notice again by the recent motion of Mr. Wyse in the House of Commons; and though his object refers rather to the preservation of our historical and ecclesiastical antiquities than to the improvement of the system pursued by those who have the present management of our public works, still the utter indifference of our Legislators to anything but party contests or individual controversies, in which party interests may be involved, is the great cause of the deficiency of the Government in matters relating to Art generally, whether ancient or modern; it is this indifference which Mr. Wyse has frequently made very able attempts to awaken, and, we are willing to hope, with increasing success. For instance, it is something gained to find the Premier acknowledging the mischief that has been done in one case; it is the first step towards improvement for the future. With that negative consolation, we drop this part of the question, and turn to the other, which has great interest, though of a different kind—the preservation of our monuments of Antiquity, and the establishment of some museum for a collection of specimens of national Art.

Mr. Wyse, in his speech, gave a striking sketch of the destruction that has fallen on the beautiful monuments of antiquity, both in France and England. Here, the religious zeal of the Puritans—in France, the revolutionary fanaticism that took the form of hatred of all things connected with the Church or Monarchy, have swept away much that can never be restored. But the Vandalism of more modern times has, in England, been almost as mischievous. Many a sad destruction of gems of architectural skill may be traced to the labours recorded in the inscription that tells how such a church was "repaired and beautified" under the direction of the farmers or tradesmen who chanced to be churchwardens—well-intentioned, but utterly ignorant of what they were doing.

It is only lately that the Church itself has began to interest itself in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Decoration, and the effects are visible, rather in the improvement of the style of new fabrics, than the rescuing of our old specimens from decay. The finest restoration of an ancient church, as well remarked by a modern writer, is not the work of the Clergy, but of men of a pre-eminently worldly calling—the Lawyers of the Temple.

It is to inculcate a feeling for, and a knowledge of, National Art, as developed from the earliest ages down to the present time, that the Government is urged by Mr. Wyse to imitate the example of France, and found a Museum, in which a properly classified series of specimens of each age might be deposited, and, in connexion with it, to establish a commission, charged with the duty of preserving the historical monuments of the country from needless and wanton destruction, by seeing that the ruins of abbeys and halls, the tokens of the skill and wealth of our ancestors, are not used for quarries, as the Turks are said to have applied the ruins of the Greek temples—cutting their pillars up into millstones, and burning their marble for lime—for things quite as barbarous have been done in England, which is considered a highly civilised country. The proposition is of course rejected, with all the Parliamentary courtesies in which total indifference disguises itself, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who bristles up as the defender of the public purse, whenever a demand is made on it for a purpose in which the people have an actual interest. Then the State is bankrupt, and has nothing to give. Better streets, improved buildings, more ventilation and drainage—for all these no money can be spared; to begin a public work, to carry it on generously and with credit, nay, even to finish it when begun—these things are impossible. Public walks and gardens, for the health and recreation of the pent-up denizens of the "million-peopled" cities and towns of the kingdom, are things scarcely to be thought of—the nation is poor, and must be economical.* Yet it is marvellous what sums can be poured out for

* We are even behind Spain in this respect. In "Cook's Sketches in Spain," we find this passage:—"There are steps taken in every part to keep up and augment those most useful appendages to large cities, the *paseos*, or public walks. There is scarcely a place where additions or new plans are not carrying on, amid all the distresses of the times. And what is done is executed with a degree of taste, combined with grandeur and solidity, which are admirable and peculiar to the country. A failure or badly-executed plan is never seen; and the public have the full benefit of everything that is done." Yet at the time this was written the Government of Spain was bankrupt and the country ravaged by a civil war!

STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY COUNT D'ORSAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

any purpose the Government chooses to think necessary. Millions are wasted in an Affghan war to purchase disgrace and disaster, but ill redeemed; millions more are sunk in a contest with the Ameers of Scinde, and more millions still were ready to have been spent in a squabble about Oregon, a region that, it seems, cannot support even the few emigrants who have ventured on its bleak barrenness. For all these purposes it becomes a duty to be extravagant; for social improvement, for the encouragement of art, for the patronage of literature, the same Government cannot find any funds at all adequate; when an object is generous or magnificent, it cannot be attained. Now, as the money is the people's, we cannot see why Governments should be so reluctant to spend it for purposes of which the people would approve. Half a million properly bestowed, would produce a visible result, showing the nation something in exchange for it far better than a return of killed and wounded. But the art of using wealth at home is one our Governments have yet to learn; they are all skilled enough in raising it—there is no want of new taxes, no very great disposition to remit old ones; but they have no notion that national wealth can be better spent than in gunpowder. Hence the failures of public works, partly from needless parsimony, partly from mismanagement of the little given; and hence the summary dismissal of such a proposition as that of Mr. Wyse, which is nevertheless a good one, and will yet be carried into effect.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

The Statuette, of which we this week present our readers with an engraving, has been for some little time on inspection at Messrs. Howell and James's, in Regent-street, and has attracted considerable notice, no less from its high merit as a most beautiful work of art, than from the circumstance of its being the production of Count D'Orsay, who has thus given another proof of the almost marvellous versatility of his genius. Although not more than two feet in height, the statue scarcely deserves its diminutive appellation; since there is a dignity pervading the entire composition which forces the spectator entirely to lose sight of its comparatively small proportions; indeed the subject has been treated in a manner so singularly effective, and at the same time so purely artistic, that we opine no fitter or more imposing design could be selected for a colossal statue of "the hero of a hundred fights." It would command general admiration.

The Duke is represented as watching the progress of a battle. He holds the reins in both hands, which are in repose, although ready to be put in muscular action at an instant. In the right hand he also holds a telescope. The entire *pose* of the figure on the horse evinces consummate power of conception. The steed may be supposed to have become wearied with remaining for some in one position, and is straining his legs for ease, as he paws the ground with the off fore-one. This arrangement, whilst it is purely natural, assists the pyramidal outline of the composition. By the bending of the head another great effect is also gained—the animal becomes more spirited in the man: in no point can the statue be regarded so that the Duke does not at once rivet the attention, even immediately in front and below the figures. The likeness is admirably preserved; taken, of course, at the period of the most active campaigns in which his genius was concerned; and, we understand, the resemblance is highly extolled by all those who can readily call his features, at that time, to mind. But, perhaps, the greatest point of excellence in this performance is the talent which Count d'Orsay has shown in overcoming the ill effect, as regards elegance, usually produced by the costume of modern times. The Duke is here habited in his plain military undress frock and sash—the manner, by the way, in which all statues should be executed—and yet nothing can be more purely classical than the handling of the subject.

His Grace has expressed himself in terms of the highest admiration of the statue; and a cast from it, in silver, is nearly perfected for the gallery at Apsley House—as well as of the companion statue of Napoleon, also by Count d'Orsay, and which, our readers may remember, appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy two years ago.

We trust that means will be taken to place copies of this charming work of art within the reach of all who admire the genius displayed in its production, or the illustrious individual whose resemblance it so excellently produces.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Among the many assertions made by members of the *Chambre des Pairs*, in the matter of the Bibliothèque du Roi, the abstraction of a distinguished literateur that an autograph of Molière had disappeared, has excited much controversy in the salons. The assigned cause of its loss is that it must have been amongst the old papers consigned to be sold by the Minister in 1825. The fact is that the decision of 1829 authorised the sale, *after examination*, of parchments supposed to be valueless. The sale was effected by persons whose honour and probity are known to be above suspicion, and the signature of Molière could not have been confounded with writings "placed in the basket." It is asserted that four manuscripts bearing his signature were carefully placed in safety, and among these was the one alluded to by M. Lherbette. The Administration has determined to vindicate itself by all legal means. Things here are so intensely dull, that even this affair has tended to promote a slight diversion in the circles still left in society. I stated to you in my last letter, that the chief adherents of the Duc de Bourdeax had been arraigned for the distribution of political tracts and sums of money to produce recruits. The trial is now finished, and the verdict has been given against the *ancien regime*. The Duc des Cars, the Prince de Montmorency, the Chevalier de Lépenois et Charbonnier de la Guesmerie, have been condemned to pay severe fines, and to be imprisoned for one year; and that the society of which they were leading officers, Œuvre de Saint Louis, be considered illegal. The defendants have moved for a new trial in the Cour Royale.

Another religion has been started, which has gained several proselytes: faiths here are as plentiful as blackberries: no danger to true religion ever results from the various novel doctrines. A new apostle appeared last week; no wonderful event preceded his advent. His name is Jean Journet—his beard is short and curled, slightly strung with silver—his general appearance is striking—his dress is a brown gabardine; this imparts a dignified air, and should he fail in his present mission, he might make a very comfortable living by sitting as a model to artists. Owenism is the basis of the new creed, but there are, as usual with all new religions, still laws of

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Irish Banking Bill was read a third time and passed

GAME-LAWS.—The Earl of HARDWICKE intimated, on behalf of Lord DACRE, that it was not his intention to proceed this session with his Bill for altering the Game-laws.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for some returns relative to the coasting trade, with a view of calling the attention of the Government to the danger of that nursery for seamen being destroyed by the cheap rate at which coals might be carried by railways.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE said that, if the coasting trade were in danger, it must be very remote; and the returns would show that the coasting trade had increased. There was, however, no doubt that coals would be delivered in London at a cheaper rate, as railroads would increase new sources to be opened.—After a long discussion, the returns were granted.

The Gaming and Wagers Bill went through Committee; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The London and South Western (No. 1) Metropolitan Extension Railway Bill; the Erewash Valley Railway Bill (No. 2); the Irish Great Western Railway Bill; the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill; and the Glasgow Junction Railway Bill.

COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.—LORD LINCOLN having moved the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved as an amendment that the house should go into Committee on the bill that day three months. Mr. HUME opposed the bill on the ground that it was an invasion of the rights of the poor. A long discussion ensued, and LORD LINCOLN, in reply, argued that the bill protected rather than infringed the rights of the poor. A division took place, and the house resolved, by 121 to 11 to go into Committee on the bill. The discussion in Committee occupied the remainder of the night. Nothing of importance occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place until a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

NEW WRITS.—A new writ has been moved for the borough of Abingdon, vacant by the acceptance of Sir F. Thesiger of the office of her Majesty's Attorney General. Also for the city of Exeter, in consequence of the death of Sir William Follett, late Attorney-General.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Scottish Midland Junction Railway; Cockermouth and Workington Railway; Wear Valley Railway; Edinburgh and Northern Railway (No. 2); Middlesborough and Redcar Railway; Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway; Newport and Pontypool Railway; Preston and Wyre Railway Branches; London and South Western Railway (No. 2); the Runcorn and Preston Brook Railway; and the Irish Great Western Railway.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES BILL.—This bill has been read a second time.

DOG STEALING BILL.—This bill has been read a third time and passed.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—A Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into an allegation to the effect that an officer of the Board of Ordnance had corruptly used the influence of his office in regard to the disposal of some shares in the South Eastern Railway

PROPERTY INVESTED IN RAILWAYS.—An interesting Return has been published of the amount of property invested in Railways. There are no less than 5100 names of persons who are supposed to have subscribed £2000 or more. The aggregate sum subscribed by these persons amounts to £61,603,707. The average is, consequently, about £10,000 for each. This is correct to the nearest hundred pounds. The subscribing to such large subscriptions are invariably made up of several sums subscribed to different railways. Thus, the largest sum in the list standing opposite one name is £670,300 (Francis Mills, Esq.); but the amount of thirteen subscriptions to different railways, varying in amount from £8900 to £287,400. It is to be remarked, that many of the men whose names are put down for large sums are the representatives of smaller ones supposed to have subscribed £2000 or more. The aggregate sum subscribed by these persons amounts to £61,603,707. The average is, consequently, about £10,000 for each. This is correct to the nearest hundred pounds. The subscribing to such large subscriptions are invariably made up of several sums subscribed to different railways. Thus, the largest sum in the list standing opposite one name is £670,300 (Francis Mills, Esq.); but the amount of thirteen subscriptions to different railways, varying in amount from £8900 to £287,400. It is to be remarked, that many of the men whose names are put down for large sums are the representatives of smaller ones supposed to have subscribed £2000 or more. The aggregate sum subscribed by these persons amounts to £61,603,707. The average is, consequently, about £10,000 for each. This is correct to the nearest hundred pounds. The subscribing to such large subscriptions are invariably made up of several sums subscribed

ST. ROCKS, QUEBEC, AFTER THE LATE FIRE.—SKETCHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

and the investment of their savings. Many knelt in prayer to the Great Disposer of Events, seeking his protection and succour, and as the clergy passed, rows of humbled and desolate beings fell at their feet, craving their blessing.

The writer of a letter from Quebec, in the *Montreal Track*, says:—"I rode this morning through the ruined suburbs—a sight mastering all description. A vast tract of land, with standing walls and chimneys only to be seen. Upwards of twelve hundred houses are supposed to have been burnt, and the estates of these are not only houseless but pennyless too. All the space (including the Queen's wood-yard and St. Paul's Market) burnt eighteen years ago, has been again laid in ruins."

One of our own Correspondents writes from Battlefield:—"Unfortunate Quebec has been visited with a sad calamity. St. Rock's Suburb, which had gone a-head so enormously, is now a solitary plain, reduced to ashes, with nothing remaining except the chimneys."

To another Correspondent we are indebted for the annexed sketch of the scene of desolation, it was taken by W. S. Sewell, Esq., Sheriff of Quebec.

OPENING OF THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT.

On Tuesday week (the 24th ult., St. John's Day) the Monument lately erected to Major General Sir Robert Gillespie, at Comber (his native town), in the county of Down, was opened, with a very interesting ceremony. It may be necessary to explain that the first intimation of erecting a Memorial to this eminent officer was warmly received and responded to by the Marquises of Londonderry and Downshire, Lord Castlereagh, and the leading nobility and gentry of the county of Down, of which Gillespie was a native a splendid array of whom not only subscribed handsomely, but agreed to become patrons. None, however, took up the project more warmly and enthusiastically than the Military Secretary, Col. Elliot Cairnes, K.H., to whose indefatigable exertions its completion is mainly attributable. Great attention has also been manifested by Percy Boyd, Esq., Civil Secretary, and by the Treasurers, the Rev. R. F. Jex Blake, and John Andrews, Esq., J.P., the respected agent of the Noble Marquis in whose estate Comber is situated, and which can now boast of a specimen of artistic skill and taste not inferior to that displayed in any town in the province. The Masonic body, of which the late General Gillespie was a member, had, both in this country and elsewhere, extended their patronage and assistance in forwarding this tribute to the memory of their brother.

After the examination of various designs, the Committee decided in favour of that of Mr. Johnston, of Belfast, and which, now when finished, fully bears out the sound judgment and good taste evinced by the Committee in their selection. The Monument itself is a beautiful Grecian pillar, fifty-five feet high, tastefully divided into compartments, on each of which is sculptured a representation of one of the principal scenes of Gillespie's brilliant career, and surmounted by a statue of the hero himself, standing in a graceful attitude, with his sword in his right hand. On the one side of the monument, near the base, is the following inscription:—

"Robert Rollo Gillespie, Major-General, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, born at Comber, A.D. 1766, after a brief but glorious career, fell in battle, before the fortress of Kalinga, on the 31st of October, 1814. His last words were—'One shot more for the honour of Down.' A Monument at Meerut, in the East, marks the grave where his ashes rest. A Statue, in the Cathedral of St Paul, in the City of London, voted by both Houses of Parliament, attests the gratitude of the nation. His own countrymen, proud of the achievements which have shed lustre upon his native land, with a few of his old companions in arms, have raised this Column, within that county which claimed his latest remembrance, to perpetuate his memory at the place of his birth."

On the South Panel is sculptured, in *bas relief*, various Masonic devices, beautifully grouped; and on the East, also in *bas relief*, are the Gillespie Arms, quartered with the Ribbon and Badge of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, with the motto, "*Tria Juncta in Uno*," and surrounded by military trophies. The North Panel is blank; it is in contemplation, however, to have a sculptured one inserted there, commemorative of Gillespie's funeral, if sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, rain fell in torrents; but, as the day advanced, the sky cleared up, and the weather became more propitious. The town of Comber was crowded, and yet, notwithstanding, Lodge after Lodge of Masons, (35 were present) accompanied by large multitudes of persons of the craft, continued to pour into the town, until the Square, and every street which gave a view of the Monument, became completely blocked up.

It was calculated, by military men and others, that there was not fewer present than between 25,000 and 30,000 people, and this dense mass, though composed of persons of various shades of religious and political opinions, met and separated without the slightest disturbance: indeed, the greatest harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings. The Newtownards amateur band was present, and enlivened the scene by playing several Masonic and other airs in a very creditable style.

About three o'clock, Colonel Cairnes, and several of the gentlemen who had been most active in raising the Monument, having ascended the platform, the Rev. Townley Blackwood proposed the first Resolution, declaring the pleasure and pride of the County Down men in having completed the work they were assembled to inaugurate. Colonel Cairnes, who appeared in the insignia of a Freemason, seconded this Resolution in a speech, and was loudly cheered. Alexander Grant, Esq., of Derry, then addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech. The thanks of the meeting to the Marquis of Londonderry, for his assistance, were then proposed by Percy Boyd, Esq., seconded by Colonel Cairnes, and carried with acclamation. The vast crowd were then addressed by Quartermaster J. Mansley (Half pay, 8th Hussars), W. M. Hamilton, Esq., of Dublin, and Carew O'Dwyer, Esq.; each speaker advocating, with heart-felt eloquence, the claims of "The Illustrious Gillespie."

The Rev. R. F. Jex Blake, after alluding at some length to the successful termination of the labours of the Committee in the erection of such a Memorial to the actions of their departed townsman, to the harmony and good feeling that had characterised the proceedings of the day, cautioned the multitude against indulging in ardent spirits, and advised them to leave the town for their homes without delay.

The proceedings were then terminated by the Newtownards band playing the National Anthem; after which the immense assemblage gradually dispersed.

INAUGURATION OF THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT, AT COMBER.

CANNEL COAL VASE.

The fine variety of Coal known as "Cannel," is now employed, at a moderate cost, as a substitute for black marble, for the pedestals of statues, plinths, inkstands, time-piece cases, &c. It is worked with comparative ease; being turned out of the block by means of the lathe, and the tools are similar to those employed in cutting wood or brass. We have engraved a specimen of this artistical manufacture, which is of much higher merit than any yet named. The material

CANNEL COAL VASE.

was obtained from the Coal-works on the Rotherham-road, about one mile and a half from Sheffield. The design is an elegant Vase, or rather patera, placed on a fluted column of the same material; the whole being eleven inches in height, and the Vase nine and five-eighths inches in diameter: in the centre of the interior is a small circular plate of silver, bearing the following inscription:—

"This Vase, made of Cannel Coal, found on an estate of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, is submitted for the inspection of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by the Maker, John Dalaway, 1845."

A few days since, in answer to an application made in the proper quarter, Mr. Dalaway received permission to forward the Vase to Buckingham Palace for Prince Albert's inspection; and his Royal Highness was so pleased with this beautiful specimen of native material and manufacture, that he caused it to be placed in the Palace; and the artist has since received a cheque for an amount which he considers a handsome purchase, coupled with high commendation of his genius. The Vase is certainly a most beautiful work; and we are happy to chronicle this additional instance of the Prince's well-directed patronage of British art.

PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S (MARYLEBONE AND PADDINGTON) HOSPITAL, BY PRINCE ALBERT.

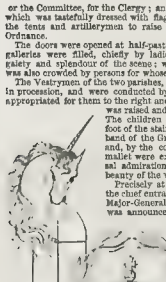
On Saturday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Mary's Hospital was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, that day (the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Coronation) having been named by the Prince for the occasion. The site of the intended building is at the North end of Cambridge-place, Cambridge-terrace, not far from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and until lately it formed a part of one of the reservoirs of the Grand Junction Water Works Company; an area of 200 feet by 230 feet, being appropriated for the purposes of the Hospital. The portion of the building about to be erected will accommodate 150 in-door patients, and is so planned as to admit of being extended to receive three times that number; whilst, there will be, besides, extensive accommodation for the dispensing, or out-door departments.

MALLET.

The arrangements for the reception of visitors to witness the ceremony were planned by the Honorary Architect to the Hospital, Mr. Thomas Hopper; and were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. George Russell French, Architect. Advantage was taken of the steep bank of the reservoir to construct the seats in the form of galleries for upwards of 1400 spectators; and a spacious platform was also erected, capable of accommodating several hundreds more; the whole of the vast area being protected from the weather by an immense marquee raised upon lofty poles (supplied by Mr. Edgington, who handsomely contributed 30 guineas to the charity), and decorated with the Royal Standard, Union, and other rich flags. On the top of the bank next Cambridge-place, and on a level with the street, were raised the tents for the entrance of the visitors, or the Committee, for the Clergy; and, lastly, the reception-tent for the Prince, which was tastefully dressed with flags and standards kindly lent (as were also the tents and artillerymen to raise them) for the occasion, by the Board of Ordnance.

The doors were opened at half-past one o'clock, and soon after that hour the galleries were filled, chiefly by ladies, whose presence added greatly to the gaiety and splendour of the scene: whilst the open space beyond the platform was also crowded by persons for whose accommodation benches were provided.

The Vestrymen of the two parishes, headed by their respective beadles, arrived in procession, and were conducted by members of the Committee to the seats appropriated for them to the right and left of the platform, the centre of which was raised and parted off in front of the foundation-stone.



TROWEL.

The children of the charity schools were ranged at the foot of the staircase. Until the arrival of the Prince, the band of the Grenadier Guards performed various pieces, and, by the courtesy of the Committee, the trowel and mallet were exhibited to the visitors, and excited universal admiration at the elegance of the design, and the beauty of the workmanship.

Precisely at three o'clock, the arrival of the Prince, at the chief entrance, accompanied by the Marquis of Exeter, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. G. E Anson, was announced by the hoisting of the Royal Standard over the Prince's pavilion, and responded to by the band striking up the National Anthem, and by the cheers of the numerous persons assembled outside to witness his Royal Highness's arrival

The Prince and his suite came in two of the Royal carriages and four, with outriders, and grooms in state liveries.

The Prince, on alighting from his carriage, was received at the entrance by the chairman of the day, Earl Manvers, the Earl of Beverley, and the honorary secretary, Mr. William Tatham, by whom his Royal Highness and suite were conducted into the reception-tent, where were assembled the Lord Bishop of London (a zealous friend of the charity, and his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Dalton; the Dean of Chichester, Mr. Bagot Cockburn, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. H. M. Kemshead, trustees (the remaining trustee, Capt. Madan, being prevented by illness from attending); Mr. Charles Wardell, Mr John Cox, and Mr. Charles Harrison, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. J. S. Boone, the Rev. E. Sedbell, Mr. G. L. Baker, Mr. J. B Brown, Mr. S. Lane, and Mr. Spencer Smith, forming the Committee of Arrangement; and Mr. Thomas Hopper, the Honorary Architect.

His Royal Highness remained some time in the Pavilion, inspecting the different plans, which were explained to him by the Noble Chairman, the Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Architect, to whom the Prince was graciously pleased to express his approval of the designs as well as of the trowel, mallet, and square, intended to be used in the ceremony. In compliance with a request conveyed through the noble Chairman, the Prince condescended to permit one of the male wards to be named after his Royal Highness; and also promised to endeavour to obtain the sanction of her Majesty's name to be given to one of the female wards.

The Prince was then conducted by the Earls Manvers and Beverley, the Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Architect, and followed by the Bishop and the gentlemen previously named, to a large outer tent, in which were assembled the Acting Committee of the Hospital and the Clergy of the two parishes, including the Hon. and Rev. Robert Walpole, the Rev. Dr. Knapp, the Rev. George Pocock, the Rev. W. J. Hutching, the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, the Rev. J. Miles, the Rev. —— Hayward, the Rev. F. H. Newenton, Rev. P. J. Ouvry, Rev. — Buckley, Rev. H. J. Phillips, and many others, and deputations from the vestries of the two parishes, and Mr. William Bird, the Contractor. These gentlemen formed in procession after the Prince and his suite, who proceeded very slowly down the broad staircase leading to the central platform, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled thousands, which the Prince most courteously acknowledged, the band playing the Coburg March.

Having arrived at the Foundation-Stone, the noble Chairman, addressing the Prince, said, that the pleasing task devolved upon him to express his utmost gratitude for the condescension of his Royal Highness in consenting to lay the first stone of the Hospital about to be erected, which he sincerely hoped might prove a blessing to the poor of the districts for which it was intended.

The Bishop of London then delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in which he also expressed the sense of gratitude felt by that large assembly at the presence of the Consort of her Most Gracious Majesty in aiding them in the great work of Christian charity, then about to be commenced, for the relief of the sufferings of those who laboured under an aggravation of ills when poverty was allied to sickness. In regard to the funds, his Lordship observed, although a sufficient sum had been collected to commence the building, yet much more remained to be done to carry out and maintain the good work before them; and his Lordship trusted that all who were assembled would assist to promote the cause of the Charity. At the conclusion of his address, the Right Reverend Prelate read a prayer appropriate for the occasion, followed by a Collect and the Lord's Prayer, in which the Prince and the assembly joined.

The Honorary Secretary, with the permission of his Royal Highness, then read aloud the inscription cut upon the stone:—

THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE ALBERT,
CONSORT OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA,
ON THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1845

The trowel was then handed by the Hon. Architect, Mr. Hopper, to the Prince, who proceeded to spread the mortar, which was presented on a polished mahogany board by Mr. G. R. French, architect; and the stone, a block of grey granite, weighing one ton and a half, was lowered into its place amidst loud applause, the band at the same time playing "God save the Queen," which was sung by the children of the schools and the persons present, the Prince and the Bishop joining in the anthem.

The Hon. Architect then placed the square upon the stone and assisted the Prince to ascertain that it was correctly laid; and, having also presented the mallet, the Prince struck with it the four corners of the stone; and a bottle, containing coins of the present reign, and an inscription, having been presented by the Hon. Secretary, was placed by his Royal Highness in a cavity formed in the stone, the Hon. Architect proclaiming aloud that it was "properly laid." The 41st Psalm was then given out by the Bishop, and admirably sung by the children and those present; after which his Lordship pronounced the benediction; and the appeal of Mr Hopper to the vast assembly for three "hearty English cheers for the Queen and her illustrious Consort," was answered by three times three cheers, and "one cheer more."

His Royal Highness was conducted, on his return from the platform, with the same procession and ceremonies as on his arrival, and was attended to his carriage by the Noble Lords and Mr. Tatham; and on his Royal Highness graciously signifying his acceptance, the box, containing the trowel, square, and mallet, was placed in one of the Royal carriages. The Prince, who looked remarkably well, was loudly cheered on his departure.

In the evening, the subscribers and friends of the Institution dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Prince George of Cambridge kindly taking the Chair; and the efficiency and condescension which his Royal Highness evinced on the occasion, prove that he is following the excellent example of his illustrious parent, in being ever ready to come forward to the call of charity.

We are happy to add, that, since the meeting, the Earls Beverley and Manvers have doubled the amount of their subscriptions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TROWEL, MALLET, AND SQUARE.

These very beautiful implements were designed by the Honorary Architect, Mr. Hopper; and were most ably executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

The Trowel is silver gilt, some of the parts being delicately relieved. The ornament at the end of the handle is the symbol of sovereign power and command, the handle itself is composed of the oak, shamrock, and thistle—their union indicating strength; the handle and blade are connected by the Nautilus, the symbol of creation; and on the blade are, raised in slight relief, two cornucopiæ, filled with healing and medicinal herbs; the Anchor, which unites the horns of plenty, is the emblem of security, under the star of Prince Albert. At the back of the blade is an inscription.—"St. Mary's Hospital, 24th June, 1845."

The Mallet is made of ebony, having at the end of the handle, the Crown,

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT M.P.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

and around the neck is the *Echinus*, the symbol of productiveness: this ornament is in silver.

The SCHARE (made of oak) is the instrument of correctness, and bears on it the supporters of the Royal arms, in silver, united by a laurel crown (silver), encircling the coronet (gilt) of Prince Albert.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT.

In our late impression last week, we communicated the painful intelligence of the death on that day (Saturday, June 28) of the Right Hon. Sir William Webb Follett, M.P., her Majesty's Attorney-General; an event that has deprived society of a most exemplary man, the Legislature of an eloquent and valued member, and the Bar of its brightest ornament. Protracted illness and long suffering, which neither change of climate nor relaxation could alleviate, had prepared the public for the melancholy result. At the period of his decease, Sir William was in his 47th year, having been born at Topsham, in Devon, on the 2nd December, 1798, the son of Benjamin Follett, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of John Webb, Esq., of Kinsale. His father, Mr. Benjamin Follett, held, in early life, a Captaincy in the 13th Regiment; but ill health, the consequence of much arduous service in the West Indies, causing him to leave the army, he became a timber-merchant at Topsham, and there resided, in the highest respectability, until his death, at the age of 70, in 1833, just after his son had obtained the rank of King's Counsel.

The education of Sir William Follett, interrupted by indications of the fatal malady which embittered his life, was commenced under Dr. Lempriere, the well-known author of the "Classical Dictionary," then Master of the Exeter Grammar School, followed up by the private tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hutchison, Curate of Heavitree, and completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Mr. Follett took the degree of B.A., in 1818. In Michaelmas Term 1814, he had entered himself of the Inner Temple; in 1821 he commenced practice as a Pleader, and in 1824 was called to the Bar.

His rise to professional distinction was rapid, and at a very early period of his forensic career we find him successfully opposing Mr. Baron Parke, then in the meridian of his fame, in a case of great importance respecting the right of the Coroner to exclude the public from the deliberations of his court.

In equity, as well as in common-law, and on the Western Circuit, Mr. Follett's practice became very extensive, and there was scarcely a case of importance in which his advocacy was not sought by one side or the other. In 1833, as we have already mentioned, he obtained a silk gown; and, in the following year, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's brief Administration, became Solicitor-General, receiving likewise the honour of knighthood. In 1835, he was first returned for the city of Exeter, which he had contested at the election occurring immediately after the Reform Bill. In 1841, he resumed the duties of Solicitor-General; and, in 1844, succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock in the Attorney-Generalship.

Forensic distinction is seldom the precursor of parliamentary success, but it was otherwise with Sir William Follett. His first speech, delivered on the occasion of Lord John Russell's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish Church, at once gained him the consideration of the House of Commons; and many a subsequent display, fraught with eloquence and erudition, extended his senatorial reputation.

Sir William married, in 1830, Jane Mary, niece of Dr. Giffard, so long connected with the *Standard* newspaper; and eldest daughter of Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, the representative of the Giffards of Brightley, one of the most ancient families in Devon; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left a family.

Though long anticipated, the death of this eminent lawyer and estimable man is not the less regretted. At the Bar, in Parliament, with the public, he was a general favourite. He was a most striking instance that it is possible to attain to eminence without incurring the dislike of those who are outstripped in the race. It is not always true, that

> "He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
> Must look down on the hate of those below."

Sir W. Follett could not have a public enemy; there was something so engaging in his whole demeanour that it disarmed even envy. He was favoured with many natural advantages, among which, unhappily, good health could not be reckoned; his countenance was excessively pleasing, his action graceful, and his voice one of great sweetness; this, united to his legal acquirements, and his singular power of making the statement of the most intricate circumstances clear, precise, and intelligible to every one, rendered him one of the very best advocates of the day. In logical arrangement and perspicuity he was equal to Lord Lyndhurst. The law, as a profession, has sustained a great loss by the death of the Attorney-General. We subjoin a feeling tribute to his memory:—

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

BY GEORGE RAYMOND, ESQ.

Gloria Romanæ, Quantillaque, togæ.

Brilliant and brief, thy mortal course is run;
And all that earth could yield thee, nobly won!
Matured honours deck'd thy vernal day,
And human sceptres could no more repay;
Grace still be thine, at Heaven's behest, to share
Diviner glories which await thee there!

Beam still, thy bright example from the skies,
On young ambition, that would nobly rise, —
That, heaven-inspired, now are bursting o'er thy tomb,
And vainly question thine untimely doom,
May pay thee worthier honour than the tear,
And strive to emulate thy life's career.

In vain invoke we the forensic gown,
To walk with spirits mightier in renown;
Whether undaunted Somers we retrace;
Whether recall accomplished Murray's grace;
Whether on Scott, the erudite, we gaze,
Or radiant Stowell of our peaceful days.

Wide of all limit was thy proud report,
The antique Hall, the Senate, or the Court;
Nor to thy native land alone confined
Was the rich yielding of thy fruitful mind,
But like a bird which on its wing sustains
Th' Arabian perfume to the Arctic plains.

Though not in sight, success will yet await
The minds that labour—hearts that emulate;
Nature instructs us; for the new-born day
Is faint and feeble in his orient way,
But constant to his path, his course fulfils,
And sheds his glory o'er exulting hills.
As one by one, the lesser bodies pour
Their crescent light when once the day is o'er,
So, Follett, now shall each thine leader train,
Start into being, and divide thy reign.

What, though unseen, to thine example still,
The young shall exercise and shape the will,
As to the breeze bow down the waving fields,
Or to the viewless wind the cedar yields.

So must be caution'd, 'tis the part of lore
To make us better—happier than before;
Not stored alone, but wise as we discern;
Nor wise alone, but holier as we learn.

Then, let not youth be careless of to-day,
As soulless insects in the sunbeams play;
Let him be sure he would misuse
Time, as allotted only to amuse;
Wary its loss—the treachery, the pow'r,
The thankless dalliance of one single hour.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS VALIANT, K.C.B.

This gallant officer died of cholera at his residence, in Fort William, on the 22d May. His was a distinguished career for upwards of forty years. He entered the army in 1804, became Lieutenant in 1805, Captain in 1817, Major in 1821, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1828, and Colonel in 1838. In 1805 and 1806, he was engaged in active service in Guzerat; and in 1809, participated in the campaign against the Sikh Chief, Sayland, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, took the Fort of Kurrachee. He subsequently served throughout Lower and Upper Scinde, and in Affghanistan; the distinguished part he played in the Gwalior Campaign, is yet fresh in the memory of our readers.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 6.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity—Old Midsummer Day.
MONDAY, 7.—Thomas à Beckett.—Watches invented, 1477.
TUESDAY, 8.—Fine Insurances cease.—6—9, Shrewsbury Wool Fair.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Earl Grey retired from the Ministry, 1834.
THURSDAY, 10.—Length of day, 16h. 18min.—Calvin born, 1509.
FRIDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter's.—All day, or twilight continued.
SATURDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1563.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 12.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 39	3 57	4 12	4 29	4 44	5 2	5 21	5 38	5 56	6 16	6 41	7 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. P.*"—*Runcorn, should consult the "Penny Cyclopædia," art. "Civil List".* *We have not space for quotation.*

"*Gobet*" *states that he and a friend saw the comet on Saturday evening, June 7, at half-past 9 p.m., between Thornton and Halifax; the day previous to that on which Mr. Jones saw the comet at Chelsea. It had, however, been previously seen by M. Colla, at Parma, on the 2nd.*

"*Peter Puzzlewig*."—*The Zoological Society has not named the day for the show of domestic poultry, in* 1846.

"*Inquirer*."—*See our Number of last week. The first named author is in good health.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Southend.*—*We have not room, at present, for the illustration.*

"*H. A. G.*," *Cambridge.*—*The portrait was copied from the print after Pickersgill's painting. In the other case we relied upon the artist whom we dispatched to Cumbridge.*

"*A Cork Subscriber*."—*It is stated that the odour of Russia leather shavings will keep away the bookworm from books; or camphor, cedar, or either of the dispellents of insects, generally.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*Our "Edinburgh Journal" first appeared in Feb. ruary,* 1832, *nearly ten years subsequent to the commencement of "The Mirror."*

"*Three Subscribers*."—*We do not voluntarily decide wagers, but, we consider that neither A nor B has named the best singer.*

"*Enquirer*."—*Neither A nor B will be liable to the Income Tax, as each possesses but £160 per annum.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Westwald, is thanked for the plan of Quebec.*

"*Charles*," *Newark.*—*A Parliament ceases to exist after seven years, under the Statute of George I., commonly known as the Septennial Act. The present Parliament was elected in June and July,* 1841, *and, unless previously dissolved, will cease to exist in* 1848.

"*J. D.*"—*We will not cease to advocate "the preservation of peace, especially between England and America;" and we are happy to learn from our correspondent 'Merchants' Exchange, New York' that the pacific spirit is spreading throughout the masses of the United States.*

"*A Reader*," *Sunderland.*—*The late Lord Byron had glossy dark brown hair, which hung in long curls; but, at the period of his death, his hair had become thin and almost grey.*

"*A Traveller*," *Highgate.*—*Camberwell lies three miles south from London; the parish contains some* 40,000 *inhabitants, among whom are many persons of the Statist of George I., commonly known as the Septennial Act. The present Parliament was elected in June and July,* 1841, *and, unless previously dissolved, will cease to exist in* 1848.

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"*A Traveller*," *Highgate.*—*Camberwell lies three miles south from London; the parish contains some* 40,000 *inhabitants, among whom are many persons of wealth and consideration. Grove and Denmark Hills are pleasant localities.*

"*Chronologicus*" *is correct.*

"*V. S.*"—*The hair may be dyed black by either of the following substances boiled in wine; the leaves of the mulberry, myrtle, fig, senna, or walnut bark, or gall nuts, a leaden comb being used during the application. Colley's preparation will destroy the beauty of superfluous hairs, but the only method of eradicating is by the use of tweezers.*

"*A. B.*," *Barnstaple.*—*See a good receipt for preserving Flowers during winter in our "Every Boy's Book" for* 1844.

"*A Junior Aeronaut*."—*The account of the Balloon Ascent came too late.*

"*W. M. M.*," *Limerick, is thanked for the sketch, but we have not room for it.*

"*Hipkins*," *Ipswich, is thanked.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*We do not understand the note.*

"*A Constant Reader*."—*Pepperment*—*Peppermint, according to De Candolle, a prevalent species, which attacks the crury of grasses, destroying them when young, and protruding from them in a lengthened form, in rye and other European grasses.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Bromley.*—*The book may be had, by order, of any bookseller; the price is trifling.*

"*An Ardent Admirer*," *Knaresborough, is thanked, but we have not room.*

"*Armiger*."—*The arms of an heiress are inherited by her descendants, but the crest of her family is not; every person entitled to arms bears a helmet befitting his degree.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*An heiress, heraldically speaking, is, as we said before, a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. The inheritance or the loss of an estate does not, in any way, affect the descent of heraldic honours. The husband of an heiress is entitled, from the time of his marriage, to bear his wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence.*

"*Lucifer*."—*There is, at present, no Heraldic Office in England. The best means of acquiring a knowledge of heraldry is a reference to the many works of authority on the subject of heraldry published at various periods in France. Several of our most ancient families have no motteos.*

"*An Inquirer*."—*The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden is widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden, Charles Louis Frederick. We have referred to the* Almanach de Gotha, *the best authority on all matters connected with Continental Sovereigns and Nobles, but we do not find mention of her Highness's parentage.*

"*E. F.*"—*Mr. Burke includes in his* Heraldry *as well those who are entitled to bear arms as those who carry ensigns merely from prescriptive right.*

"*Agnes*."—*The work entitled "The Confessions of an Opium Eater" is by Mr. De Quincy*

"*A. G. F.*," *Clonmel.*—*We think not.*

"*C. F.*," *Forfar.*—*The Engraving of the "Inch of Perth" was from a drawing, made for the occasion, by an accredited artist at Edinburgh.*

"*Legatus*" *should address a letter to the Secretary of the General Post Office.*

"*Juriseonsultus*," *Kendal.*—*Probate will be granted of the latter will.*

"*F. F.*," *Dublin.*—*The eldest sons of Marquises bear a title by courtesy, and should be addressed in the same manner (except in public or legal documents) as if they possessed such title by creation.*

"*A Subscriber from No.* 43."—*Address any law-bookseller and music-seller.*

"*Bob*," *Bishop's Castle.*—*The establishment named is respectable.*

"*V. X.*"—*The case would depend upon the form of the agreement.*

"*G. J. Loughborough.*—*The charge would be illegal.*

"*M. D.*," *Elgin.*—*Our correspondent's paper not forwarded from our office. We insert, from time to time, memoirs of distinguished military officers deceased.*

"*Zeiglius*"*'s letter has been sent to our artist.*

"*J. B. B.*," *Bandon.*—*The matter would be out under the circumstances stated.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*We fear that our space will not allow our correspondent's suggestion to be carried out.*

"*A Retired Officer*," *Frome, is thanked for the correction, which had not been made.*

"*S. E. H.*," *Surrey House.*—*A servant can be taken before a magistrate in case of leaving a situation without due notice.*

"*T. H. H.*"—*The best work on archery is that by Hansard, but it is expensive. We do not know the day of the York Meeting.*

"*Vapid*," *Shrewsbury.*—*The first syllable is pronounced "Sh."*

"*H. D.*," *Exeter, should order "The Chess Player's Chronicle," published monthly. "The Chess-board Companion," by Lewis, is a good rudimentary little work.*

"*L. J. F.*"—*The authorship of the old English ballad of "Chevy Chase" has been satisfactorily traced by the Rev. Mr. Comyns to Richard Sheale, who dwelt at Tamworth, about, or soon after,* 1540; *but Percy and Ritson have agreed to consider Sheale as the transcriber only of the copy in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.*

"*Alpha*," *Coventry.*—*Apply at Christ's Hospital.*

"*H. F. L.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Wessex*."—*The "broad R," marked on Crown property, is very ancient: it is, properly, a broad arrow, and is believed to have been the mark on the game of the Royal forests under the Norman Kings.*

"*Chrononhotonthologus*."—*The number of scholars at present at Eton is between* 600 *and* 700.

"*A Subscriber*" *must pay the rent in arrear.*

"*B. C. V.*"—*A marriage cannot be solemnized after* 12 *o'clock, unless by special license.*

"*P. B. S.*," *St. Austell.*—*The notice to quit will be legally given during the day. Ineligible.*—"*The Changes of Weather*."—"*The Nymph of the Down*."—"*A Weresuth*," *by Florence.*

*** *We this day present to our Subscribers, gratis, the Title-page, Preface, and Indexes to Vol. VI.*

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845.

THE week has been occupied in Parliament by the desultory discussions in Committee on various measures, which, though they have not the interest of debates, have a far greater effect on those details which are so important to the working of a legislative enactment. The changes made in a bill during this stage of its progress are often astonishing; additions and omissions are made by any one who sees a defect, or fancies he can make an improvement, and is able to persuade the Committee to adopt his views, till the act is hardly to be recognised as the same, even by its author Thus the Field Gardens Bill of Mr. Cowper, underwent such a mangling on Wednesday, that it is reduced to a very innocent measure indeed, and might as well not pass at all. Sir J. Graham ruthlessly struck out clause after clause, and furnished another striking instance of what any single member must submit to in order to obtain the countenance of the Government to any part of a proposition that has not originated with the Executive. Practically, no measure has a chance of success that is not brought in by the Government; an independent Member at best only obtains its conditional permission to proceed with one, that condition being the free use of the Ministerial pruning knife to any portions of a bill to which it may object.

Lord Ashley has made considerable progress in his measure for the better management of Lunatic Asylums; he made out a strong case for legislative interference, particularly with respect to the treatment of pauper lunatics; he meets much less opposition on this subject than he did on his Factory Bill; even the Government which so strongly opposed him on that measure, give him efficient support on the present.

The House of Commons commences its day sittings at twelve o'clock on Wednesday next,—and on the part of the Government several measures have been abandoned; both symptomatic of the approaching close of a laborious session.

DURING the past week a new system has been commenced by one of the leading French journals, the *Débats*; it has for so me time been increased in size; it is now intended to develop in France the system of advertising, which is so extensively adopted in England. The *Débats* has let or farmed its advertisements to a Company, which will have no sort of control or influence over any other department of the journal, but will confine its exertions to extending and increasing its advertising connexion. We are disposed to think a desire to imitate the appearance of the English journals has led the Paris papers a little too far in advance of the Commercial requirements of the day. Our journals have gradually increased in size from the pressure both of intelligence and advertisements, the latter appearing in such vast numbers from the multiplicity and extent of commercial transactions. At present two columns of the *Times* or *Herald* would contain all the advertisements of a French paper, some of which are so "displayed" that the sheet is more like a hand-bill than a newspaper, and could almost be read across a street.

Our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel should bear in mind that our papers are not full of advertisements because they are large; they are large because an immense proportion of their surface is obliged to be devoted to advertisements. In increasing their size before they have that demand on their space which the conductors of English journals have to provide for, we fear our Parisian brethren have made a miscalculation, though we sincerely hope the new plan will succeed; it came into operation on Tuesday last.

THE FAIRLOP OAK.

An "*Old* Correspondent" writes from Claydon Lordship:—"Nearly 80 years ago I was born in Hainault Forest, within two miles of the Oak; from the inside have driven three to four horses in a hot day; and remember measuring it several times, at breast high, by spanning 24 lengths from hand to hand, when from 13 to 14 years old. I well recollect to have heard my father say the evening shade of Fairlop Oak covered an acre, and that he witnessed the first 'Bean-feast' Day the boat-builder gave his men under it, and thus commenced the future Fair. To this, allow me to add, that I used to attend an Archery Meeting under it 55 years ago, and there were six or seven immense marquees, with bands of music playing; when in the wide Forest of mery Hainault (Sherwood) they wound the bugle-horn."—T. B.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

An investiture of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath having been appointed, the Knights Grand Crosses assembled wore their mantles and collars.

Her Majesty, who wore the mantle and collar of the order, having entered the Throne-room, the Knights Grand Crosses were conducted to the presence of the Sovereign.

Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., was introduced, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, invested Sir Robert with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and also presented him with the star of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the order. Sir Robert having kissed hands, then retired.

Her Majesty was pleased to command an Investiture to take place of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Colonel Sir James Dennis was introduced by Bath King of Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and, kneeling near the Queen, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty, with the Sword of the Gold Stick in Waiting. Colonel Dennis was afterwards invested by her Majesty with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chetham Strode was invested by her Majesty with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Immediately after the Investiture of the Bath, the Queen held an Investiture of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Companions of the Order having entered the Throne-room, his Royal Highness Prince George was introduced between Sir Howard Douglas and Sir Patrick Ross, the two Junior Knights Grand Crosses present, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to invest his Royal Highness with the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Her Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, and the Hon. William Bingham Baring, Paymaster of her Majesty's Forces, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board.

THE PROPOSED VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO ENGLAND.—A letter from the Hague mentions that the King of Holland intends shortly to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen of England.

FETE AT SION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Duchess of Northumberland gave an elegant *fête champêtre* at Sion-house, the ducal residence at Isleworth, when a limited but brilliant circle of the aristocracy assembled. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan, arrived at a quarter-past four o'clock, and left shortly after six.

The MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—The Marquis of Normanby has left England for the German baths, for the benefit of his health, and is not expected to return before the next Session of Parliament.

LORD AND LADY STANLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.—On Wednesday evening Lord and Lady Stanley gave a magnificent entertainment, at their house in St. James's-square, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at eight o'clock, and Prince George came shortly before that hour. The party at dinner comprised, in addition to the noble host and hostess, and their Royal guests, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Dietrichstein, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, &c. Lady Stanley afterwards had an assembly, the visitors being invited to meet the Royal Family. The suite of rooms thrown open for the reception of company were all brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully decorated with the choicest flowering plants.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. AND REV. DR. GERALD V. WELLESLEY.—We learn that the Hon. and Rev. Dr. G. V. Wellesley, younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is suffering from indisposition at Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea's villa at Putney.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the nuptials of the Duke del' Albanelo F. Prato Palacchio, and Miss Caroline Vanneck, daughter of the late Hon. Gerard Vanneck, and cousin of the present Lord Huntingfield, were celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select family circle

ACCIDENT TO LADY ELIZABETH DE BURGH.—We regret to hear that Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, elde' daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon, by being thrown from her horse while riding on Constitution-hill. It appears that her ladyship, in company with Viscount Lascelles, to whom she is about to be married, was riding on horseback in the park, and that on reaching Constitution-hill, her horse stumbled and threw her forward on her head, by which fall her ladyship received some contusions about the head. Happily, they are not of a serious character.

DEATH OF LORD SEAFORD.—Lord Seaford died rather suddenly on Tuesday last at Wood end, near Chichester. His lordship was in his 74th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. June 30.

This day the Rev. Henry Low, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, on King Charles's foundation.

This day Mr. Thompson Podmore and Mr. Christopher Cookson were admitted Actual Fellows of St. John's College; and Mr. Edward Forster Neale, from Merchant Tailors' School, was admitted Scholar of that college.

CAMBRIDGE. July 1.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of M.A. yesterday —

Trinity College. E. Alanford, G. H. Duffell, G. Norman, W. Crouch, S. Charles, J. C. L. Newnham, N. Bridges, R. B. Bowes, T. Leighton, R. C. Campbell, E. J. Wallace, G. D. W. Ommaney, C. J. Thrupp, A. W. Mactier, G. D. Dawes, R. W. Sheldon, C. M. M'Niven, J. B. Turner, J. G. Lonsdale.

St. John's College. W. H. Johnson, J. Langdon, J. Bangster, C. T. Simpson, J. Green, J. R. Pitman, C. L. Maltby, J. P. Beauchamp.

Emmanuel College. S. K. Webster, W. L. Onslow,.G. Ridout, C. Parker, E. Gillett.

St. Peter's College: A. F. Baucher, A. W. Hall, S. Cumming, H. V. Broughton, W. Wright.

Corpus Christi College: Thos. R. Drake, D. S. Hodgson, G. C. Gordon.

Caius College. W. S. Chalk, W. B. Turner.

Queen's College: W. Elliott.

Clare Hall: B. W. Wright, J. Taddy.

Catherine Hall. W. Shackleton.

July 3.

At a congregation just held the following degrees were conferred

M. A. ad eundem—Stanley, Trinity College, Dublin; Banrow, University College, Oxon; Brancker, Nevinson, Wadham College, Oxon

D. D.—Haynes, St. Peter's College; Laying, Sidney College

B. C. L.—Cooper, Howell, Marshall, Oxford.

LL. B.—Catherine Hall; Gillbanks, St. John's College. St. Peter's College: Pocock, Fuller. Clare Hall: Wolfe, Atkinson, Broughton, Matthews. Pembroke College: Woodford. Caius College: Hamilton, Smith, Walpole, Armstrong, Harker, Brett. Caftin, Leete, Montagu. Trinity Hall: Rackham. Corpus Christi College: Bishop, Booth, Fenwick, Jarvis, Johnson, Ragland. King's College: Williams, Witts. Queen's College: Chevallier, Catherine Hall: Parr, Jesus College: Peter, Ridley. Westmorland, Blake, Lloyd. Christ's College: Baily, Swann, Vaughan, Griffin. St. John's College: Anger, Bickham, Charlton, Clubbe, Cook, Bruce, Fleming, Greenwell, Marshall, Oxford, Rumsey, Morgan, Mott, Rowson, Vincent, Fenwick, Hewson, Inchbald, R. B. Mayor, Metcalfe, Rothery, H. C. Rothery, Wilson. Magdalene College: Stevens. Trinity College: Babington, Bulwer, Hallowell, Sandys, After Hutchins, Kinder, Leigh, Leighcross, Mills, Smith, Tenison, Blunt, Brimley, Cayley, Denman, Felgate, Fenn, Irving, Mansfield, Sherer, Wagner, Munro, Newbould, Webb, Yeoman. Emmanuel College: Grassett, Green, Hogg, Kornthal, Nuball, Young, Carter, Castlehowe. Sidney College. Clarke. Downing College. Conybeare.

B. A.—St. John's College: Howarth, Jefferson, King.

MR. OAKELEY'S CASE.—On Monday Sir Herbert Jenner gave judgment in the Arches Court, in the case of Mr. Oakeley, the particulars of which have appeared in our paper. The learned Judge, after stating the circumstances of the case, and citing the authorities, pronounced its sentence, that the Rev. Mr. Oakeley refrain from all the services of the Church, in church or elsewhere, until he is penitent, and conforms to the Church of England. The license, in the meantime, to perform holy offices, to be suspended.

IRELAND.

MURDER IN ATHLONE BARRACKS.—On Thursday night week a horrible murder was committed in the barracks of Athlone, by a soldier of the 32nd Regiment, one of his comrades. It appears that the latter, in a state of intoxication used some language derogatory to the wife of the murderer, who got out of his bed about eleven o'clock, and strangled him before any assistance could be rendered, though the room was occupied at a sleeping apartment by twenty or thirty men at the time.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PEASANTRY OF THE COUNTY CORK.—Accounts have been received of a melancholy collision between the police and the peasantry, which took place on Monday evening at the fair of Ballinhassig, near Cork, when eight of the latter were killed, and about twenty five wounded. Numerous persons engaged in the fighting, arrested one, who would not be appeased; they confined him in the village dispensary; when his friends collected in great numbers, and demanded his release, which was refused. A scuffle ensued, and the police commenced firing upon the building, and some of the police were struck with stones. The police fired, and, shocking to relate, eight persons were killed, and the above number wounded.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLERS.—By the new Fishery Act, all rivers in England and Wales are to be closed on the 13th September in each year, and any person catching, or having in his possession, any trout measuring in length less than seven inches from eye to fork, will subject himself to a penalty not exceeding £5 nor less than £2.

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTION. -HOWARD S. GOSSETT, KNT.—Up to the present time no steps have been taken on the part of the solicitor for Sir W. Gossett, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, the nominal defendant, in fact, in this action, to issue and obtain the allowance of a writ of error for the reversal of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the demurrer in this case, notwithstanding the resolution of the House, passed by a majority of thirty four. On inquiry, it appears that some difficulty exists, whether, notwithstanding the resolution of the House, the writ, if issued and allowed, can be available, in consequence of the proceedings after the judgment on demurrer having been allowed to go on to trial, judgment and execution issued and levied, and the judgment by payment of the amount of the levy satisfied, as the writ of error, according to the practice of the Courts, ought to have been issued before; at all events, if the writ issues, a reversal of the judgment only could be obtained on record, the plaintiff quietly keeping the amount of his verdict and costs in his pocket.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—A return has just been published of all the Railway Bills applied for during the present session, from which it appear that the estimated expense of the 188 schemes projected amounts to the sum of £91,221,779, the money proposed to be borrowed being £30,275,883.——Last week produced no fewer than fourteen new railway schemes. Amongst them are the Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading; the Dublin and Belfast Western, with, and Central Wales; the Great Sicilian, to skirt the north-west coast of Sicily; the Bengal Great Western, 426 miles, from Calcutta to the Interior; the Carlow and Kilkenny; the Manchester, Liverpool, and Great North of England; the Auxerre, a branch of th. Paris and Lyons; the Bremen and Bremenhafen, 40 miles from Bremen to the harbour on the Weser; the British Guiana, for connecting Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; the Direct West of England, a broad gauge line from Reading and Newbury to Taunton, the Birmingham, Thame, and Buckingham; the Birmingham, Warwick, and Daventry Junction; the Great Northern, and the Regent's Canal line, from Paddington to Limehouse.——The opening of the Eastern Counties and Norwich and Brandon lines is put off until the 9th——The Committee have decided that the preamble of the London, Chatham, and North Kent line was not proved; and that the preambles of the three bills of the Croydon (Atmospheric) line were not proved.——On Wednesday, the Chairman of the Committee, on North Kent district, announced the formal decision of the Committee; namely, that the preambles of the London, Chatham, and North Kent Bill, the London and Croydon (Chatham and Chilham; the London and Croydon (Chatham to Gravesend), and the London and Croydon (Orpington Branch) Bills were not proved.——The Committee determined to proceed with the Ashford and Hastings line, which is a competing line with the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings, and the Rye and Tenterden lines; and they were of opinion that at this advanced period of the session the better plan would be to let the other lines stand over until another session.——The preambles of the following Bills were declared to be proved —The London and Croydon Railway Enlargement; the South Eastern (Dunbridge to Tunbridge Wells); and the South Eastern (widening of the London and Greenwich Railway).——The Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, better known as the Dublin and Mullingar line, has passed standing orders in the Lords, and will receive the Royal Assent in a very few days. This undertaking is the largest railroad in connection with canal navigation in the three kingdoms

THE GRIMSDALE MURDERS.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with this horrible case of double murder, by the poisoning of his father and wife, by John Graham, of Kirkandrews, near Carlisle, yeoman, was brought to a close last week, after a long inquiry, and no less than nine adjournments. After having returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Graham for administering poison to his wife," the inquiry as to the death of Mr. John Graham, of Grimsdale, the father of the prisoner, was resumed.

After hearing other evidence, the jury found "That the deceased died from the effects of poison, but by whom administered there was not evidence to show." He was then committed for trial at the ensuing Carlisle assizes on the former verdict.

POSTCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF SIR WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT.

The mortal remains of this distinguished lawyer and advocate were, on Friday morning, consigned to their last resting-place, in the vaults under the eastern portion of the Temple Church. The whole of the Judges (with the exception of Lord Denman, who was unable to attend), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Vice Chancellor of England, Earl Carnarvon, Vice-Chancellors Wigram and Knight Bruce, Lord Campbell, Mr. Greene, M.P., Chairman of the House, W. Brougham, Esq., W Wingfield, Esq., the Attorney-General, Lord Langdale, Mr. Baron Parke, and upwards of 200 of the principal members of the common law and equity courts, being present to pay the last token of respect to the lamented deceased, and assisted in the funeral ceremony.

The funeral *cortège*, which consisted of a hearse, containing the body, and three mourning-coaches, each drawn by four horses, in which were relatives of the deceased, left Cumberland-terrace at eleven o'clock, and arrived at the Temple exactly at half-past twelve, when the procession was formed on the terrace in front of the garden, and proceeded in the following order.—The Master, the beadles and attendants of the Inner and Middle Temple, the Benchers of the Inner Temple, the Benchers of the Middle Temple, two by two, wearing black silk scarfs and hatbands. The bid of feathers and porters; the choir, consisting of ten boys and twelve male voices; the reader; Archdeacon Robinson; the Master of the Temple; the coffin, on the right of which Mr. Burge, Q.C., as Treasurer of the Temple, Chief Justice Tindal, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the left, Mr. Crowder, Q.C., Principal of the Temple, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir R. Peel, and the Vice Chancellor of England, acted as pall bearers. The chief mourner, R. Follett, Esq., and the brothers and immediate relations of the deceased, followed by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, forming nearly the whole of the Queen's Counsel, and the serjeants-at-law. The rear was brought up by the Judges, two by two. They proceeded round the terrace into King's Bench-walk, through Tanfield-court, to the western entrance of the church, and up the centre.

The body being deposited on a her, the persons forming the procession filed off to the places allotted to them. The body and gallery of the church being filled by the various members of the profession, the Funeral Service was chaunted by the whole choir; at the conclusion of which, the body was deposited in the catacombs, between those of Mr. Joy and Mrs. Warre, and immediately beneath the remains of the late Lord Tenterden. The service was altogether one of the most impressive and solemn appearance, as there could not have been less than 5000 persons present on the occasion.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—It has been considered very probable, for some time past, in consequence of the extensive alterations and renovations which were proceeding throughout the Castle, that the Court would not pay a visit to Windsor before the autumn next; indeed, not until after the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Continent. This question has just been set at rest by the arrival of a messenger from Buckingham Palace, with instructions for the works originally contemplated (the commencement of which had been delayed until the Royal determination was finally known) to be proceeded with forthwith, and to be completed early in the month of September next, as the private apartments will not be required for the use of her Majesty until that period. An increased number of workmen, consisting of carvers, gilders, painters, &c., have consequently been engaged. The whole Court will leave England for the Continent immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

ROYAL VISIT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, went on Thursday afternoon to Ealing Park, to honour Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence with a visit.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The House of Lords sat yesterday morning in a Committee of Privileges, Earl Shaftesbury, Chairman. Their Lordships decided that the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Fitzgerald had established their claims to vote in the election of Irish Representative Peers.

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—A numerous meeting of merchants and bankers was held yesterday at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, at which it was agreed to promote a subscription for the sufferers by the late fire at Quebec. There were several subscriptions given to the amount of £200 and £100.

MR. FERRAND AND THE PROTESTANTS OF DUBLIN.—On Monday evening there was an "open air *soirée*," at the Rotunda, Dublin, to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. As far as numbers are concerned, it was a failure. The *Freeman's Journal*, in describing it, says—"It would be exaggeration to say that eight hundred persons, of all sexes, were present—ladies and little boys formed by far the most numerous portion of the assembly. There were three or four Orange banners and some Orange sashes exhibited on the occasion, and a band composed of some half dozen of performers was in attendance." The meeting was, however, remarkable for a tirade from Mr. Ferrand, M.P., in his own peculiar style. In the course of his speech, that gentleman said: "Since he had last the honour of addressing them the foulest attempt was made by the Parliament to crush the Protestant feeling in this country. But such could not be and would not be the Protestants spoke the truth. He had a right, as a free-born Englishman, to stand up for that privilege, and he had stood up in the House of Commons against the worst blow that was ever aimed at the Protestant faith. In a letter which he addressed to Sir James Graham he had vindicated the same principles, and that letter was widely circulated; he had also sent a copy to Sir James himself (cheers), but that would not avail to crush them by a lying and infamous report. (Loud yelling and Kentish fire.) But the next election would prove an answer to that lying and infamous report." (Cheers.)—A Voice: We will not be taxed at the next election.—Mr. Ferrand continued to say that the Ministers were traitors to their Queen, their country, their sovereign, and their God. (Several rounds of the Kentish fire followed the exclamation of Mr. Ferrand.) —A Voice: Peel is an impostor. (Cheers, and loud cries of "Yes, he is.")—Another Voice: Peel is a common traitor. (Cheers.)—Mr. Ferrand: He is the worst traitor that ever lived. (Kentish fire and cheers.) Mr. Ferrand continued to say that Peel was the Marotto of Conservatism, and he had betrayed the party whom he was solemnly pledged to support, and the religion he was sworn to maintain; and he (Mr. Ferrand) would prove that Sir Robert Peel was a traitor to his country and his Sovereign. (Cheers.) A Voice: Peel is an infidel. (Tremendous yelling and Kentish fire.—Another Voice: We will put out the traitor (Cries of "Order, order.")—Mr. Ferrand then again argued that Sir R. Peel was a traitor; and, after some resolutions in support of Protestantism had been agreed to, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ferrand, and the meeting formed into a procession, and marched round the gardens, the band playing appropriate airs.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies after passing the Tours and Nantes, and Paris and Strasburgh Railroads Bills, voted them for the Railway from Aix to Avignon, and from Dieppe and Fecamp to the Havre line, by large majorities. All the articles of the bill for authorising the Bank of France to establish a branch bank at Algiers were carried. 74,486,974f.: in credits and various items, 85,168f.; rentes, public securities, and reserved fund, 84,240,97 4f.; making a total of 823,161,897f. (!) to other banks, the amount of bank notes in circulation was 328,4..,.., in accounts current, 176,793,005f.; in capital and reserve, 81,900,000f. in different items, 5,326,640f. The discounts, advances, and loans made during the quarter, amounted to 293,036,227f. The movement of accounts current (private), 3,907,035,735f.; ditto (public), 928,259,071f.; general movement of the caisses, 3,573,327,950f. In the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, the Prince de Montpensier presented the Report of the Committee on the bill for the bill demanding credits to the amount of 14,787,000f., for various items connected with the war service in Algeria. It recommended that the bill should be adopted in its present form. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours were to make their public entry into Bayonne on the 16th of August They were expected to lay the first stone of the bridge over the Adour.—The *Presse* announces the death of M. Constant Wairy, chief valet of the Emperor Napoleon, better known under the title of "Constant," at Breteuil (Eure), on Saturday last, in the 67th year of his age.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday afternoon last Margate was visited by a whirlwind. It came from the west, and for a few minutes stood upon the water round the inside of the harbour; at last, dashing across in a direct line, it carried a large timber from a vessel laden with it several yards, and the boat of the same vessel was held some seconds from the ground by the fearful violence of the gale, and was lodged on the sand, keel upwards. The whirlwind dislodged letters from the General Steam Navigation Company's office, and smashed several windows at the York Hotel, and most extraordinarily removed a skylight from a house in King-street, 300 or 400 yards in the very direction whence the wind came.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of April, contain accounts from Graham's Town, stating that a collision had taken place between the Dutch emigrants and the Griqua tribe on the north-eastern frontier, in which the latter had the advantage. The Griquas speak confidently of success, and only ask English troops for the protection of Griqua property. A good deal of bloodshed is expected, and should the Dutch within the boundary join their countrymen, the aborigines will speedily be defeated.

Intelligence has been received of the complete destruction by fire, of the Liverpool packet-ship *Adams*, 400 tons burden, in Maranham harbour, on the morning of the 9th of May last. All the crew and passengers saved themselves by taking to the boats, but were unable to save any part of their clothes, &c. The ship burnt for several hours, and was totally consumed. There cannot be a doubt that the fire originated from spontaneous ignition among the cotton. Her loss, with cargo, is reported to be 10,000.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces the death of Cardinal Capaccini, one of the most eminent diplomatists of the Papal See.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th June, says:—"The King of Prussia has returned in perfect health from his journey to Copenhagen. His Majesty has expressed himself much pleased with the cordial reception shown him by the King of Denmark, and with the delicate attentions of which he was the object on the part of all the Royal Family at Copenhagen."

The installation of the Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler as Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of the British empire, is to take place in the Great Synagogue, on Wednesday next, the 9th of July.

A very extraordinary self-murder has much excited the city of Prague, in Bohemia, which was committed on the 9th ult., by an old man, upwards of 80, a superannuated priest, shooting himself with a pistol. He was blind.

A parcel of coffee, imported from Madras, the produce of the Mysore district, has within these few days been admitted at the low duty of 4d. per pound.

It is the intention of Government to form a penal settlement on the northern coast of Australia. The exact spot has not been fixed upon. Halifax Bay is spoken of as likely to form an advantageous position for the purpose. The first ships, with convicts on board for the new settlement, are expected shortly to arrive at Sydney.

The German journals give the following instance of summary justice in Hungary. In the early part of last month, a poor man and woman stole some articles of food from a house in the village of Kavago Cers. A little time after the thieves were discovered, and the principal inhabitants of the place met, and, without form or process, condemned them to death. They were taken out of the village to the side of a pit, dug for the purpose, and there knocked on the head like dogs. The two bodies were thrown into the pit, which was filled up with stones.

The latest accounts from Syria are very unsatisfactory. An armistice, which had been agreed to at Beyrout on the end of June, by the chiefs of the contending parties assembled for that purpose, was broken by the Druses on the 12th, and several of the Christian churches and convents had been pillaged, and the priests murdered. Civil war was again raging in all parts of the country, and food was so scarce that thousands of people were literally starving in the neighbourhood of Beyrout.

Later arrivals fully substantiate the first appalling accounts of the fire at Quebec. It originated in the bursting of a boiler. From 1500 to 2000 buildings were burned, and 18 schooners. The loss of moveables and buildings will not be less than £400,000—insured perhaps £60,000. The whole loss may be £700,000. The bodies of 12 persons have been recovered. They perished in the fire. £7600 was immediately subscribed for the relief of the sufferers, and bakers and others sent to distribute provisions to the destitute.

The Southern States of Germany have concluded a treaty for the adoption of a uniform monetary system.

According to the *Dusseldorff Gazette*, letters from the frontiers of Poland state that the latest intelligence from St. Petersburgh contains alarming accounts of the health of the Emperor. It is greatly feared that her Imperial Majesty will not be able to go to Berlin. The same letters add that the Emperor is suffering again from the liver complaint. It is right to remark that the *Dusseldorff Gazette* was the paper which some time ago spread a report of the dangerous illness of the Emperor of Russia.

Jacques Vignal, condemned to death for robbery and attempted assassination, was guillotined at Aix on Tuesday week. Some difficulty occurring in taking off his irons, he showed the man how to do it, and expressed his pleasure at being freed from these incumbrances. The fatal hour having arrived, he bade adieu to his fellow-prisoners; and, although they seemed much affected, he on his part evinced scarcely the slightest emotion. Having received absolution, he laid his head on the fatal plank. In two seconds he had ceased to live.

An Algiers journal (the *Courrier de l'Afrique*) of the 21st ult. has the following from Oran:—"The negotiations with Morocco, which appeared to have been interrupted, on account of the treaty of commerce being connected with the main treaty, which had for its object the regulation of the limits of the territories, and the relations of the two contracting powers, have, we are assured, just been resumed on the old bases, and the dread of hostilities appears to be entirely at an end."

On Monday last 600 baskets of French cherries of excellent flavour arrived at the St. Katherine's Wharf from Havre, and were sold in the metropolitan markets on the following day.

On Tuesday afternoon the Perth Company's steamer *Sovereign*, Mann, master, was struck by lightning off Cromer, and an apprentice named Littlejohn was killed by the electric fluid, and the master was considerably injured. The vessel's topmast was carried away, but was not otherwise seriously injured.

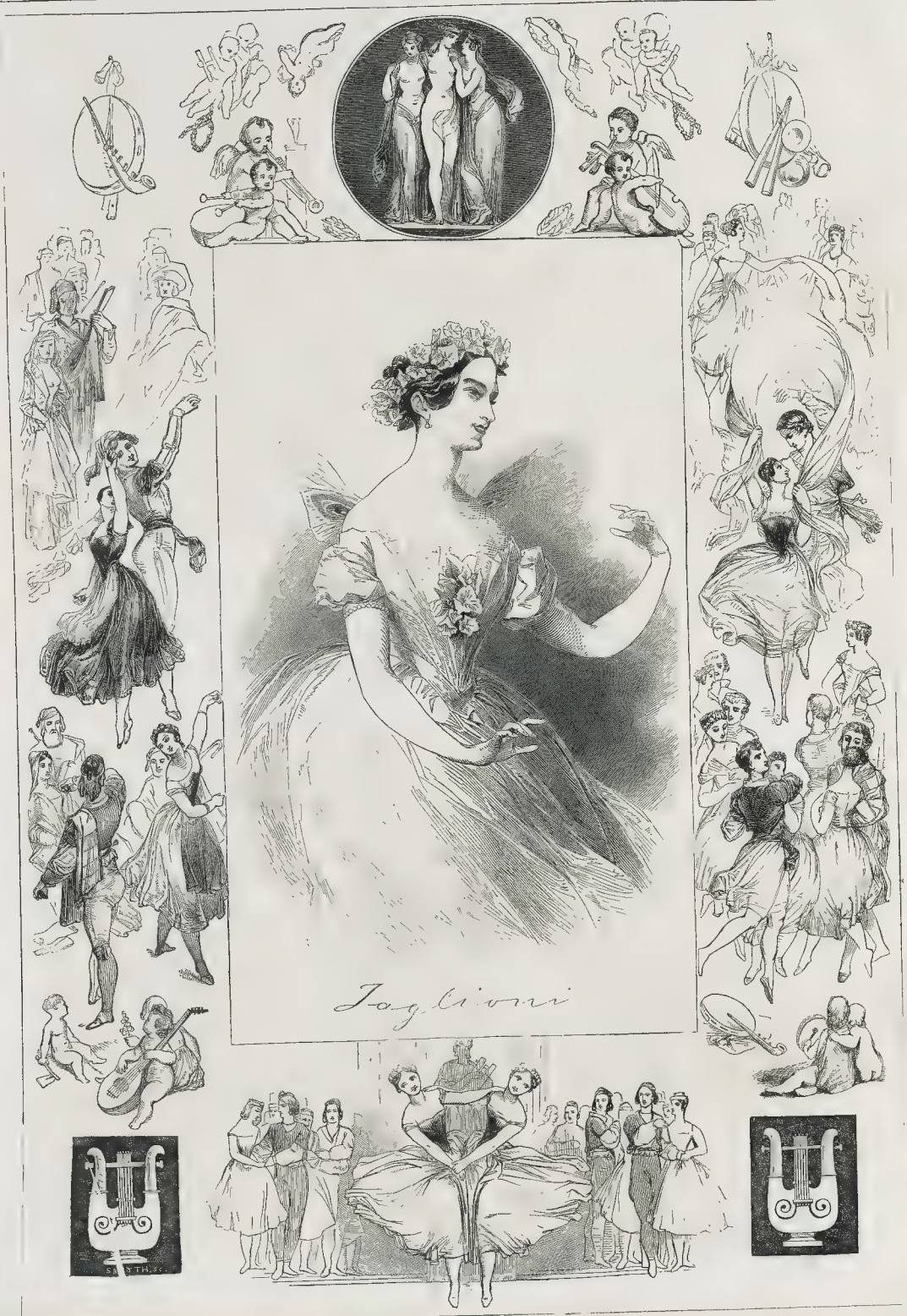
HARLOW, ESSEX.—(From a Correspondent).—Tuesday last was a merry day at Harlow. Previous to the Eastern Counties Railway reaching this town, the Turnpike Trust put up three extra gates, one in Harlow, one at Potter Street, and one near Bishops Stortford. This was a great annoyance to the whole neighbourhood, and it considerably injured the trade of the various places in the locality. But the Trust having agreed to remove the obnoxious barriers, Tuesday was the day appointed for the pleasant operation, which was speedily accomplished, without the assistance of "Rebecca and her Daughters," amidst the general rejoicing of the inhabitants. Two sheep being roasted whole — one at each end of the principal lane attracted thousands of spectators. A band of music assisted in enlivening the assembled company. A match of cricket was played by the gentlemen of the Harlow Club, after which about thirty-five gentlemen sat down to a substantial dinner at the Green Man Inn, where a whole sheep, embellished with a wreath of roses round its neck, became an object of considerable attraction. One of the gates which was removed was opposite this very inn; and the payment of the toll there had been a severe tax upon the inhabitants in going from one part of the town to another.

MDLLE. TAGLIONI.

A peculiar interest is attached to this *danseuse* above her sisters in art, not only on account of the transcendant perfection to which she, individually, has attained, but because it is to her that must be ascribed the glory of having created the style of dancing which, now, is the only one that can please our more refined and elevated perceptions of her art; and because it is in imitating her alone that a *ballerina* may hope to give to dancing that poetry and intellectuality which is now considered to be its most essential attribute.

Maria Taglioni is a descendant, on the mother's side, of the celebrated Swedish tragedian, Karsten; her father, a Neapolitan, was, in his time, a dancer and choregraphist of much merit. She did not derogate from her parentage. At the age of fourteen she made her *début* at Vienna, in an allegorical ballet of her father's composition, entitled "Reception d'une Jeune Nymphe à la Cour de Terpsichore." This was in the year 1822. Neither the title nor the matter of this ballet were calculated for much success, but the "Young Nymph" created universal admiration. Bewildered by the applause she met with, she forgot her steps, but she remedied this *contretemps* by a *pas* composed on the spur of the moment, which took the audience by storm. At fifteen years of age, Mdlle. Taglioni went to Stutgard: here she was in the highest favour: she was received at Court, and was much noticed by the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, that on the departure of the young Sylphide she was dissolved in tears. At the Bavarian Court the same honours awaited her; she was treated as an equal; and it is said that, on her first arrival, the King presented his wife to the already celebrated *danseuse* with this abrupt formula—"Mademoiselle, I present you my wife."

It was on the 23rd of July, 1829, that Maria Taglioni first dropped, as if from the clouds, amongst the old-fashioned dancing-masters, revelling in *pirouettes* and *petits battus*, which had not altered in style since the days of the Grand Monarque, and the allegorical ballets, in which the deities of Olympus figured in company with kings, hermits, and *mesmériens*. These antiquated personages were now forced to hide their diminished heads; one of the flying aerial steps of the Sylphide dispersed her would-be rivals in every direction. From this time, her visits to the capitals of Europe were so many triumphs. Every one remembers the extraordinary sensation she produced in London; every where it was the same. At length, the enormous salary offered by the Emperor of Russia tempted Mdlle. Taglioni, in 1840, to St. Petersburg. There she remained for three years, surrounded by universal homage, loaded with brilliant presents by the Czar and his Royal Consort; whilst, at the Russian capital, Mdlle. Taglioni was the object of numerous diplomatic negotiations. Count Nesselrode was besieged by applications for her presence from the Ministers of other countries; while the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin wrote a letter of entreaty to her sister, the Empress of all the Russias, in order to obtain the favour of her presence for three weeks at Krosello, and her performance for three nights at Dobberon! On one of her visits to Vienna, La Taglioni, who was performing at the "Porta Carinzia," was called twenty-four times before the curtain; and, on leaving the theatre, her carriage was drawn home by a bevy of the beaux of this [illegible]. In spite of all these honours, however, the thoughts of the unrivalled [illegible] were often directed to her *villeggiatura* at Como. She has wavered for some time betwixt the love of applause, which is to an actor as the breath of one's nostrils, and the longing for quiet retirement. Her choice has been finally made; she has paid her parting visits to all the Italian theatres, and has just left Venice, where her performance has been the object of the most enthusiastic admiration, to give the English public, some of her earliest and warmest admirers, her last adieus.


Taglioni

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.

On Wednesday, this long-announced *fête champêtre*, in aid of the funds of the Royal Kent Dispensary, was given in the park and grounds of Charlton House; the benevolent proprietor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, having generously granted their use for that purpose. The *Fête* was to have taken place on Tuesday; but the unpropitious weather induced the Committee to postpone it until the following day, when, unfortunately, it rained without intermission from half-past one until nearly five o'clock. Nevertheless, there was a great concourse of company from the neighbourhood, and from the metropolis; and, at different periods during the afternoon, there were between 4000 and 5000 persons present.

The Programme of the day included *Promenades Musicales*; Mr. Lumley, of her Majesty's Theatre, had kindly given permission to the *Danseuses Viennoises* to perform their most favourite *pas* at stated hours; Mr. Batty's *artistes* and troop of horses, with their French auxiliaries, varied the pedal amusements; the nobility and gentry of the County contributed a grand Floricultural Exhibition; there was classic equestrianism from old Rome; an encampment of Canadian Indians, with their feats and dances; and an almost countless variety of other pastimes, the programme of which was a yard in length.

Refreshments were provided in great abundance in tents and in the conservatory: and their enjoyment seemed to make up for the damper thrown upon the *al fresco* amusements; and, as the sale of tickets last week was very great, and the attendance considerable, we hope the *Fête* may prove profitable to the funds of the excellent Charity on account of which it was produced.

The park and grounds of Charlton House are exquisitely picturesque; and our artist has sketched two of the scenes, *à la Watteau*, during the *Fête*; introducing a portion of the fine old mansion. A Correspondent has obligingly communicated the following interesting details of this noble domain:—

"Charlton (in Domesday Book, *Cerletone*) lies in the manor of Blackheath, about two miles east of Greenwich. Lysons, in his 'Environs of London,' Vol. IV., p. 326, says:—'The manor of Charlton, in 1604, was, by King James, granted, in fee, to John, Earl of Mar, who, in 1606, sold it, for £2000, to Sir James Erskine. Sir James, the next year, sold it, for £4800, to Sir Adam Newton. His son, Sir Henry (who had taken the name of *Puckering*) alienated it, in 1659, to Sir William Ducie, afterwards K.B., and Lord Viscount Downe, who died at his manor-house here, in 1679. His representatives sold it, in 1680, to Sir William Langhorne, Bart. Sir William Langhorne then entailed it on his nephew, Sir John Conyers, of Horden Hall, County Durham, Bart., who was the son of his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Christopher Conyers, of Horden, Bart. Charlton remained in this branch of the Conyers family until 1731, when, on the death of Sir Baldwyn Conyers, Bart., it reverted, according to entail, to Wm. Langhorne Games, Esq. (another nephew of Sir Wm. Langhorne), and his heirs male, with remainder to his widowed kinswoman, Mrs. Margaret Maryon, and then to her son John, and to his heirs for ever. Mr. Maryon left it, by his will, to his niece, Margaretta Maria; married, firstly, to John Badger Weller, Esq., of Romford, and, secondly, to John Jones, Esq.; with remainder to her daughter, Jane, who married Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Eastbourne, County Sussex, a Lieutenant-General (who died in 1798), and to her heirs general. It is in right of this lady, his grandmother, that the present Baronet enjoys Charlton House; he is unmarried, and his brother, John Maryon Wilson, of Fitzjohns, Essex, Esq., is his heir presumptive.

"'The mansion of Charlton is considered a fine specimen of the style of building in vogue in the reign of James the First. In the room adjoining the Saloon is a chimney-piece, of black marble, so exquisitely polished, that Lord Downes, when possessor of the manor, is said once to have seen, reflected in it, a robbery committed on Blackheath!—and that, having dispatched his servants, they were able to apprehend the thieves.'"

The mansion is placed upon a hill of gradual ascent, and commands a noble prospect of the Thames: it is of red brick, with stone finishings, and an open balustrade round its summit; above which rise stacks of chimneys, and two small towers that surmount the projecting wings of the principal front and agreeably diversify the general outline. The centre and the entrance porch are elaborately embellished.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—SKETCHED BY G. HARRISON.

SUDDEN TURN OF FORTUNE.—One of those sudden accessions of fortune that occasionally happens has lately occurred to a poor woman, named Caroline Boothby, living in Earl-street, Seven Dials, who has been discovered to be the rightful owner of valuable freehold property near Betnal-green, which she will shortly be put in possession of, the estimated value being £30,000. She was previously gaining a precarious living by needle-work, and at times was unable to procure the common necessaries of life.

FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS ENCAMPED IN THE PARK.—SKETCHED BY G. HARRISON.

LITERATURE.

THE FALLS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS OF NORTH WALES. By LOUISA STUART COSTELLO. Longman and Co.

Every lover of the sublime and the picturesque, be he tourist or stay-at-home traveller, will thank Miss Costello for this delightful pocket quarto, wherein the accomplished authoress has succeeded, *a marvaille*, in presenting "a graphic and correct portraiture of this beautifully and historically important portion of Great Britain;" in giving "to every site its legends and poetical associations;" in reviving the recollections attached to it; and in doing for the region of the Harp and the Bard what has been done (by the same gifted hand) for its brotherland of Brittany. The work starts with a postulate, which each of its pages affirms:—"It would seem as if that part of the country called 'The Principality' had been created by Nature, in a holiday humour, expressly for the recreation and delight of English tourists, whose limited time did not allow them to seek for beauties abroad, for collected into a small space, more that is graceful, beautiful, and romantic may be found in North Wales than in any other spot in Europe."

The volume, we need scarcely tell the reader, is not in the every-day guide-book style: it is, from first to last, a pleasant narrative, interspersed with just enough antiquarianism to prevent the reader being misled; a poetic appreciation of the celebrated localities in his route; and very charming descriptions of its most sublime scenes and objects. Thus, we have the utilitarian worth of the itinerary combined with the romantic intellectuality of the authoress' best productions. The pages are crowded with attractions and associations of the higher class of thought—in the stronghold of former ages, and the crumbling ruin of to-day—the decaying handiworks of human art contrasted with the sempiternal sublimity of all-glorious Nature.

Meanwhile, in the work before us, authoress and artist have worked in a kindred spirit. It is illustrated with sixteen admirable lithographic sketches, and some fifty exquisite vignettes on wood: the whole executed by Thomas and Edward Gilks, from original drawings by D. H. M'Hewan. The vignettes, especially, have an artistical spirit which is rarely attained in wood-engraving; though, in this instance, it has been materially aided by the most careful printing.

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND. Fourth Edition. A. and C. Black.

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH LAKES. Second Edition. A. and C. Black.

The bibliopoles of Scotland have long been famed for the excellence of their "guide books." In the Preface to the first of the volumes before us, the publishers state their conviction that the public science is often needlessly expended in ambitious eulogiums on the beauty or grandeur of natural scenery, of which no adequate idea can be conveyed to the mind by any written description, however graphic and minute. They have, accordingly, avoided such attempts, and have substituted plain and intelligible accounts of the finest scenery, incorporated with a large amount of traditionary, historical, and literary illustration.

This is, certainly, an improvement upon the usual guide-book attempts at fine writing; and its superior practical value must have been extensively tested in the above instance, seeing that the Scottish Tourist has passed through three editions; and the Lake Book is in its second. Both works are beautifully but economically printed; and their pages are closely packed with information and illustrative anecdote, the plan being in distinct tours. The illustrations are likewise of a very superior class: they consist not merely of views of scenery on copper and wood, but include maps, charts, and outline views, some of them most ingeniously constructed for aiding the tourist's immediate cognizance of the respective localities.

DR. NASH'S EDITION OF HUDIBRAS, by SAMUEL BUTLER. Illustrated. 2 vols. Washbourne.

The edition, in three quarto volumes, of "Hudibras," edited by Dr. Nash, in 1793, having become a book of high price and uncommon occurrence, has led to the production of this economical reprint. Its appearance is extremely gratifying; for we think with the Editor (W. N.) that, even "in this enlightened age," the poem is not to be deemed too far wholesome. A man will take a glance of recognition of himself if there be a glass in the room, and it may happen that some indication of the nascent symptoms of treason, of the crow's-feet of fanaticism, of the drawn-down mouth of hypocrisy, or of the superfluous hairs of self-conceit, may startle the, till then, unconscious possessors of such germs of vice, and afford to his honest qualities an opportunity of stifling them ere they start forth in their native hideousness, and so, perchance, help to avert the repetition of the evil times the poet satirizes, which, in whatever point they are viewed, stand in the annals of Britain."

True it is that the characters in "Hudibras" have passed away; but so great was Butler's knowledge of human nature, that many of his distiches have become proverbial. Dr. Nash, by his scholarly notes, has, unquestionably, added to his celebrity; though he modestly professes only to remedy the inconvenience arising from fluctuations of language and disuse of customs, and to "point out some of the passages in the Greek and Roman authors to which the poet alludes, in order to render 'Hudibras' more intelligible to persons of the commentator's level, men of middling capacity, and limited information."

To these Notes, the printer of the present edition has made some trifling additions. The illustrations, besides the portrait of the poet, his tenement, autograph, and tomb, are some sixty portraits of the characters most distinguished in the immitable satire. By-the-way, how singular it is that all known words except Butler—perhaps the most witty writer in our language—is, that he was poor, and was buried at the expense of a friend, who had rescued him from absolute starvation! Yet, his wit is in men's mouths, almost familiar as "household words."

SOUVENIR OF THE BRITISH CHESS CLUB, containing One Hundred Original Games of Chess. R. Hastings.

The appearance of this acceptable little work is strikingly indicative of the onward march our delightful recreation has made in popular esteem during the last few years. We have here a collection of games emanating from a provincial Chess Society, the majority of which are highly meritorious, and all sufficiently interesting and instructive to well repay the student for the labour he may bestow upon their examination. Our limits, unfortunately, deny us the gratification of quoting even a single game on the present occasion of alluding to the selection; but, we have marked two or three of the best for publication in our usual Chess column hereafter.

THE BOOK OF FAMILY CRESTS. 2 vol. Washbourne.

This useful work is in its fifth edition, a popularity warranted by the comprehensiveness of its plan. It comprises nearly every family bearing, properly blazoned and explained, and illustrated by more than 4000 engravings. It likewise contains the surnames of the bearers, mottoes, a glossary of terms, &c. The mottoes, by the way, are translated; and, the Editor assures us, form such a collection as has never before appeared in print.

FELIX ON THE BAT. Bailey Brothers.

This work is termed, by the Author, "A Scientific Inquiry into the Use of the Cricket Bat;" or, in other words, it is Cricket in Sport made Science in Earnest. The arrangement is very lucid and systematic; and it is aided by some clever illustrations of the several positions in the game, and several humorous tail-pieces of "What you ought not to do." Appended is a chapter on the Antiquity of the Romans to the purposes of Cricket, which was first made at the suggestion of the Author: then follow the Laws of the Marylebone Club, &c. Altogether this treatise may safely be recommended as a very superior work of its class, combining sound theory with excellent practice. It is printed and got up in handsome style.

The *State Gazette* of Lucerne having said that the Government of Zurich had ordered Dr. Steiger to quit that Canton, the *New Zurich Gazette* contradicts the statement, and adds that Dr. Steiger is at Wiberthur, where he will remain until he shall have decided as to his future place of residence. It appears that in some of the Liberal Cantons, subscription lists have been opened for Dr. Steiger.

A notice is to be seen at the Mairie of the second arrondissement of Paris, of the intended marriage of Mr. Stephen Lyne Stephens with Mdlle. Yolande Louise Duvernay. Mdlle. Duvernay is a native of Paris, where she made her first appearance as a *danseuse* at the Académie Royale de Musique in 1831. She broke her engagement with the manager of the Italian Opera house, in London, in 1836, and retired from the stage, when, according to the *Constitutionnel*, "she devoted her heart and life to the rich foreigner who is now about to marry her." The marriage ceremony is to take place in London, but it is published in Paris.

EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS, SKETCHES, AND FRESCOES, IN WESTMINSTER-HALL.

THE Exhibition, which was opened to the public on Monday, is the result of the following notice, issued after the Exhibition of Frescoes last year:—

"ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners have received, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that six arched compartments in the Houses of Lords shall be decorated with Fresco-paintings: that the subjects of such Fresco-paintings shall be selected by the Commissioners, the Lords of the House of Lords, and of the relation in which it stands to the Sovereign: that the subjects of three of the said Fresco-paintings shall be personifications or abstract representations of Religion, Justice, and the Spirit of Chivalry; and that the three remaining subjects correresponding with such representations, and expressing the relation of the Sovereign to the Church, to the Law, and, as the fountain of honour, to the State, shall be, 'The Baptism of Ethelbert;' 'Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., Acknowledging the Authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne;' and 'Edward, the Black Prince, Receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III.'

"The following eminent artists, viz., Richard Redgrave, A.R.A., William Cave Thomas, Charles West Cope, A.R.A., John Calcott Horsley, William Dyce, and Daniel Maclise, R.A., selected by the Commissioners from among the present exhibitors in Westminster Hall, to paint the Cartoons, Colored Sketches, and specimens of Fresco-painting for the subjects above mentioned. But the Commissioners, not binding themselves to employ such artists on the Fresco-paintings in the House of Lords, and being desirous of giving a further opportunity to artists, other than the above artists, to exhibit specimens of their ability in Cartoon-drawing and Fresco-painting, hereby give notice:—

1. "That the six subjects above mentioned are offered for general competition.

2. "That three premiums of £200 each will be given to the artists who shall furnish specimens which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works.

3. "Each artist is required to prepare a Cartoon, being a design for one of the aforesaid subjects. The size of the Cartoon is to be 5 feet 3 inches wide by 16 feet high to the point of the arch (outlines in Ethography, showing the form of the arch in the compartments referred to, may be obtained at the architect's office in New Palace Yard). Each artist is further required to prepare a coloured sketch, not less than 18 inches in its shortest dimension, of the entire design represented in his Cartoon, and a specimen of Fresco-painting, not less than three feet in its shortest dimension, representing a part of the design in the full proportion."

A few words, as to the general character of the Exhibition, before proceeding to a more detailed notice of the particular works.

We find, as might be expected, a number of indifferent productions, with a proportion of highly meritorious ones, larger than might have been anticipated, from the want of encouragement and demand for large and severe designs that has hitherto prevailed in England. A school of historical painting is not to be formed in a year, and we mention this, because the visitors to the present Exhibition seemed, from the way in which they came on the days we were in the Hall, either to have lost sight of this fact, or to be ignorant of it. The country has every reason to be pleased at the result of the encouragement given by the Government to the revival of sculpture, and we trust that the six artists selected for the notice quoted above, are commissions from the Government, and we have to record the names of Edward Armitage, John Tennisl, jun., and J. Noel Paton, as selected for the three premiums of £200 each.

First on the list of works to be noticed, are the Cartoon, Sketch, and Fresco (Nos. 41, 42, 43) of Maclise. He has chosen the subject of Chivalry, and the following description of the design is quoted from the Catalogue:—

"The Spirit, or 'personification' of Chivalry, is surrounded by men of various pursuits—religious, military, and civil, who represent, as by an upper court or house, the final acquisition of the labours and rewards. Beneath, are not having obtained, though within reach of, the crown, a young Knight vows himself to chivalric services, attended by his Page, and invited by his lady's favour. Below, or around him, in various grades, other figures are introduced; to connect the subject of representation' of Chivalry, with its general recognition of intellectual pursuits. Among them the Painter, Sculptor, and Man of Science; the Bard, inspiring genius by his notes; the Troubadour and his Minstrel; the Painter from the Holy Land; and the Poet-historian, from whom future ages must derive their knowledge of the spirit and the deeds of Chivalry."

The composition illustrates the characteristic merits and faults of its author. Nothing can be finer in drawing, or more finished in execution than the individual portions of the Cartoon, nothing more lucidless, confused, and scattered than the general effect with reference to the intended position and purpose of the work, in a panel 30 feet from the ground at one end of a hall 100 feet in length, it is a failure. At that height, and from that distance, the Fresco would be unintelligible, and so much from the numbers of the figures—from the want of a leading and distinct purpose in their arrangement, and concentration in the *chiaro scuro*. The intensity of the reflected lights gives to the figures the brilliancy and hardness of metal, and this defect is even more apparent in the Sketch and Fresco than in the Cartoon. We are the more vexed at this, as the extraordinary execution and firm positive manner of the artist probably lend the public, if it do not the artists, to over-estimate the merits of

[illegible] the Sketch (which is in water colour [illegible] and pure, and the combination of architectural form with the figures is well understood. Also[illegible]

[illegible] The Sketch is also rich and dexterous in colour, though we doubt if it be so much the sketch for a Fresco as for an Oil Picture.

Of the "Prince Henry" Cartoon we cannot speak favourably. It is weak in composition, shapeless, and feeble in drawing. The colour of the Fresco is better; but the work is altogether inferior to one on the same subject by Bridges (Nos. 82, 83, 84).

The "Justice" of William Cave Thomas is one among the many instances in this Exhibition, of forgetfulness of the conditions under which these works, if executed, would be seen by the public. It is overcharged and unintelligible in design, and not redeemed by any remarkable skill or expressiveness in parts.

This reproach cannot be extended to the "Religion" of John Calcott Horsley (Nos. 36, 37, 38), though it would be more appropriately entitled "Worship." There is much simplicity and breadth in details and general treatment in this Cartoon, while the Fresco is one of the most decorous in the room.

We have now completed the circle of the commissioned works, and pass to the productions of the successful competitors for premiums.

First in merit comes the "Religion" of Edward Armitage (N. 46, 47, 48). The Cartoon is thus described in the Catalogue:—

"46 The Spirit of Religion (Cartoon), Edward Armitage.—Religion, unfolding her mantle, reveals herself to mankind. The Clouds of Error recede before the Star of Truth. Faith tastes the Sacrament, bolding in one hand the cup, the emblem of martyrdom. Hope, with one hand on the Gospel, and the other pointing to the Cross, bids the Captive, the Dying, and the Broken-hearted look up to Religion; and Charity, represented by human prejudices, extends her protection to the Helpless and Outcast."

We should be inclined to select this, with Mr. Dyce's, as the Cartoons which best fulfil their purpose in the exhibited works. There is no unnecessary minuteness of execution. It combines perfect simplicity of composition with originality and concentration in the distribution of light and shadow, while the drawing is firm, manly, and correct. We have seen few more beautiful designs than the "Charity" of Mr. Armitage; while the head of the girl in the lower part of the Cartoon, who guides her aged father to the consolations of religion, and the head and arms of the decrepit slave, are masterpieces of drawing and expression. Go to the end of the Hall and you will still understand the purport of the Cartoon, and catch the effect both of the whole and the separate parts where is hardly another work of note in the Exhibition of which so much can be said. Mr. Armitage's Fresco is marred by a coppery tone in the flesh, though the handling is bold and successful

Second of the rewarded artists comes John Tenniel, junior, a name new to the public, but no more to remain unknown in art. His subject is "Justice" (Nos. 88, 86, 87). Though deficient in simplicity, the composition is pregnant with invention. It is circular. The figure of Justice occupies the highest point; her [illegible] hand grasps the sword of punishment, and is interposed between an innocent agent of crime and his seducers. On the right are ranged those whom Justice overtakes and punishes, on the left those whom she protects and purifies. These two classes are united at the bottom by the executioner leaning on his axe, and by those who have sinned from ignorance. This Cartoon is in outline, firm, and most correct, thereby to perfection in its beauty of design. The Sketch is one of the most successful in the Hall, and the sketch in water colour good though not very vigorous in colour. As to the merits of this work and Mr Armitage's Cartoon as the best of the commissioned works, we should place those of three, at least, of the commissioned artists—Messrs. Horsley, Thomas, and Redgrave, leaving Mr. Maclise out of the question, on the ground at once of his merits and defects. We cannot say as much for Mr. Noel Paton's "Spirit" (Nos. 11, 12, 13). The description of it in the Catalogue is worth extracting, as a sample of erroneous conception of the subject

"The human soul is typified under the influence of the Spirit of Religion, fighting the good fight of Faith,' and 'pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' The Christian soul is assailed by the three great principles that oppose the spiritual life—the pride of unbelief, and lawless domination, the lust of pleasure, and the mysterious tendency towards ill; (scripturally) the world, the flesh, and the devil. Fame, on his right, strives to allure him from his enterprise, by the phantasmal pageantry of earthly glory—the victory in the battle field—the triumph in the city—and the apotheosis in the sacred place; but he has overcome the Spirit of the World, and tramples him under foot. Pleasure—the insidious parasite—still clings to him; but he spurns her from his side. The fetters of sensuality are broken; his aim is a higher destiny; his course is upward and onward, and he is alike regardless of her lures, and of the scenes of revelry and voluptuousness which her attendant Bacchanal presents to him; his utmost energies are concentrated to repel the assault of the Evil One, who interposes between him and the realisation of his hope, while 'The Lamb, slain from the beginning—the Alpha and Omega,' extends his helping hands; the angelic swords are bared—the fiend is baffled—and the soul is rescued."

This is not "Religion," but a description of the struggle between good and evil in man's nature, which Religion determines; and, as might be expected, the Cartoon seems rather intended for "Warfare" than the subject whose name it bears. The drawing is dexterous, and the finish and labour great; but in every other respect the Cartoon, instead of rewarding a premium, should have been classed among the worst in the exhibition; and it is lucky for Messrs. Armitage and Tenniel, that the surpassing merit of their works renders the choice of them for rewards independent, in public opinion, of any trust in the competence of the judges who awarded the premiums. In choosing Mr Paton's work for reward, they have done injustice to Messrs. Bridges, Wallor, Hurlstone, obviously, and perhaps to others of the exhibitors.

Mr. Waller's "Justice" is simply and grandly conceived, and his Fresco one of the best in the Hall. The same may be said of Mr. Hurlstone's. There are faults of drawing in the works of both, but they have had a proper conception of the work to be done, and have not fallen far short in doing it. The same praise may be bestowed on Mr. Bridges, whose Cartoon of "Prince Henry," the [illegible] somewhat weak, is very much superior to Mr. Redgrave's.

Mr. Ford Brown has a Cartoon of "Justice," which, though grotesque and deficient in simplicity, shows that the artist possesses vigour of conception and hand.

Mr. Severn's Cartoon of "The Baptism of Ethelbert" is weak to feebleness, but his Fresco is a beautiful bit of mellow colouring

Mr. Shakespeare's two Cartoons of "Edward's Court and Chivalry" should not have been admitted, so paltry are they in conception, and so slovenly in execution; and Mr. Corbould's "Champion of England" (what business has it here?) is equally mindless in conception, and theatrically skilful in drawing and costume.

Mr. Agllo's Fresco is as good as his Cartoon is bad, which is saying a great deal, and we could extend the criticism to Mr. Butler Morris. Of the rest, the less said the better.

In the sculpture the first place is claimed by Mr. Bell's admirable Portrait Statue of Shakespeare, which, from the quiet unconventionalism with which Rouhillac invested the great dramatist, stands out pure and life-like. Mr. M'Dowell's "Girl Reading" is very pretty and graceful, though not of a high order of plastic art.

On the whole, despite obvious defects of conception and great forgetfulness of the purpose and conditions which in these Cartoons should have been kept in mind, the good exceeds the evil, and the weakest fragments of the previous state of the arts in England, there is matter for cheerfulness and congratulation in this Exhibition. We only hope that the Government, instead of hastily employing artists in the Houses of Parliament, will go on educating them for the work by premiums judiciously bestowed, and adequately remunerative, and that every year we shall have an Exhibition in Westminster Hall, freed from the influences which limit the attendance of that in the National Gallery, and forming, in time, a National, instead of a Royal, Academy.

Next week we shall be enabled to give engravings of some among the most interesting of the Cartoons and Frescoes.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The novelty of the past week, at this Theatre, has been the performance of Mercadante's "Gotramento." This opera is one of that class which now nearly engrosses the Italian Operatic stage in other countries. Marked by no striking or characteristic features, possessed of little or no originality of thought, and displaying a want of unity in the design—yet, on the whole, the impression it produces is agreeable. The attention is kept up by the recurrence of pleasing, if not original, melodies—and harmonious, if not conventional, combination of voices—while full scope is given to the singer to display his taste and fancy in altering or embellishing the score.

Such operas as this have afforded, till lately, the only alternative against the constant repetitions of those *chef-d'œuvres* of bygone composers, which, splendid as they are, have yet been heard and reheard to satiety

But a better week, in the variety of things is, however, approaching. The appearance of a composer of so much originality of genius as Verdi, heralds, it may be hoped, that of a new and more ambitious school, whose masters will not be satisfied with the mere tickling of the ear and pleasing the fancy, but will seek for the more permanent and legitimate sources of effect.

Victor Hugo has again furnished the materials for the plot of this opera, in his tragedy of Ruy Blas, which Signor Maffei has cut down in the *libretto* in order so to suit it for lyrical purpose, has made it inexplicable and involved: the scene and circumstance are constantly changing, while the idea and purpose of the drama, which has been completely lost sight of. This seems to us a point till lately considered as unimportant, are not misplaced or hypercritical, is most strongly proved in this very opera: for the only situation of real interest and dramatic effect, is also, in a musical point of view, the gem of the opera. The composer has expended on it all his resources, while it elicits all the powers of the two great artists who take the principal parts. We allude to the beautiful duet, "L'Esterna qual s'adora."

As regards the execution of Mercadante's music, Grisi's usual volume and power of voice failed her, as we thought, in her first *aria*, "Del Superbo Vinnidar," though in the duet with Lablache she gave it with much pathetic expression. The latter amply redeemed, however, in the scene where she pours forth her reproaches on *Bianca* and her faithless lover, and where her bursts of voice corresponded admirably to the feeling of the moment.

We have already mentioned her performance of the last duet, and her death-song. Warmed by the beauty of the music, she sang with a depth of feeling and truthfulness of expression, in which she was most ably emulated by Mariani, who seemed to have concentrated his power on this point. In the workings of revenge and indignation, and the succeeding heartrending remorse, all his energies were called forth, and he was the finest tenor singer in the opera, with the exception of the air he introduced, we thought that he lacked his usual spirit and animation. Bramhilla sang, on this occasion, with more than her wonted spirit and energy. The *aria* which followed the duet of Grisi and Lablache—"Era Stella del mattino," was charmingly given by this gifted singer. Nothing could exceed the delicacy and tasteful feeling of her *fioriture*, and the striking skill with which she avoided the doubtful notes of her voice, resting only on those which were pleasant to the ear. This was enthusiastically encored, as well as the duet, "Dolce Conforto," by well known amateur performers, in which her voice blended most harmoniously with that of Grisi. These two *arrestes*, accordingly animated by the same feeling, held the audience entranced by their sweet current of melodious sound that issued from their lips. It was one of the most effective moments of the opera: *Buenos* and *Ebnisi*, the two heroines, forgetting their rivalry, were pouring forth their griefs in unison, and all was breathless attention in the house, when an unwonted sight appeared to disturb the quietude of the most decorous and absorbed. An unfortunate cat, certainly one of the least [illegible], if the most ambitious of its kind, forced its way into public notice and [illegible] arrived at the front of the stage; apparently desirous, however, of an audience turned tail, and after performing several rapid evolutions round the stage, finally disappeared, to the intense amusement of the audience; while the two fair *cantatrices*, suddenly rescued from the very verge of tragedy, were making the vigorous efforts to restrain the suppressed laughter that burst forth in despite of themselves. Forsooth, who had been very ill the day previous, was unable to appear, and Mdlle. Dumilatre, who undertook the part of his sorely treath and certainty of intonation was occasionally perceptible. We cannot dismiss the subject of this night's entertainment without adverting to the performance of Lindley, the "Prince of Violoncellos," as one of his witty colleagues has named him. One of the merits of this opera, and one we had omitted to remark, is the occasional beauty of the instrumentation, in which some of the most delicate effects are produced by the violoncello, and, certainly, we never had them greater justice: his performance was, as usual, marked by a delicacy and certainty of touch which age has been unable to impair.

On the occasion of the performance of the Grand Ballet, the presence of the whole Royal Family, including the Queen and King of the Belgians; these assembled *dilettanti* remaining till the very last, and testifying, in every possible manner, their appreciation of the performance.

The choreographic triumphs of the past week now claim our attention. In spite of evil prognostics, of doubts as to the still-continuing ascendancy of the fair Sylphs, Taglioni has appeared, and with more than her most prejudiced have been forced to admire and to applaud. The lapse of time, and the appearance and popularity of other *ballerinas*, have not taken from Taglioni the pre-eminence that she has never ceased to maintain. She shows us, more clearly than any of her fair rivals, that there is something more in dancing than the philosophy of the *ballet* before her time had dreamt of; and that it is only another expression of that essential feeling of the beautiful which characterises all the higher styles of art, and is its true aim and essence. Her light aerial motions and her exquisite grace seem not to belong to earth; she is rather the "embodiment of a vision"—a realisation of what the poet has dreamt, the painter sketched, and of the floating ideas that music is intended to convey. "The Sylphide," although the subject is taken from a poem of Charles Nodier, and although it was put in a *ballet form* by Nourrit, is yet the creation of Taglioni, it is identified with her. It was one of the first and best of that series of poetical *ballets* which has displaced the allegorical absurdities that had till then formed the highest efforts of the *ballet* masters.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Several difficulties in obtaining a suitable house from the Lord Chamberlain being overcome, "Les Huguenots" was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, by the Brussels Company, and with complete success; Mr. Laborde performing the part of *Raoul de Nangis*—the part first played by Nourrit, and afterwards by Duprez; and Mr. Zelger the sturdy Protestant, *Marcel*. Madame Laborde was the *Queen*, and Madame Julien *Valentine*: and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the manner in which all the music was executed was unexceptionable

This is the first time we have ever seen the opera satisfactorily produced in this country, recollecting, as we do, the perfection which characterised it at the Académie Royale. It was represented, as our readers may remember, by the German Company during their season two or three years back, when Standigl played *Marcel*: but, in other respects, its production was not sufficiently effective to command much popularity. We shall be mistaken, however, if in its present state it does not prove attractive.

The song at the commencement of the second act, was deliciously given by Madame Laborde; and Mr. Zelger was enthusiastically applauded in his "Piff Paff!" song, one of the most effective *morceaux* in the entire opera. The same care

and unanimity of purpose were observable in the orchestra, which we have several times had occasion to notice · and, in spite of the extreme length of the opera, the audience applauded with the same warmth towards the end as they had done at the commencement. This length might, however, have been considerably curtailed had less time been allowed for the *entr'actes*, which were protracted to an unpardonable duration, and may be altered with advantage. There is a report that, after the close of the Drury-Lane season, which was announced for Thursday, this company will be transferred to that theatre for a limited number of representations. If this be true, poor Covent-Garden will once more be consigned to the dust and cobwebs of deserted loneliness.

PRINCESS'

The matrimonial squabbles of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Caudle*, with which every body is now perfectly acquainted, through the disclosures of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, have furnished this theatre with a laughable interlude, which was performed for the first time on Saturday evening. A little mild burlesque to our Uncle's "Curtain Lectures," relative to some Gravesend flirtations, which will not bear analysis; and a few very improbable situations and intrigues carry on the attention until *Mrs. Caudle* is discovered in bed, soundly lecturing her hapless husband, whom she has found out in the enjoyment of a holiday "unbeknown to herself," as Mrs. Gamp would say, having given false reasons for leaving home.

Mr. Oxberry was immensely funny as *Mrs. Caudle*, convulsing the house with laughter; and Mr. Compton, as the sponse, was equally droll; indeed, these two gentlemen had all the merit of the piece to themselves. There was loud applause at the conclusion, mingled with considerable disapprobation; this latter arose, we expect, from one or two situations which had more equivocal breadth than humour to recommend them.

Next Thursday we shall once more have an opportunity of hearing that delightful opera, "Anna Bolena," and of admiring the lyrical and dramatic powers of each of the admirable representatives of the characters of that eventful period. The cast is perfect, for it includes Grisi, Brambilla, Tedesco, Rosetti, Mariani, and Lablache. After the opera, the whole strength of the company will combine to give effect to the magnificent "Pregbiera" and other of the best passages from "Pietro l'Eremita," or "Mosè in Egitto. In the ballet department are included the three greatest *ballerine* of the day—Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn; Taglioni having consented, for the sake of the *beneficiaire*, Signor Fusati, to add one night's performance to her last sdieus.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

July comes in far more "fat and unprofitable," in the matter of out-door festivities, than seasons justified by the nature of the season. The opening week has given us no racing of account, but one sailing match, elsewhere dealt with, and one cricket match -so far, that is, as relates to the metropolitan districts. In the dearth of sport, it is well there is some gratifying news to announce connected with the greatest of our metropolitan galas—we allude to Epsom Races. While the convenience of visitors, and the improvement of the general details, have, at almost every meeting in the kingdom, been greatly advanced during the last few years, at Newmarket and Epsom things remain in *statu quo*; pretty much as they were "when George the Third was King." By exclusive charter, the former is licensed to be dull and gentlemanlike; the latter, having stood still very nearly too long, at last sees the necessity for putting its best foot forward. Probably human ingenuity could not conceive anything—as far as turf business goes—more out of joint than the mass *en masse* of the racing at Epsom. Take, for instance, the crowning need of all: every man who goes to the Surrey Downs on the Derby Day, desires to see that race run for: that, we take it, is granted. He also has his affairs to settle—great or little: he must needs seek the betting mart. Now the ring is so placed as to be just the most difficult place to get access to whence to reach the grand Stand. We will suppose there are some few drawn thither merely by the spectacle; but they are fain to participate in the overture—to see the immortal steeds caparison. These must go to the utmost extent of the course from the Stand if they would see the saddling and preparatory canter; and they may get back before the race comes off—if they can—with the contingency of a spot to stand on, at 100 to 1 that they can see. Who is the worst placed of all having any accommodation provided for money or love? The Judge of the races, undoubtedly. He [illegible] till it is round Tattenham Corner, and in the straight [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] forty or fifty [illegible] those persons—I [illegible] pleasure in Hong Kong. Were we justified in assuming that such arrangements were without parallel on the turf? It is proposed to reform this altogether, by a series of alterations, which, if carried out, will make the metropolitan meeting what it ought to be. By means of a large raised lawn in front of the Grand Stand, accommodation will be there found for the ring, and facilities for viewing the race, for many hundreds more than the building itself can provide for. That most interesting ceremony, the saddling, shall also be performed in front of the lawn—the coming down of the race also. The race itself, from its commencement to its close, will be under the eye of the most aristocratic gathering, to witness the match between the Gentlemen of England and the Gentlemen of Kent. On that day, when the wickets were struck, England had lost six men for 93 runs; the score being—Kent, 116; England, 93. Tuesday was anything but a cri. day, so far as the forenoon went, and further. The play, however, proceeded; and ended with Kent 190 to England's 186. On Wednesday the game was resumed; but the ground from the previous rain was dreadfully bad for bowling; and, as it began to pour soon after two o'clock, the match was finally drawn by mutual consent; the score being for Kent 333, and England, without a wicket down, 45 runs upon their second innings. All bets are consequently off. The Winchester races occupied Wednesday and Thursday; but were without interest, save for those who witnessed them.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The ring at the Corner continues in a healthy state, thanks to the extraordinary luck that has attended the "fields" from the commencement of the season. At present there are no less than six races in the market, money is plentiful, and in the aggregate, although not overwhelming, speculation is considerably brisk. It would scarcely be possible to enter into the minutiæ of the business transacted on "the day of the date" of this notice: suffice it, that out of the 131 horses handicapped for the Liverpool Cup, Winsecur, Trueboy, Milton, and the Ironmaster, are already found as being remarkably well in. The first two were backed at the odds quoted, and 18 to 1 would have been taken about each of the others. For the Goodwood Stakes, the Libel, Pythia, Warp, Jet, and the Ironmaster, are already found as being remarkably well in. So only horses upon whom money is laid out with anything like spirit. The St Leger betting is steady at the old averages, nor, beyond a disposition in one or two quarters to back Malcolm, is there anything new or noticeable in the Derby closing quotations.

JULY STAKES.
5 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill

LIVERPOOL CUP.
9 to 1 agst Winsecur | 10 to 1 agst Trueboy

GOODWOOD STAKES.

The field agst twelve	20 to 1 — Jet	25 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss (t)
13 to 1 agst The Libel	20 to 1 — John O'Gaunt (t)	
16 to 1 — Pythia (t)	20 to 1 — Lanercost	25 to 1 — Ironmaster (t)
16 to 1 — Fire Apple	20 to 1 — Milton	30 to 1 — Roderick
18 to 1 — Warp (t)	20 to 1 — Queen Mab (t)	30 to 1 — Bent Bower (t)
20 to 1 — Queen Mab (t)	20 to 1 — Glossy (t)	

GOODWOOD CUP.
5 to 2 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh | 6 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t) | 16 to 1 agst Arundo

GOODWOOD CUP.

7 to 1 agst The Merry Monarch (t)	10 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	30 to 1 agst Kedger (t)
	25 to 1 — Connaught Ranger (t)	40 to 1 — Conical Boy (t)
9 to 1 — Mentor (t)		50 to 1 — Scythian (t)
9 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	25 to 1 — Pantaca (t)	50 to 1 — Foremast (t)
11 to 1 — Old England (t)	25 to 1 — Comte de Lyon	

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Rizzo (t)	33 to 1 agst Malcolm	50 to 1 agst Rev. to the Merry Monarch (t)
33 to 1 — Arundo	33 to 1 — Bran	

THURSDAY.—A busy day on the Goodwood Stakes, the only race upon which the metallics were used with any effect. The "great guns" were "the mares," viz. Pythia, Queen Mab, *Sigh*, Venus, Rowena, Wee Pet, Miss Cheyne, Miss Europa, Extravagansa, and Glossy—a very formidable lot to stand against. The leading features were Glossy, Queen Mab, and Pythia, and upon them the outlay was considerable. Several horses were also backed, but without any material impression in the prices. The following were the final quotations:—

LIVERPOOL JULY CUP.

10 to 1 agst Winsecur	15 to 1 agst Milton (t)	[30 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)]
	25 to 1 agst Rowena (t)	

GOODWOOD STAKES.

12 to 1 agst The Libel	15 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	25 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss (t)
12 to 1 — Pythia (t)	20 to 1 — Rowena	
15 to 1 — Fire Apple	20 to 1 — Glossy (t)	30 to 1 — Roderick (t)
15 to 1 — Warp	15 to 1 — Venus	25 to 1 — Extravagansa
15 to 1 — Sigh (t)	15 to 1 — Wee Pet (t)	25 to 1 — Europa
20 to 1 — John O'Gaunt (t)	20 to 1 — Lightning	25 to 1 — Extravagansa (t)

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh,t	5 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)	15 to 1 agst Arundo

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	9 to 1 agst Mentor	[20 to 1 agst Pantaca
7 to 1 — Merry Monarch	12 to 1 — Annandale	25 to 1 — Kedger
	The others as on Monday.	

THE FITZHARDINGE CUP MATCH, BY VESSELS OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

Lord Fitzhardinge is a good practical sportsman himself, and he would fain be the cause of a like proficiency in others. To this intent, he presented a very handsome Cup, to be sailed for by craft of the R.T.Y.C., exclusively handled by members of that Club. Now the term, "good sportsman" is as applicable to a good yachtsman, as a crack rider, or a crack shot; for yachting, to all intents and purposes, has become one of our National Sports. This match was won on Monday last, under more favourable circumstances than proverbially attach to water parties in general. The day was fine and breezy—just the fashion of wind suited to pleasure galleys—and the whole affair went off with great *éclat*. Seven prizes originally entered for this match, but only four went—for various reasons—but not among the causes for want of crews, as there were volunteers enough to man a frigate. As the tide flowed the whole fleet came down, the four remaining for that very reason; and, in consequence of the strong leading wind which the vessels would have—which would enable them to round the buoy at Coal-house Point long before the young flood began to make—the ebb set up. Coal-house Point lays between Erith and Greenhithe. The wager fleet consisted of the following clippers, and passed the goal in this order

	Tons		Owners
The Belvidere	90	..	Lord Alfred Paget.
The Prima Donna	85	..	C. R. Tatham, Esq.
The Phantom	90	..	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
The Widgeon	94	..	T. E. Snook, Esq.

As the hour for getting under way approached, the river between Greenwich and Blackwall was alive with pleasure craft of every description. There was the *Flirt*, the symmetrical fore-and-after belonging to the Squadron schooner, belonging to Sir Bellingham Graham; the *Pearl*, Lord Anglesey's jewel of a cutter; the *Imogen*, steered by her owner—the lord of the revels—Earl Fitzhardinge; the *Intrepid*—the Duke of Beaufort's cutter—a build to be admitted more of the useful than ornamental class; Lord Wharncliffe's *Romulus* (and remies as regards sightliness in the matter of her standing gear); besides a shoal of less dignified barks. When the signal-gun boomed, there was a down-stream affair, hotly pressed by the wager boats; the whole (to a poetical imagination) furnishing materials for comparing the scene to a flight of white-winged sea-birds.

The amateurs had their weather eyes wide open; for, in anticipation that it might come on to blow—as, of course, it always may—they had each a reef of his mainsail down, small canvas for'ard, and everything snug. Thus they went all safe, despite of the fact that full sail was carried by the Woolwich down to the—now with a breeze, now without—to Coalhouse-point, which the *Belvidere* was the first to reach, rounding the buoy at ten minutes after three -a manœuvre in which she was followed by the rest in due rotation, by the time that the last was compassed the match were of opinion, some, that the *Prima Donna* drew best to windward; some, that the day suited the *Phantom*; but all the while my Lord Alfred Paget was slipping away from them; and, by the time that the match was won, he was trying his hand in sailing episodes—now with the *Vixen*, and anon with some other young lady *in stays*; for it was a dead roser, and now enough of it. So much had it frozen, that all the cruel bitter cold had not been sufficient before reaching Erith : one of them had saved the crew that trouble by carrying hers away. In the reaches between Erith and Woolwich—though all the interest in the match was over, as having the carried the mast away, the *Belvidere* had won—the sight was one of the most animating that can be conceived. From forty to fifty pleasure vessels, of one class or other, were all boating up : some of them—the *Flirt*, for instance—at a speed not often witnessed by old Father Thames.

It was seven o'clock as the *Belvidere*, to the sound of cannon and martial music, passed the goal, boating the *Prima Donna* by three minutes. The Cup was presented with the usual honours by the Commodore to Lord Paget, who returned thanks very gallantly by proposing, at the close of his speech, the health of the ladies who honoured the match with their presence. Other toasts were drunk, including the health of the Commodore, who, in matter of popularity on the Thames, is a fitting Viceroy of the Cinque Ports. It was a very happy day; and let us hope for a better match of the season, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., may have as propitious an anniversary

WINCHESTER RACES.
WEDNESDAY

Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.

Captain Delme's Bedelia, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	.. (Nat)	1
Mr. Shepherd's f by Glaucus, out of March First, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb	..	..	2

The Original Hampshire Stakes of 25 sovs each

Mr. R. Etwall's *Sigfa*, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	.. (Kitchener)	1
Mr. Herbert's Ajax, aged, 7st 12lb	..	..	2

The Great Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. New mile.

Mr. Etwall's Witticism, allowed 3lbs	..	.. walkover	

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.

Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs	..	.. (Nat)	1
Sir J. B. Mills' Pugilist, 4 yrs	..	..	2

Betting.—4 to 1 on the mare, who won the first heat in a common canter, and walked for the second.

THURSDAY.

The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 20 added.

Mr. Wreford's West Countryman	..	.. (A. Day)	1
Sir J. B. Mills's The Slot	..	..	2

[illegible] Members' Plate of £50; heats, two miles

Sir J. B Mills's [illegible] 3 yrs	..	.. (A. Day)	1
Mr H [illegible] yrs	..	..	2

The Winchester Stakes of 10 sovs each; heats.

Mr [illegible] Medwell, 6 yrs	..	.. (Wakefield)	1
Mr. Greville's Sir Francis, 3 yrs	..	..	2

£50 given by the Steward, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Captain Delme's Redskin, 4 yrs	..	.. (Nat)	1
Mr. Kingston's Sparsholt, 3 yrs	..	..	2

EARTH REGATTA.—The great meeting at Erith, at which the gentlemen of the various aquatic clubs and the "crack" London watermen will again have an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess, will take place on Thursday next. The regatta has been, as usual, got up on an exceedingly liberal scale, and the following brilliant entries give promise of first-rate sport:—A Presentation Cup, value seventy guineas, for four-oared boats; gentlemen amateurs. The Neptune Club, the Herne, the Ariel Cutter Club, the Thames, the Royal Artillery, St. George's Boat Club, the Thetis, the Argonauts, the Leander, the Nautilus, and the Guy's. Three fine heats must result from such a first-rate muster. Four-oared race with London watermen; for a purse of £30 for the first heat, £20 for the second, £10 for the third, and £5 for the fourth. Another race, with watermen at Erith and below, for funeral prizes, and a grand sweepstakes match with gentlemen, complete the very attractive bill of fare.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The show of wheat of home produce here to-day was very limited, owing to which holders were firm, and, in some instances, obtained a trifling improvement in the quotations of last week. Foreign wheat was in good request, where we had a fair demand for it, and the rates had an upward tendency. Grinding barley moved off at previous rates In other kinds very little was doing For fine malt we have a retail demand, but at no more money. Oats were steady, but other articles commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS (English): wheat, 2693; barley, [illegible] 500 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, 17,190 quarters Foreign: wheat, 600, barley, 1480; oats, 1440 quarters Flour, 6,000 sacks; Meal, no quarters.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 46s to 52s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 53s; brown ditto, 43s to 50s; Kingston and Ware ditto, 52s to 55s; Chevalier ditto, 55s to 57s; potato ditto, 48s to 50s; oats, Yorkshire and Scotch, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; Limerick, 20s to 22s; beans, old, 34s to 36s; ditto, new, 30s to 32s; pease, old, 34s to 36s; ditto, new, 30s to 32s; flour, town-made, 42s to —; Suffolk, 35s, white, 32s to 34s; baskets, 30s to 32s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 280 lbs. Barley, 30s to 32s; malt, 52s to 56s; oats, 22s to 24s, per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s, per ton; ditto, foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000 : Rapeseed cakes £6 7s to £6, per ton Canary, 46s to 52s, per quarter English Coyer seed, 42s to 52s; ditto, foreign, 42s to 52s; rye, 28s to 30s; tares, 28s to 30s; hempseed, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Carraway seed, 22s to 24s, per cwt. Coriander, 12s to 14s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, £38 to £39, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s, per ton; ditto, foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000 : Rapeseed cakes £6 7s to £6, per ton Canary, 46s to 52s, per quarter English Clover

"PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY WELL."—BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.

PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY WELL.

This is one of the most masterly pictures in the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The reader need scarcely be told that the scene is from the Green Isle, so exquisitely characteristic are the portraitures of Irish life. The devotion of the two figures kneeling at the Well—one drinking of the "holy water," and the other in fervent prayer—is admirably contrasted with the vacancy of the seated girl; the intervening and the distant figures, too, are equally expressive in their way. This picture, which is of somewhat large size, has been sold for sixty-five guineas.

NEW MUSIC.

HE WANDERS ON THE GOLDEN SANDS. Words and music by S. N. ELSINGTON, Jun. Willis and Co., Lower Grosvenor-street.

This is a ballad founded on the life of Lord Nelson, and illustrating three epochs of his glorious career: as a child, sailing his boat on his native stream; as the youth, serving his country as a midshipman; and as the naval chief, falling at the moment of victory. The music is simple, but effective, and capable of great dramatic effect, for producing which the words, which we subjoin, are also well adapted:—

He wanders on the golden sands,
His little boat to guide,
Which he hath made, with gentle hands,
To launch upon the tide.
The breeze expands its snowy sail,—
And none more proud than he
Hath ever led, in strife or gale,
A bark upon the sea.

Next—on the deck where heroes tread,
His country's sword he wears;
Her flag is streaming o'er his head,
Her glorious badge he bears.
None bolder ever dared the storm,
None braver met the foe,
No firmer heart and finer form
Could o'er the Ocean go.

Now white upon his breast appears,
The star his country gave,
He meets amid her blood and tears,
His death wound on the wave.
Swift from the foes' unerring gun,
The fatal bullet flies,
A shout proclaims the battle won
And with a prayer he dies.

BEILSTEIN, ON THE MOSELLE.

We spoke of "the elegant handling and graceful colour" of this picture, by Mr. Harding, a few weeks since. It is, certainly, one of the most exquisitely finished drawings in the Gallery of the Society o Painters in Water Colours. The scene has many of the characteristics of the system of the Rhine (to which the Moselle belongs), so nobly sung by Byron:

The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls between,
The wild rocks heaped, as they had towers been
In mockery of man's art; and there withal
A race of happy faces as the scene,
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all
Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires near them fall.

This charming picture—a small one—has been purchased for thirty guineas. By the way, the Gallery will close on Saturday, the 12th instant.

"BEILSTEIN, ON THE MOSELLE."—BY J. D. HARDING.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON MONDAY LAST.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

On Monday forenoon, the long promised Review of the household troops took place in Hyde-park, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Combermere, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and a brilliant and numerous staff.

The troops reviewed were the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, 1st and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, the ground being kept by the 4th Light Dragoons.

About eight o'clock, the 4th Light Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Paley, entered the park by the Kensington-gate, from Hounslow Barracks, and proceeded immediately to the Review ground, with the exception of two squadrons, who were appointed to take part in the sham fight about to take place, and who took up a position amongst the trees on the north bank of the Serpentine, near the Royal Humane Society's Receiving house.

At ten o'clock, the 1st and 3rd battalions of Grenadier Guards, from Portman and St. John's Wood Barracks, entered the Park by Cumberland gate, and about the same time the 1st and 2nd battalions of Scotch Fusilier Guards, from the St. George's and Wellington Barracks, also entered the Park from Hyde-park Corner, and were shortly followed by the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under Colonel Reid, from Knightsbridge Barracks, and the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under Col. Hon. G. Cavendish, from Regent's-park Barracks. About the same time, a large party of the Grenadier Guards, from the Tower, in white fatigue dresses, entered the square for the purpose of assisting the squadrons of Light Dragoons in the sham fight, and took up a position on the south side of the square, near the Serpentine.

Precisely at eight minutes to eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Colonel Wylde, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, entered the square on horseback, followed by a most brilliant staff, and took up their position at head-quarters, the flag denoting which was placed directly opposite Grosvenor gate.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as Colonel of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, and the Duke of Wellington, that of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; while, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, accompanied by Prince George, did not arrive until the Review had begun, wore his uniform as Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Prince George of Cambridge being habited in an hussar uniform. Amongst the other officers present were Lord Viscount Combermere, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Lord F. Somerset, Sir Charles Dalbiac, Sir F. Trench, Sir James Kempe, Sir John M'Donald, Colonel Wood, M.P., &c.

The Royal and illustrious party were received by the troops with presented arms, the bands playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes;" they immediately proceeded to pass along the front and rear of the line, returning to head quarters.

The Review then commenced, the cavalry under the command of General Lygon, marching by, in squadrons, the bands playing, followed by the infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond (Equerry to her Majesty of the Grenadier Guards, their bands also playing, and after again passing at quick time, and going through several evolutions in perfect military order, the sham fight commenced by the Grenadiers advancing from the Bayswater side of the Park, covered by the Life Guards, and throwing out skirmishers to attack the outposts of the enemy, which were stationed amongst the plantations on the bank of the Serpentine. The contest between the belligerent forces was kept up with great spirit and military precision for nearly half an hour; the usual attacks, retreats, advances, deploying, firing in solid squares, line firing, volleys, &c., taking place and giving the almost countless spectators a kind of panoramic picture of the doings on the field of battle.

At the conclusion of the sham fight, the troops again formed into line, the bands playing "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Cambridge, &c., then advanced, the troops presenting arms, and congratulated the officers on the excellent appearance of the troops, and the correct and soldier like manner in which they had performed the duties assigned them, and precisely at half past 12 o'clock the brilliant Royal and illustrious *cortège* quitted the Review ground.

M. BAROILHET.

There is no art that can boast more enthusiastic votaries than music, and in no other does their vocation appear more decided and irresistible. Musical genius, in spite of obstacle, always forces its way into light. Of this, examples are offered by almost all those who have attained pre-eminence in the art—the bent of their minds developing itself with the earliest dawning of intellect; and it is further exemplified by the subject of this slight sketch.

Paul Baroilhet was born at Bayonne on the 22nd of September, 1816. His family were flourishing merchants, highly respected in their native place; and the young Baroilhet was brought up to the calling of his fathers. It proved, however, uncongenial to his mind, and every moment that he could steal from the uninteresting duties of the counting-house was devoted to the study of music. He had been powerfully struck from his earliest childhood with the effects of harmony, and he spent much time, while still at an age when study of so grave a kind is usually unwillingly enforced, in seeking acquaintance with its laws, and endeavouring to form fresh combinations. Every evening, after a day of busy employment, found him at the Opera House, whence he brought back in his memory all the most striking *morceaux* that had been performed, giving them a fresh charm by his manner of execution. Without a master, and with no aid whatsoever, he had thus attained great proficiency in his favourite pursuit; but he was not destined for ever thus to struggle alone. Some fortunate circumstance brought to Bayonne a friend of Rossini, an experienced musical critic. The voice of the young baritone, whom he accidentally heard, made such an impression on him that he formed the determination of taking him to Paris, there to forward his musical education. A struggle ensued, for the parents of our artist were at first utterly averse to such a proposal; but, at length, the decided inclination of their son, and the brilliant auguries of his new friend, induced them to consent. He set off, and in a few days he was brought to Rossini himself, to give a specimen of his powers. The immortal *maestro* himself accompanied Baroilhet, who sang, with all the fire and expression that the excitement of such a trial imparted, an air from the "Ingarmo Felice," one of Rossini's operas. The composer was much impressed by the talent of the young singer. "I can warrant," said he to his friend, "to this young man a brilliant career. Write to his friends that his fortune is made; we will take charge of it." Through the advice and assistance of Rossini—for whom he has ever since entertained the liveliest attachment and gratitude—Baroilhet soon became a pupil of the Conservatoire; he was then eighteen years of age, and he studied for two years under Banderali. His voice by this time had become formed, and his style and taste acquired that delicacy and purity which now distinguish his singing. But he was determined to perfect himself in Italy, and there to make his *début*. Rejecting, therefore, the most tempting offers from the Italians, he departed, and speedily obtained an engagement at the Teatro Carcano at Milan, where, at that time, Pasta, Ronconi, and Galli were creating a *furore* of enthusiasm such as only Italy could witness. The appearance of Baroilhet, in spite however of the brilliant stars which might have been expected to engross public homage, was hailed in the most flattering manner. Brilliant offers were made to him by all the Italian *impresarii*, and he was soon again *en route*. Genoa, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Trieste, Turin, Palermo, Rome, and, finally, Naples, were scenes of real triumph to the young artist. At Naples he remained sometime, and enjoyed the most enthusiastic favour. Here he formed a strong friendship with the unfortunate Nourrit, who had, a short time before, quitted his native country in despair at the fickleness of a public who had bestowed his justly earned laurels on a new competitor for their favour. Duprez! His approaching performance of Cornette's sublime tragedy, "Polyeucte," set to music by Donizetti under the title of "I Martiri," was to have given these two great artists the opportunity of appearing together, but the Neapolitan Government put a stop to the rehearsals on

M. BAROILHET.

religious grounds. Nourrit had studied this part with the greatest care; he had brought all the resources of his voice and genius to bear upon it, and this proved the last drop in the cup of disappointment and mortification. One morning he put an end to his days, and Baroilhet thus lost his dearest friend. Grief at this catastrophe brought on a dangerous illness, and the report of his death, circulated at Milan, at length reached his family at Bayonne. His father was then on a sick bed, and this rumour accelerated his end. Baroilhet, thus visited at the same time by two of the severest losses that can fall to the lot of man, for a while withdrew to his native town and gave himself up to grief.

On the 2nd of December, 1840, Baroilhet returned to France and made his *début* at the Académie de Musique, in the part of *King Alphonse*, in "The Favourite." That beautiful air, "Pour tant d'Amour," sung by Baroilhet with that depth of expression and delicacy of feeling which distinguish him, was applauded in the most rapturous manner. His voice, his style, and method, were all subjects of the highest admiration. "Guillaume Tell," "Don Juan," "La Reine de Cheypre," "Don Sebastian," "Charles VI.," were successively performed, and in all Baroilhet had maintained his high reputation; his habit of singing in Italian, which gave a peculiarity to his accent, wore off, and he became a standing favourite of the Parisian public. Since then he has only left Paris to spend a short time at his native town—at Brussels and at Rouen, to each of which places he has been accompanied by universal admiration and applause. He has now, after a long illness, made his *début* in London, and our readers have had occasion to judge for themselves of the justice of the brilliant reputation which heralded his arrival.

THE REVIEW.—A SKIRMISHING PARTY.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES NO. XI.

The Last Serenade.

I've watched that lamp gleam oft and long,
But all such folly's past.
I've strained the canary a foolish song,
But this shall be the last.
And now my spirit burns to brave
The wonders of the sea,
I'll put my trust in wind and wave,
But never more in thee!"

A fair Venetian blushed to hear
These words at dead of night,
She rose but, ah! the gondolier
Was rapid in his flight.

She watched the foam his prow had shed,
She heard his plashing oar;
And then that lady bent her head,
And never raised it more

Oh! how the lover knows the gloom
His words left on her brow,
Both might have lived and loved in bloom—
While both lie buried now!
To ladies' lips caprice imparts
So strange, so frigid a tune,
That first they break our foolish hearts,
And then they break their own!

B. R. S.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN ENGLAND

In 1740, 1,498,625 lbs. of tea were retained for home consumption. Two years afterwards the quantity fell to 479,868 lbs.; and, in 1767, only 313,010 lbs. were retained. Next year the amount increased to 3,150,817lbs. In 1795, it was 9,114,845 lbs.; in 1795, 21,362,845 lbs.; and, in 1836, 40,142,236 lbs.—the largest amount in any one year retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom. In 1843, the quantity was 45,293,393 lbs.; and last year, 41,363,770 lbs.

THE PASSION FLOWER.

This flower, *Passiflora cærulea*, a native of the Brazils, was introduced into England in 1699, and was called *Flos Passionis*, till altered by Linnæus. Its name was derived from the fancied resemblance of the different parts of the flower and plant to the instruments of Christ's suffering. The five stamens were compared to his five wounds; the three styles to the nails by which he was fixed to the cross; the column which elevates the germen, to the cross itself; the rays of the nectary to the crown of thorns; and the petals to the ten apostles, Judas and Peter being rejected.

DEGREES OF HAPPINESS

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION

The Ottoman Porte continues to appropriate to itself the customs of Europe. It has just made known, by a circular addressed to the various foreign legations, that it was about to prescribe the use of stamped paper for all commercial transactions which might take place in future between Europeans and subjects of the Sublime Porte.

ASTRONOMY

Pray what is a remarkable "latitude"?—Walking into a strange gentleman's house, ringing for claret, and desiring the butler to bring it from bin 33.

HOOD'S LAST NOTE.

To Dr. Moir, Musselburgh.—13th March.—Dear Moir,—God bless you and yours, and good bye. I drop these few last lines, as in a bottle, from a ship wrecked tonight, and on the brink of foundering, to tell you I am in the stage of dropsical debility; but, although suffering in body, serene in mind. So, without reversing my Union Jack, I await my last lurch; till which, believe me, dear Moir, yours most truly, T. HOOD.

ETERNITY.

An American clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers —"Eternity! why, you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I either, nor any body else, and ever and ever and ever everythings atop of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and millions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

SONG OF THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

[The author of the following very beautiful Song was the late Thomas Hood, who published it with a *nom de guerre*, when he was not known to literature.]

O, Lady! leave thy silken thread
And flowery tapestrie;
There's living roses on the bush,
And blossoms on the tree;
Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand
Some random bud will meet;
Thou canst not tread, but thou wilt find
The daisy at thy feet.

'Tis like the birthday of the world,
When earth was born in bloom;
The light is made of many dyes,
The air is all perfume;

There's crimson buds, and white and blue—
The very violet's there;
For all the sweets that ever grew
Were blended in the air.

There's fairy tulips in the East,
The garden of the sun;
The very streams reflect the hues,
And blossom as they run.
While Hope sees like a crimson rose,
Still wet with pearly showers,
Young Love, like summer, finds unclosed
Thou tiniest into flowers.

"Mother, why does Pa call you honey?" "Because, my dear, he loves me." "No, Ma, that isn't it." "It isn't." What is it then." "Well, what is it?" "Why it's because you have so much *comb* in your hair."

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A London millionaire, being asked to sign a petition against the grant to Maynooth, the other day, replied, "Maynooth! Maynooth! Oh, yes; I'll sign a petition against anything but the Great Western—I've lots of shares in that!" This story, known to be quite true, has been a standing joke at the clubs for some days past.

ROOFING HOUSES WITH GLASS.

In consequence of the reduction of the duty on glass, it appears to be in contemplation to bring it into use for the roofing of houses. An importation of a thick description of window glass has already taken place, intended for roofing. This roof may be much lighter than tiles and slates, and if it be extended into the country, the poor will then be enabled to partake of the luxury of a bunch of black cluster grapes under the roofs of their own humble cottages.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.

According to the last census of the population of Russia, the serfs amounted to 43 millions, 3 millions of whom belonged to the Crown, and 27 millions to private individuals. The entire population of the Empire exceeded 53 millions of souls.

REAL VERSUS MIMIC LIGHTNING

It is stated that the thunder lately has played some curious pranks with the electric telegraph on the Rouen Railway, mystifying the *compositors* of the messages transmitted. The atmospheric electricity combining at times with the electric current conveyed along the wires, impeded or precipitated the movements of the needle, giving to the composition the effect of dropped letters, and occasionally destroying the sense of the intended phrase. It also appears that during a heavy thunderstorm last week, one of the needles on the dial of the electric telegraph at the Southampton terminus became unfitted for use by its polarity being destroyed by the electric fluid, which was communicated to it from without by some of the connecting wires. The attendant was working the telegraph at the time, and received a smart shock from the handle.

RARE BIRD.

Last week was shot on the Severn, at Holt, Worcestershire, a specimen of the Foolish Guillemot (*Uria Troile*, Lath). What could have induced a bird, noted for its short flight on the sea coast, to have strayed so far inland we are at a loss to conjecture.

ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC.

An antidote to arsenic has been discovered by Dr. Bunsen in the hydrated peroxide of iron—a simple preparation, and one which ought to have a place on the shelves of every druggist in the kingdom.

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE.

According to official returns, there are at present 28,000 English residents at Paris; and in other parts of France 12,000. Admitting that each person spends, on an average, 5 francs per day, the amount will be 124,228,750 francs per annum, or £4,969,150 British money.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, the important and interesting subject of the probable advantages and utility of the atmospheric railway system, more particularly exhibited as in action in Ireland, was brought under discussion, by a report read from M. Sagey, engineer, containing a curious calculation of the amount of force expended on the atmospheric railway in the sister kingdom. He expressed the opinion that the atmospheric system can never be adopted as an economical one, and can be useful only under exceptional circumstances.

DISCOVERY OF NITRATE OF POTASH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Considerable curiosity has been excited in the City, by the discovery of the nitrate of potash on the coast of Africa. It is understood that as many as twenty vessels have been sent out, while another mercantile firm is in the field, and, availing itself of its own information, is working on its own account. Nothing has caused equal excitement since the first discovery of African guano, though the circumstances of the two discoveries are widely different.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

A letter from Constantinople contains some account of splendid *fêtes* given there in honour of the nuptials of the Sultan's sister. The Sultan, it is said, appeared in good health and spirits, though somewhat dazzled and disconcerted at the formidable array of charms presented by the fairer portion of the *corps diplomatique*s. Indeed, after leaving the tent, he sent a verbal message to Lady Ponsonby, stating that he had been the first discovery to bid her farewell, and a happy return to Constantinople, previous to her approaching departure, but that he had lost his presence of mind, and even the power of utterance, at the unusual spectacle of so many beauty.

TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION

The late Mr. Peter Van Homrigh, a very odd fish, who represented Drogheda in the Imperial Parliament, was seized with a complaint which gave more concern to his friends than to himself. "How do you treat your inflammation, Mr. Van Homrigh?" said a sedate member for one of the Midland Counties. "Sir," answered Peter, with a lofty tone, "Sir, I treat it with sovereign contempt."

COUNTRY NEWS.

WEST SUFFOLK ELECTION.—The nomination will take place on Monday next, when it is likely Captain Bennett will be elected without opposition.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The nomination of a member for Dartmouth, in the room of the late Mr. Somes, took place on Wednesday. Sir Henry Seale proposed Mr. Moffatt, the Whig candidate, which nomination was seconded by John Teage, Esq. W. L. Hooken, Esq., nominated Mr. Prinsep, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Prinsep's seconder was Robert Harris, Esq. The Candidates having returned thanks, a show of hands was called for by the Mayor, who, after repeating it, the numbers being so even, declared it in favour of Mr. Prinsep. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Moffatt, which was appointed for the next morning. When the poll closed on Thursday, the numbers were:—

Moffatt	..	..	125
Prinsep	..	..	111
Majority	..	..	14

Mr. Moffa't is therefore elected.

ABINGDON.—It is said that General Caulfield, a Whig, will start against Sir F. Thesiger at Abingdon. Sir F. Thesiger has been hitherto unopposed; but it is said to be doubtful whether the majority can be polled in approval of the recent Irish policy of the Government. The nomination is fixed for Monday; and should the opposition be pressed, the polling will take place on Tuesday.

REPRESENTATION OF EXETER.—The death of Sir W. Follett has caused considerable activity among the electors of Exeter. A Conservative candidate, Mr. Teed, a Chancery barrister, was first talked of. The Whigs have brought forward General Briggs, who comes up backed by the League party. This party has greatly increased in strength. Mr. Hippisley, of Shaldebrook-park, was asked to stand by the Whigs, but he declined. Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., has since consented, at the request of a numerous body of the most influential citizens headed by the Mayor, to allow himself to be put in nomination, as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the city. The High Sheriff has fixed the nomination for Monday, and the polling for Tuesday.

NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY.—The period appointed for the application for shares in this popular line was to have terminated last evening. Up to yesterday noon there had not been found the requisite deposit sations was exceedingly great, upwards of 100,000 having been received, and what gives a better tone to the undertaking, is the fact that it excites so much attention in this district. A branch railway to Boston will form a great proportion of the whole share list.—*Boston Herald of Saturday.*

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR AT LIVERPOOL.—The Health Committee of the Town Council made a report to the Council held on Wednesday of the operations of the baths and washhouses for the poor during the year just ended. The report was on a most favourable character, and showed, that notwithstanding most unfavourable circumstances to the poor at a very cheap rate, the single establishment yet in operation had paid its expenses, and left a surplus of upwards of £50. The building cost between £2000 and £3000, and the new baths and washhouses now erecting in the north end of the town will cost nearly £7000, but will not be opened till next year. So promising, however, are their anticipations, that at the meeting the Committee strongly recommended the Council to proceed to the erection of a third establishment of the same description in a more central locality, and there is no doubt the recommendation will shortly be acted upon. Thus, while the Liverpool baths have contributed only about £500 towards a similar object, the municipal authorities of Liverpool have spent £10,000, and most likely will soon devote £3000 or £4000 more to the same laudable purpose.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—*We are desirous to oblige advertisers, but the demands upon our space are such, that in future we shall be compelled to limit the number of advertisements. After this week we can only take them conditionally; but when they are counted, the money will be returned. Those which are received will be put in the Stamp, inserted on the following week. Advertisements so omitted, would, of course, have the preference.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor PUZZI respectfully begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, July 7th, when the Opera of Norma will be presented (for the first time this season) Donizetti's celebrated Opera, ANNA BOLENA, Henry VIII., Mr. Harley; Percy, Mr. Morgan; Smeton, Signora Rosalbi (her first appearance in that part.); Anna Boleyna, Madame Grisi; and Jane Seymour, Mdlle. Rostori. After which, Scene from Rossini's Opera of Otello, Signor Puzzi; and the Grand Scene from GERUSALEMME (Mose in Egitto), with the following powerful cast.—Aaia, Madame Castellan; Fatima, Madame Rosi Cassia, Noemdin, Sign Rovere; Pharaoh, Sign Polonini; Osiride, Lenglanno, Sign Corelli; and Oromasco, Sign Marzo. In order to give the fullest effect to the celebrated Serpents, Signor ALESSANDRO CAMPANA has kindly undertaken to conduct the Establishment have kindly consented to lend their aid and to join the Chorus on this occasion only. The Entertainments will be Ballet Divertisement will include the combined talents of Mdlle. G. Grisi, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, and Mr. Lee. In addition to which Signor Puzzi has the honour to announce that he has effected an arrangement by which he has secured the assistance of Mdlle. Taglioni.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made to Signor Puzzi, 26, Jermyn street, St. James's; and at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to Commence at Half past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and MANAGER, Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, July 7, and During the Week, the Performances will commence with a new Grand BALLET OF ACTION, consisting of the MASQUERADE, Dances, Combats, and highly powerful effects, called IL DIAVOLO DI ABRUZZI; or, the Brigand Chief, with the Grand Ballet Divertisement. New and Elegant Scenery in the Circle, by the whole of the French Equestrians. To conclude with the BATELLE DE TOULOUSE, in which various Evolutions will be executed by all the Troop, and in order to accommodate those who are unable to attend at an earlier hour, has arranged that the wonderful and unique Performance of the Learned Dogs, Miss Clarke in the Circle, o'Clock; Fireworks at Ten

REPETITION OF THE JUVENILE FETE at VAUXHALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.—Musard's Band of One Hundred Performers; Illumination of Grounds, 40,000 Lamps, and Grand Display of Fireworks, Comic Pantomime, Chinese Family on the Tight and Slack Wire, Chinese Illuminations, &c. &c. The Children of the Royal St Mary Asylum, Carlisle, with their full Band, will on this occasion visit the Gardens. Admission, 2s.; Children, Half price. Doors open at Six o'Clock; Fireworks at Ten

VAUXHALL GARDENS, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—The Grand Vocal Ballad and Summer Masque, written and produced by Mr. G. Almar, entitled OLD VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The HERMITS KING, with Marshall Burgess, Dresses, Scenery, and Decorations. Promenade Concert, under the direction of M. Musard. Band of One Hundred Performers.—Extraordinary Illuminations (40,000 Lamps), and grand display of Fireworks. Joel II Diamond's Terrific Dances with Fireworks, &c. &c. Admission, 2s.; Children, Half price. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Admission to the Ball Room, 1s. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr Waldemar

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S SECOND CONCERT OF GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS, FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 11th.—M. JULLIEN begs respectfully to inform the NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC, that in consequence of the immense success of his first Concert Monster (which was pronounced by the Press, and by all parties, unrivalled in the annals of Instrumental Music), he will give a Second Concert Monster on FRIDAY NEXT, July 11th, on the same unprecedented scale of grandeur. The programme will be selected from the Works of the great Masters, and will include the eight principal pieces that created so great a sensation at the First Concert Monster; viz., Selections from Fantasi, Overture, William Tell; Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor; Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark, performed by Madame Grisi and Mr. Harrison, in the same style as at the Ancient Music. His Grace the Duke of Leinster has most kindly consented to send his Monster Covers Band, to be used at the Concert Monster. This powerful instrument is the largest ever constructed, and will be played by two artists, for the accompaniment of the celebrated "Marcia di Bravura" performed by the Trumpets of the Household Troops, 20 Cornets-a-Piston, 20 Trombones, 20 Ophicleides, and 20 Sergeants. Also for that piece, Coel Rere Ua Cleery and the Harper, by William Tell. M. JULLIEN has engaged the Construction of a long Drum Monster, which will be in the same extensive proportions as those used by the Academy Royal, of Paris, for the Operas of the Huguenots and William Tell. Tickets purchased previous to July 11th, 3s. 6d. Admission on the day of the Concert, 5s. Private Boxes and Stalls, in the Pavilion, Music-gallery, and of M. JULLIEN, 214, Regent-street. Tickets issued for the Concert of June 27th, available for the Concert Monster of July 11.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 5. Pronounced by the Press, both by Day and Night, that has ever been exhibited. Equal to the Exhibitions of the Olympic, containing Works of the first Artists, Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, Superb Diorama, Gothic Interior, Chalet Interior, and Panorama of London, painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 3s.; Children Half price. The Splendid Caverns, the most Magnificent of the Temples of Nature ever before exhibited, for benefit of the Public, 1s. extra.

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Where the wants to invite, both clothes and fine
And all who attend have a chance of a tire,
Of best fashion and cloth, on the day do they go:
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SPARKLING GINGER WINE, prepared by Messrs. KELSON and SCOTT.—The delicious Wine differs from any other yet offered to the Public, and is especially recommended as a grateful and refreshing Summer Beverage, having highly effervescent, Sold, Wholesale and Retail, in Pints and Quarts, by Messrs. H. and C. SCHOOLING, 5, Bartlett-court, Bucklersbury, and to be had of all Venders of British Wines. Be careful to ask for Kelson and Scott's Sparkling Ginger Wine. Each Bottle is labelled.

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LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 294, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of the Method of Dressmaking so much approved of in Lessons undertakes to convey in persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most unbiased style, in Eight Lessons, for One Guinea. The terms for Lessons by Post are Half a Guinea, illustrated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery and Dress Making.

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PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON AND [illegible], Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, [illegible] Hats.—From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS the pleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head, and the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and CO., 113 Regent-street, and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS ON THE RHINE.—In consequence of extensive alterations, the business of J. M. FARINA, Sole Distiller of the Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, and Purveyor to her Majesty Queen Victoria, has been for the present removed to No. 2, Next Door, No. 21, opposite the Stadt Haus. Travellers are particularly requested to observe the number of the house, that they may not be deceived by parties who have assumed the title of J. M. FARINA nor by the address, "opposite the Zuliich Place," as every house to which that description is applicable is eagerly sought after by an impostor who hopes to profit by the reputation enjoyed by upwards of a century by the original inventor of this celebrated perfume, JOHN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Zuliich's Place, Cologne. Established 1709.

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY for CLEANING GOLD or SILVER LACE, JEWELLERY, &c. without wetting the articles in the least, in a few minutes, and without any trouble. Sold in Bottles, 1s. each, with Directions for use, by [illegible] and Co., 2, Cornhill, and Hanson and Bowen, Oxford street.

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A HAND and ARM COVERED with WOUNDS CURED by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Thos. Main injured his hand two years ago, in the Yard, at Northfleet, which in a short time, began to swell to an alarming extent, and broke out in wounds, which defied all the skill of the faculty. Not only was the poor man incapable of doing anything for eighteen months, but, what was worse, he had been discharged as incurable from an hospital, after being there nine weeks. From Low Lodge-row state has the person been reduced, by Holloway's wonderful Ointment and Pills: sent at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, and by all respectable medicine sellers throughout the civilised world.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The medicine of Old Parr is the [illegible] remedy ever introduced to the public, and [illegible] and has short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected numerous benefits to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the use of [illegible] considered universal. Agents are [illegible] in every town in the United and [illegible] dominions of the [illegible] PARR'S LIFE PILLS may obtained of genuine authenticity, [illegible] containing nothing [illegible] of extract of [illegible] Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The [illegible] Life Pills have obtained the name of "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the [illegible] Stamp, pieces round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a [illegible] ground, without which none are genuine.—Advice of [illegible]

TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

The march of modern improvement, and especially the ruthless progress of railways, is fast sweeping away from the gloating eyes of the antiquary many of his most revered relics: amongst them, not the least interesting is the building of which a view is here presented. Trinity Hospital is the oldest charitable establishment in the City of Edinburgh, being the remains of one of the munificent bequests so extensively made in Catholic times; and one of the few which escaped the pious but indiscriminating zeal of the Reformers. The Charity was founded by Mary of Gueldres, Consort of James the Second, in 1461, by whom it was amply endowed. Parts of the building formed interesting specimens of the architecture of that period. At the Reformation, the revenues of the Institution were wrested from the Clergy, who then administered them; and afterwards given, by the Regent Murray, to Sir Simon Preston, Provost of Edinburgh, who generously turned them into the channel for which they were originally intended by their Royal donor—namely, for the benefit of the poor. In the time of James the Sixth (the First of England), a part of the structure was rebuilt, and the whole fitted up for the reception of decayed burgesses of Edinburgh, their wives, and unmarried children, not under fifty years of age. At first, only five men and two women were admitted; but the number gradually increased, till, in 1700, fifty-four persons were maintained within the walls of the Hospital. These appear to have been rather more than the house could conveniently hold, for the number of inmates was afterwards reduced to forty, which has been the limit ever since; but ninety out-pensioners, receiving £5 a year each, have been added.

It is well known that the Scotch have always been inclined to look upon any regular provision for the poor with distrust. They believe it destroys that independence of character to which they lay claim as a nation; and even this institution, calculated and intended chiefly for those whose infirmities have rendered them legitimate objects of benevolent aid, has not escaped censure. Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh" (1779), says: "The behaviour of the persons maintained in the hospital, although they are a class above the vulgar, and are so comfortably subsisted, supports the argument against maintaining the poor in a congregate body and public poor's-house. The quarrels and riots among them were so frequent—the selling the victuals allowed them and applying the price to improper purposes, and their nasty way of living, has aroused the attention of the Governors, who have endeavoured to correct these abuses."

We have pointed out this fact, because public attention is just now being forcibly directed to the fallacious *philosophy* (for upon that, and not charitable feeling, are all the affairs of the Scottish poor conducted) in which the heritors and other influential men in the sister country still persist. Because a few ill-conducted people abused the benefits they received, Arnot condemns, impliedly, the whole principle of giving adequate support to the helpless. It turned out, afterwards, however, that when once the abuses were corrected, the Institution worked well for those who have benefited by it; so much so, that it has been enriched by many subsequent donations, especially from the citizens of Edinburgh; and no serious complaint of bad conduct has since been made.

Each male inmate is allowed a hat, a pair of breeches, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, two shirts, and two neckcloths, yearly, and a coat and waistcoat every other year, besides an annuity of eight shillings and eightpence, for pocket money. The women have a similar allowance of under clothing, with one gown and one petticoat every two years, and six and sixpence annually, for "luxuries." There is an ample and sufficient dietary, and each person is allowed a separate apartment.

The building was situated at the foot of a lane called Leith Wynd, and once the only thoroughfare between Edinburgh and its port. It stood exactly on the spot chosen by the North British Railway Company for its terminus—much to the distress of the Edinburgh antiquaries, who made a feeble effort for the preservation of the ancient fabric, and its neighbouring equally revered Abbey Church. But Acts of Parliament have little regard for antiquities; and, in obedience to the law in the case of the North British Railway made and provided, the Hospital is now entirely demolished. Its inmates are, for the present, distributed in lodgings about the city—soon to be again collected in Murray House.

THE "WOU-WOU," OR SILVERY GIBBONS.

The Engraving of these very rare and curious creatures, which have just come into the possession of Mr. Warwick, will form an appropriate pendant to the sketch of the Galago we gave in a previous number from the same gentleman's collection. They are exciting considerable interest in the scientific world as the first living specimens that have arrived in this country.

The Gibbons form a genus of *Simiadæ*, ranking next to the Orang-Outangs in the development of human-like characteristics; and consequently occupying the second place in the arrangement of animal creation. Their habits are, however, exclusively arboreal, for which their structure is admirably adapted; the apparently undue length and great muscular force of the anterior extremities, and the prehensile power which the long fingers and nearly opposable thumbs possess, eminently qualifying them for a life among the trees. They are commonly found in mountain districts, but do not ascend higher than the range of the fig-tree forests. They live together in little troops in the tops of the trees, never coming down to the ground, but traversing the dense woods by springing from tree to tree.

The "Wou-Wou" or "Moloch," as it has been called by some naturalists (*Hylobates leuciscus Kuhl*), is a native of Malacca. It derives its specific name from its peculiar cry, which is a guttural scream resembling, according to the natives, the sound "won-wou;" it is very loud, and may be often heard resounding at vast distances through the mighty forests of the Gibbons' wild and solitary territories.

The pair we are describing, seldom utter this cry, but frequently emit a low plaintive whine, extremely touching and interesting. They are quite gentle and timid, but are easily irritated by depriving them of any thing they may have taken a fancy to. Their diet is composed of lettuces, potatoes, bread, oranges, apples, &c.; they will drink milk, tea, or chocolate, but no beer or fermented liquors, being in this respect of far more temperate habits than the Chimpanzees or Orang-Outangs. They are seen to the greatest advantage when amusing themselves among the ropes with which their apartment is furnished—their long arms and extreme tenacity of grasp enabling them to spring from one cord to the other with surprising confidence, and with almost bird-like velocity. They bear a close affinity to the Ungka-puti, a specimen of which was exhibited in London some time since; but they are far more interesting, as being male and female, which gives the observer a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with their natural habits.

THE "WOU WOU," OR SILVERY GIBBONS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*An Enthusiast.*"—*Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenberg, was really the author of the Chess book supposed to be the production of one Gustavus Selenus. The work was printed at Leipsic in 1616. We can find no record of the poem mentioned.*

"*F. G. R.*" *In the "Laws of Chess," for the correct version of which you must consult Lewis's works, the "Chess Player's Chronicle," or Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," it is laid down,—"If a player make a false move, castle improperly, &c., &c., the adversary must take notice of such irregularity before he touches a piece or pawn, or he will not be allowed to inflict any penalty."*

"*A. G. Z.*" *Philidor was a Frenchman. He was born near Paris in 1726, and died in London in 1795.*

"*R. W.*"—*In a magazine entitled the "British Miscellany," now extinct, but a copy of which may be had by applying at Goode's Chess Rooms, Ludgate-hall.*

"*G. P. C.*" *is in error; five volumes of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" have already appeared.*

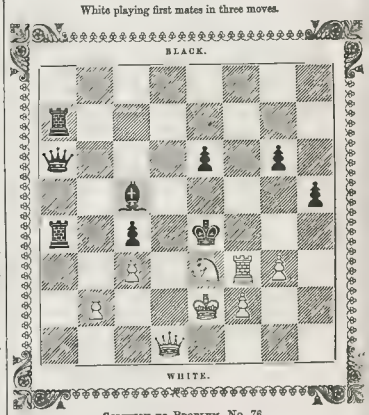
"*Jun-ns*"—*You will, perhaps, obtain a subscriber's copy of Lewis's "Second Series of Chess Lessons" by applying to the author himself, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.*

"*A Lover of Problems*" *should possess himself of the "Book of Problems" just published by Mr. Kuiper, containing above 100 stratagems remarkable for their skill and beauty. As a taste of the quality of Mr. Kuiper's collection, we append the following, which strike us as being in the highest degree ingenious. Place the pieces carefully thus:*—WHITE: *King at his K's sq.—Q at K B's sq.—R at Q sq.—R at Q's 2nd.—B at K B's 2nd.—Kt at Q B's 3rd.—P's at Q R's 4th and Q B's 5th.* BLACK: *King at Q B's 2nd.—Q at K B's 2nd.—R at K B's 2nd.—B at K B's sq.—Kt at Q B's 5th.—Kt at Q R's 7th.—P's at Q B's 3rd, Q K's 2nd, K B's 4th, and K R's 3rd. White mates in four moves. Again.*—WHITE: *King at his 8th.—R at K's 5th.—R at Q's 4th.—Kt at K Kt's 3rd.—P's at K B's 3rd, Q's 2nd, and Q K's 3rd.* BLACK: *King at his B's 3rd.—B at K B's sq.—P's at K's 3rd and Q's 6th. White mates in four moves.*

PROBLEM, NO. 77.

BY HERR K—G.

White playing first mates in three moves.



SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 76.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K's 7th (ch)	K to R's sq
2. Q to K R's 6th	B to K Kt sq (best)
3. Kt to K B's 5th	Q to K B's 2nd *
4. P takes Q	P takes Q
5. Kt takes K R's P	R takes Q's P (best)
6. P takes B becoming a Queen (ch)	R takes Q
7. Kt to B's 7th (checkmate) †	

* The only move to prevent immediate mate, for if the Pawn takes the Queen, White's Knight's Pawn checkmates at once.

† This is Mr. Brede's Solution, and the idea is a happy one, but we apprehend in carrying it out, he has omitted to examine sufficiently the following line of play, by which it strikes us the mate may be given in fewer moves.

1. P takes P (ch) K takes P Or *
2. Q to K Kt 6th, and Mate next move.

* 1. K to R sq

2. Q to K Kt 6th, and the Mate appears to us inevitable in two moves more.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

We have just received the following, among a number of games lately played between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten, the two leading players of the New York Chess Club.

GAME NO. 16.

BLACK (Mr. St.)	WHITE (Mr. Sc.)	BLACK (Mr. St.)	WHITE (Mr. Sc.
1 K P two	K P two	13 Kt to K 3rd	Q B to B 3rd
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14 R to K sq	K R P two
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B P two	15 Q takes K P	Castles
4 B takes K Kt	R takes B	16 Q takes K P	Q R to K sq
5 Q P two	K P takes Q P	17 Q to K Kt 2nd †	Q to Q 2nd
6 Kt takes P	B P takes K P	18 Q B to Q 2nd	Q B to Kt 2nd
7 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	19 Q to K B 3rd ‡	Q R to K B sq
8 Castles	Q to K R 5th	20 Q takes K R P	K to Kt sq
9 Q Kt to B 3rd	Q P two	21 K R P two §	P to Q B 4th
10 Kt takes Q P	K B to Q 3rd *		Q B to K B 6th
11 K P one	Q to R 6th		And Black resigned.

* Had he taken the knight, he must have lost one of his rooks in return.

† Q cannot take the doubled pawn, on account of "B to Q Kt's 2nd."

‡ To exchange Queens, if possible.

§ Play as he could, the game, at this point, is irretrievable.

DEATH OF M. PHILIDOR.—M. André Danican Philidor, the last of the four sons of the great chess-player, has just died at Paris, in his 83rd year. He had been for a length of time Councillor of Prefecture and member of the Council-General of the Eure et-Loire.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 167.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

One of the most interesting portions of the earth is at the present time the scene of a religious and civil war, and subjected to all the horrors of the worst calamity that can afflict any people. Syria and the Holy Land must always be regarded with a lively interest by all Christian nations; and it is almost impossible the "Powers" of Europe can permit the cruelties and ravages of war to ruin and depopulate this region without some endeavour to put a stop to it. They interfered in 1842 to settle with the Porte the form of the government of Syria; they are not less called on now to interpose to put a period to that state of anarchy which there is some reason to fear has been partly caused by their own former arrangements.

The war is carried on between the Druses and the Maronites; but as these names do not convey any notion of the differences between them or their relative position, a short explanation of the state of the Syrian population is necessary to render the facts contained in our recent foreign intelligence clear to the comprehension of a great body of readers.

It should be borne in mind that the population of Syria are of many creeds; the land, indeed, seems to be the very centre and focus in which religious differences, sects, and schisms contend with the fiercest intensity. It was the home of the Jewish people; it was the cradle of the Christian faith; it has been conquered by the Turk, invaded by the Crusader, and is now governed by the ruler of Egypt. The people are of many religions, and those subdivided into sects, which seem to hate each other but the more deeply the nearer they agree.

An idea of the extent of these dissensions may be gathered from the following extract from a writer who long resided among them. "The Jew loathes the Samaritan, though of his own lineage, and has no sympathy in common with any other class. The Greeks and Maronites, and Syrian, Latin, and Schismatic churches, though of one origin in Christianity, and equally oppressed, hate their rulers less than they do each other. The Metowali and the Somnite alike acknowledge the mission of Mohammed, but are reciprocally regarded as heretics and infidels; and, with the Druse and Anzary, the Arab, Turk, and European (constituting the masses of that country's population), all seem to vie in perpetuating the respective virulence and antipathies of their ancestral schisms, and each class lives in distinct and recognised habits of separation from all others."

The acts which are committed by one portion of the people alone, the Christians, from this deadly sectarian hatred, are atrocious. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is annually a scene of conflict, in which the exertions of a guard of Mahommedan soldiery are often insufficient to prevent bloodshed. It is manifest that a slight cause would suffice to set these passions in a flame, either against each other or the Mahomedan population among whom they live; and the flame has been lighted, and is now raging with terrible fury. The causes of this war of the Druses and Maronites have been in active operation since 1842.

According to De Lamartine, the Maronites take their name from a hermit, named Marron, who lived about the year 400: he "resided in the desert; and his disciples having spread themselves over the different regions of Syria, built several monasteries, the chief of which stood in the vicinity of Apamea, on the fertile banks of the Orontes. All the Syrian Christians who were not then infected with the heresy of the Monothelites, took refuge in these monasteries, and from this circumstance received the name of Maronites. Volney, who lived several months amongst them, has collected the best information as to their origin; it is nearly similar to what I myself drew from local traditions. Whatever it may have been, the Maronites form at present a tribe governed by the purest theocracy which has resisted the effects of time—a theocracy which, perpetually menaced by the tyranny of the Mahommedans, has been forced into moderation, and served to propagate principles of civil liberty, which are ripe for development amongst this people. The tribe, which, according to Volney, was in 1784 composed of 120,000 souls, at present reckons more than 200,000, and is increasing every day. Its territory comprehends 150 square leagues; but it has no certain limits, for it extends over the sides of Lebanon, or into the valleys and plains which surround it, in proportion as the increased population found new villages. The town of Zarkla, at the mouth of the valley of Bkaa, towards Balbek, which twenty years ago had not above 1000 or 1200 inhabitants, contains now 10,000 or 12,000, and is likely to augment."

As a people, they are highly spoken of by travellers for their industrious habits and skill in cultivation, by which, aided by a fine soil and beautiful climate, they have made much of the district they inhabit a paradise on earth. Their clergy is composed of a Patriarch and Bishops: the Patriarch is elected by the Bishops, subject to the confirmation of the Roman Pontiff; and a Legate of the Pope resides in the country. In some points of discipline, however, they differ from the rules which the Church enforces in Europe; the secular clergy marry; celibacy is practised only by the Monks, who live in communities, and the Bishops.

The origin of the Druses is more difficult to discover; their tenets are more difficult to define; opinions are divided as to whether they are Idolators or Mahommedans; some speculators have traced their descent from the Jews who lapsed to idolatry. The difficulty arises from the fact, that they adopt outwardly the faith of Christian or Mahommedan indifferently, as circumstances may require, practising still a secret worship which they permit no one to observe. It was among this tribe that the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope lived for so many years, and gained so much influence; yet she assured De Lamartine, that even to her the belief of the Druses was a mystery. The following is the account given of them by this traveller himself:—

"The Druses, who with the Metualis and Maronites form the principal population of Lebanon, have long passed for a European colony, left in the East by the Crusaders. Nothing is more absurd. Religion and language are the things which are longest preserved amongst a people. The Druses are idolators, and speak Arabic; they are therefore not descended from a Frank and Christian parentage. What is more probable is, that they are, like the Maronites, an Arab tribe of the desert, who, having refused to adopt the religion of the Prophet, and being persecuted by the new believers, took refuge in the inaccessible solitudes of the high Lebanon, in order to defend their gods and liberty. They have prospered; they have frequently had predominance over the tribes inhabiting Syria."

"The greatest number of travellers who have written upon them, allege that their creed is but a Mahommedan schism. I am perfectly convinced that they are egregiously deceived. There is one thing certain, that the religion of the Druses permits them to assume the creeds of all persons with whom they are in communication, and from this circumstance has sprung the idea that they were schismatic Mahommedans. The only fact that is ascertained with

THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG.—SKETCHED BY MR. MAHONY, CORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

certainty upon the subject is that they worship the calf. Their institutions are in some respects similar to those of the people of antiquity. They are divided into two *castes*, the *Akkals*, or those who know, and the *Dyahels*, or those who do not know; and, according to his caste, a Druse practises such or such a form of religion. Moses, Mahomet, Jesus, are names which they hold in veneration. They assemble one day in the week, each in the place assigned to the degree of initiation to which he has advanced, and fulfil their rites. Guards are stationed during the ceremonies, to watch that no profane person may approach the initiated. Death is instantly dealt out to any rash invader of the sanctity. Women are admitted to these ceremonies. The priests, or Akkals, are married, and form a hierarchy."

"In my opinion, the Druses are one of those tribes whose origin is lost in the darkness of time, mounting to an antiquity extremely remote. In physical appearance they have a considerable resemblance to the Jews, and the worship of the calf leads me to believe that they are descended from those tribes of Arabia Petræa, who led the Jews to that species of idolatry, or that they have a Samaritan parentage. At present, accustomed to a sort of fraternity with the Christian Maronites, and abhorring the yoke of the Mahommedans; and being numerous, rich, capable of discipline, and attached to agriculture and commerce, they would easily form a united body with the Maronite tribe, and progress with equal rapidity in civilisation, provided their religious ceremonies were respected."

The Druses occupy all the Gebel Sannin, or Southern Chain of the Lebanon, including the maritime district Kesrouan, as far south as Deir ell Kammar. The anticipations of the writer we have quoted as to the ease with which an union between them and the Maronites might be effected, have proved sadly delusive: they are the two tribes who are now murdering each other and burning villages and crops. But we must confess, whatever the Druses may be—Idolators or Mahommedans, or both—they show to the most advantage throughout the troubles that have led to this catastrophe. We doubt if the Maronite Clergy deserve the high character the French traveller gives them; they incited their flocks to violence at all. The Maronites commenced hostilities, by a series of assassinations, which were, of course, retaliated, till an open war broke out, in which the Druses obtained at last the assistance of the Turks, and have overpowered the Christian aggressors, inflicting cruelties and atrocities which are too common to civilised anywhere, but especially among the Easterns, those

> Sons of fire and children of the sun,
> With whom revenge is virtue.

The political causes of the disturbance seem to have been shortly these: in 1842 the Five Powers acceded to the deposition of the powerful house of Shehab from the Government of the Lebanons, where it had had great influence for a recorded period of 720 years—a time reaching as far back as our oldest aristocracies. Instead of their Governmen, the European Powers recommended the appointment of two Caimakans, or rulers—one chosen from each sect. The proposal was carried into effect by the Porte. During the three years that have since elapsed, the Shehabs have resorted to every artifice and intrigue to make the new form of Government a failure; and their chief allies in this plot against the peace of the country were the Maronite priests and clergy, who thought the division of the Lebanons into two Governments had diminished their influence. This was the result they produced:—

> The Christians declared that they never would tolerate, in any shape, or with any modifications, the rule of the Druses; they or the Druses were to be driven from the Lebanon or exterminated. The organization of this war had been long going forward, and Bishops, with the language of religion on their lips, ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with muskets, and powder and shot; and the member of the Christian flock who would not arm himself for war against his neighbours, was denounced by his Bishop. The leader of the first attempt to surprise the Druses was the Maronite Bishop, Assad, of Zouk Mosbeh. The burning of numerous Druse villages marked his way, but the Christians were soon overcome by their more warlike enemies, and Bishop Joseph, the first to lead in success, was the first to turn his back in reverse. He fled from Geseyer to Tahleh and Beyrout, taking with him the flower of the garrison of Geseyer, his late head quarters. This deserted town, thus abandoned, was then taken and sacked by a mixed body of Druses and Mussulmans, and such cruelties were committed as might be expected only from infuriated savages.

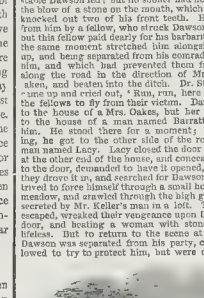
Those who first raised the sword have thus perished by the sword; but it is impossible but that much suffering has been inflicted on many ignorantly led astray by those who, from position and knowledge, ought to have been their guides—but not to destruction. It is satisfactory to know that, as far as the efforts of the British Consuls and Agents could go, they were used to prevent the war, and, failing in that, they have done their utmost to relieve the distress that has followed it.

THE LATE FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

Last week we gave an account of a fatal conflict at Ballinhassig, in the county of Cork. Several versions are given of the origin of the affray, but it is very difficult to ascertain the exact particulars. It appears, however, that the number of lives lost now amounts to ten, two more of the country people having died of their wounds since the previous accounts.

The subjoined account, from the *Cork Constitution*, is very different from that given by the Repeal papers:—

"The party at the fair consisted of three constables, two acting constables, and thirteen sub constables, who had been marched in from different stations, and who were under the command of Mr. J. Kelly, first class sub inspector of Kinsale. The business of the fair proceeded as usual up to four o'clock, when symptoms of hostile significance began to be exhibited amongst the country people. There continued, however, a temporary quietness, and Mr. Kelly was enabled to induce the tent-owners to level their tents before half-past seven o'clock. The magistrates who attended the fair, Mr. William S. Meade, Ballymartle; Mr. John Maloney, Ballinhassig, and Mr. John T. Biggs, Garryhandkerdmore, then retired to Mr. Moloney's residence, at about a quarter of a mile distant, to dinner. They were, however, but a short time gone, when the leader of one faction, a man named Sullivan, who is better known by the cognomen of 'Ranter,' threw up his hat in the green, and, whirling his stick, gave the faction whoop, when his adherents gathered about him immediately. The police, who were not interfered, and the men of the opposite party, the 'Neills,' retired from the green. Ranter and his party then left the green and took a different road from the Neills. In a few minutes the latter returned to the number of about 200, and a large body of people mounted the ditches around the green in expectation of a fray. In a moment after Ranter appeared on horseback, and rode furiously down the hill, followed by above 300 men. When he got to the middle of the cross he pulled up, and addressing his own party in Irish, broke a new hat which he wore upon his horse's head. This was the signal for attack; a yell followed from those on the cross, which was answered by another from their opponents on the green. Hearing this yell of defiance, Ranter leaped from his horse, and rushed at the entrance to the green, which was a narrow gap. There he was met by the leader of the Neills, a man named Walsh. He grappled him, and when dragging him to the green Constable Pigott and Head-Constable Hannan dashed through the mob, held Mr. Ranter, who was their prisoner at the time. He struggled for his release and resisted in his fashion to release him, but the other rebels seeing him coming to the police, he was rescued in the [illegible] then surrounded the house, yelling in a hideous manner, and demanding the release of Sullivan, which was of course refused by Mr. Kelly, who told them it was his duty to convey him before a magistrate [illegible] the people to be quiet. There was then a cry of *burning*, [illegible] them." The attack commenced, and stones were thrown [illegible] got the order to fix bayonets. [illegible] sat that they were forced to retreat into the house. When inside, Ranter told them that if they did not release him, every one of them would be killed. To this Mr. Kelly replied, that he must do his duty, and that was to keep his prisoner. The stones now dashed in the windows, and the order was given to prime and load. This was quickly obeyed; but while the police were in the act of doing so, an attempt was made to force the door, with a cry of 'Drag them out.' The police attempted to keep the door closed, but it was forced, and one fellow—a very able man—caught the top of it, and tried to drag it into the road, so as to expose the inmates to the fury of the mob; but one of the constables drove the bayonet into the desperado's breast, and he fell back. Three others of the crowd then seized the door, and dragged it into the road. The doorway was now defended by constables Pigott and Hannan and acting constable Dawson, while the number of stones thrown increased every moment. A cry was raised amongst the mob, and they were exhorted to tear down the house and kill the police. A body of the people back of the house got on the roof, and with tenpenny nails commenced to rip off the roof. The police now perceiving that their lives were in imminent danger, called upon Mr. Kelly to permit them to defend themselves; but he answered 'no, no fear,' and came to the door to implore the people to desist; but before he had uttered many words he received a blow of a large stone on the right side of his face, which drove him back. The roof was now open, and large stones were thrown into the house, and the police again called upon Mr. Kelly to give them the order to fire, and he then said, "Fire, but fire steadily." Instantly a fellow rushed at the door, and threw a large stick at constable Purcell, which struck him on the head, but the stick had no sooner left his hand than he was shot from the window on the right; and, reeling for a short distance, he fell. The mob now became more violent, and dashed forward, yelling hideously, as they closed in at either side the ringleaders were shot. The police saw that retreat was their only safety, the stones fell so quickly upon them through the aperture in the roof; and even Ranter's courage left him, for he ran to the windows and implored of his 'friends' not to murder them, and, while doing so, received several wounds from the stones. The police then determined on retreating, and acting constable Dawson led; but no sooner had he left the threshold than he received the blow of a stone on the mouth, which split his upper and lower lips and knocked out two of his front teeth. He fell, and his persons was wrested from him by a fellow, who struck Dawson with it on the head while he lay; but this fellow paid dearly for his barbarity, for a shot from the window at the same moment stretched him alongside his victim. Dawson again got up, and being supported from his comrades by the crowd which surrounded him, and which had prevented them from leaving the house, staggered along the road in the direction of Mr. Keller's house. He was overtaken, and beaten into the ditch. Dr. Stewart J. Treslian at that moment came up and cried out, 'Run, run, here come the dragoons,' which caused the fellows to fly from their victim. Dawson then got up, and staggered to the house of a Mrs. Daly, but her son drove him off, and he reeled to the house of a man named Barratt, but the door was shut against him. He stood there for a moment; but seeing his assailants return-ing, he got to the other side of the road, and went into the house of a man named Lacy. Lacy closed the door and pushed Dawson into a pigsty at the other end of the house, and concealed the aperture. The mob coming to the door, demanded to have it opened, but there being a moment's delay, they drove it in, and searched for Dawson. During the search Dawson contrived to force himself through a small hole in the pigsty into Mr. Keller's meadow, and crawled through the high grass up to the house, where he was secreted by Mr. Keller's man in a loft. The mob, finding that Dawson had escaped, wreaked their vengeance upon Lacy, by breaking his windows and door, and beating a woman with stones until they left her apparently lifeless. But to return to the scene at the Dispensary. At the moment Dawson was separated from his party, constables Pigott and Hannan followed to try to protect him, but were obliged to retrace their steps, and



THE DISPENSARY.

immediately after, the entire body were compelled to leave the house, it was so dilapidated, and stones were poured into it with such murderous determination. The police then left the house, and, forming in a body, charged up the hill, in the hope of gaining the police station, which was about a mile off. In the confusion attending this movement, their prisoner, Sullivan, escaped. In the course of their retreat, they were met at all points by dense masses of people, yelling and throwing stones, but were fortunate enough to gain the top of the hill alive, though very much bruised. Having got into the station-house, they made preparations to defend themselves against any renewed attack, and were speedily after joined by the magistrates. Mr. Meade, fearing an assault upon the station-house, sent off a special messenger to Cork for a reinforcement. Within two hours from the time the messenger was despatched, forty police had arrived from the city, in jaunties, under the care of Sub-Inspectors Walker and Green, and Head-Constables Condon and Moylan, accompanied by Dr. Harris, physician to the constabulary. We may here mention Dr. Treslian's providential escape from being struck. Seeing the mob, he ran forward to try to calm the mob, and while in front of the Dispensary the firing commenced. He thought it was blank firing until he saw a woman fall alongside him. He then attempted to escape into the public-house, but the door was closed against him, and, before he had an opportunity of turning from it, a ball whizzed by his ear. He then quickened his pace, and, while running his way through the crowd, another person dropped near him. The affray having subsided, Dr. Treslian paid every attention to the wounded, in which he was occupied during the night, assisted by Dr. Harris and Dr. M'Evers. The firing of the police was remarkably accurate, there being thirty four shots discharged, every one of which must have taken effect. Thirty-two shots were fired within the dwelling, defended themselves in the house, and two during the retreat. Each policeman had twenty rounds of ball cartridge, yet no man fired more than four shots—in fact, the time during which the quiet firing continued would not permit of his doing more. It is, up to the present moment, impossible to know accurately the number killed or wounded, as they have been removed to their abodes for miles round the country."

THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

On Thursday week an inquest was commenced on seven of the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed. The *Cork Examiner* says:—

"The inquest was held in a loft, in the mill-house of Mr. Keller, Ballinhassig, close to the spot where the massacre took place. The building was surrounded by crowds of peasantry during the entire day.

"It had been previously arranged that the jury were to see the nearest body first, and so on, until the whole seven had been examined, in order that an opportunity might be thus afforded to the friends and relatives of the deceased to inter them as soon as possible. The first bovel before which the cavalcade halted was that of the brother of Julia Callaghan, whose maiden name was Hallahan. This was about two miles from the scene of slaughter, at a place called Ballingromools. A group of men surrounded the door, and in the midst of them was the young husband of the dead woman. The Coroner, the sub-inspector, and the other gentlemen, refused the crowd of people, principally women, who crowded the apartment where the corpse lay, to leave it for a time, in order that all the jurors might view the body, and that the medical men should satisfy themselves as to the exact cause of the wounds of the deceased, either by close inspection, or, if necessary, by a *post mortem* examination.

"The body of Julia Callaghan, over a rugged road, to Adamstown, where, in a filthy hovel, not twelve feet square, sank in a lag, and surrounded by fetid stagnant pools of slime, lay the body of John Desmond. To say that the remains of this unhappy woman presented the most revolting appearance of revolting appearance that could be seen by mortal eye, is only to give a faint notion of the reality.

"The body of Maurice Corkoran, of Adamstown, was, if possible, in a more advanced state of decomposition. It was perfectly black, and so swollen were the features that the face resembled that of some gigantic African idol, horrible and repulsive. A wife and four children live to mourn for a husband and a father.

"A *post mortem* examination was held on the body of Jeremiah M'Carthy, of Bath heads, who lest behind him an infant child and wife.

"In the same direction lay the body of Jeremiah Co[illegible]an, a fisherman, who has left behind him an infant child and a wife.

"The body of Cornelius Forde, of Ballinadobla, presented a equally horrible spectacle as the bodies of Desmond and Corkoran. Forde was the sole support of an aged [illegible]

"The last body was within three miles of Kinsale: it was that of Timothy Kerricane, who has also left a wife and young child to deplore his untimely fate.

"Within a few yards of each lowly habitation you might see the hearse lying on its shafts; while round the door, and on the road opposite to it, were gron, ed hundreds of the peasantry of both sexes, in their best attire, as is usual in Ireland when attending a funeral."

The inquiry is likely to be protracted to an interminable period. Witness after witness is produced to prove that they saw a crowd around the police previous to the firing—that there was no noise—saw a few boys throw stones, and then the general discharge of fire-arms.

On Monday morning the Coroner and Jury sat at half-past nine o'clock, and we subjoin the most interesting evidence given during the day.

William Regan examined by Mr. Walsh: I was at Ballinhassig fair this day week. I was there after the tents were taken down. I saw the police take Thomas Sullivan after the tents were taken down. I was standing by with my hands in my pocket. I was on the cross above the Dispensary. I was standing there at the moment he was taken by the police. They took him into the Dispensary. There was an alarm then by the people, women and children not to let the prisoner be taken in. The people rushed in towards where the police were standing outside the Dispensary door. Some of the police viewed on their bayonets, and more of them began to load. I got in dread, and made my way into the potato-garden behind the Dispensary. There were some shots fired then. I do not know how many. I remained in the potato-garden, and heard the people in the outside of the crowd cry out that some persons in the inside of the crowd were killed. With that some of the people threw stones towards the police. I then made my way into Mr. M'Carthy's house. He is a tailor. I know a man of the name of Forde, who is dead. In a short time after, I came out. I stood by the channel, and saw Forde by the side of Callaghan's wall. Forde made his way into the kitchen of Mr. M'Carthy's house. He remained there about half a minute. He then turned outside the threshold of M'Carthy's door. Three policemen came out of the Dispensary, and stood about twelve yards about. Two of them aimed down towards the crowd at the cross. I had been standing in the channel from the time I came out of Mr. M'Carthy's house. Forde was standing at Mr. M'Carthy's door, inside me, between me and the door. The third policeman aimed towards M'Carthy's door and fired. When I saw him aim in the direction, I threw myself on my face and hands. When I got up the smoke was about me. Forde was stretched, his legs were outside M'Carthy's door, the remainder of the body was inside. That Forde was the same man whose body was viewed on the first day of the inquest. When I saw Forde dead, I made my way across the road into the potato garden, above the forge. I remained there until the whole body of the police came out of the Dispensary. They ran up the street towards the mill. I saw the carbines with some; cannot say I did with all; as they were far away from me. I saw the police do nothing more, as I went into M'Carthy's house. I remained at M'Carthy's house some time. I then came out, and heard the people say the police were gone home. I went home, and heard where the people were dead and wounded. I saw Kerricane dead. I saw the woman dead near the wall. I saw Forde, whom I before described. I saw M'Carthy wounded lying at the south side of the forge, on the old Cork road. He since died, and was buried. I was with the jury when they viewed his body. I saw Coghlan lying wounded, east of Connor's house, on the Five Mile Bridge road. He since was buried, on the first day of the inquest. I saw Desmond lying alongside the posting pillar before Callaghan's door. He was not dead—he was wounded. He since was buried. I saw no more after that. I made my way home. I should not know any of the police who fired the shots.

Cross examined by Mr. Scannell. What time did you go to the fair?—Between one and two o'clock. I met no business there.

You knew John Sullivan? Not before then.

He is called the "Ranter?"—Yes. I don't know that he is a great fighting man. I saw him about five minutes after he was taken. He (Sullivan) was opposite the Dispensary

How many people were there at the time? I can't say; but there were over a hundred. The people were about Sullivan.

Did he appear tipsy?—He did not.

Did he seem pleased?—I cannot say, I suppose he was not, for the people were pulling him.

Was it while that was going on the police arrested him?—It was.

When the police arrested him did the people rush in on them?—Not until they came near the Dispensary.

Now, when they said the prisoner should not be allowed with them was there any shouting?—There was not; when the women said the words the men rushed in.

Was there a shout then?—I did not hear them.

Could it occur that a stick was raised? I did not see one.

Did you ever see a crowd rush without a shout or a stick?—I never saw many crowds, except at goalins.

Did you never see a row?—I did.

Did you repeat this story before a coroner here? Never, but to the attorney outside, in the mill

Mr. Scannell. Oh, I see you were *ground* in the mill. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell. The counsel or would grind you better than I could. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scannell: Oh, you are there my grinder. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell. You are not at all "penny-mouthed." (Great laughter.) Did you expect fun at the fair that day?—I did not.

Did you hear of a fight between the Nelles and Sullivans? I did not. I did not hear of the two factions of these names until after that day. I know where the gap is, getting into the fair field. I passed through it

Did you hear anything said by the police to the people to keep off?—I was talking to the people, but I did not know what they were saying.

Did you see a man at the fair, on a horse, with his hat off?—I did not.

Did you see a policeman struck or wounded that day?—I did not.

Did you see his brother after?—I did not.

Did you see the people rush into a house where it was said a policeman was shot at.

To a Juror (Mr. Cole): I am not related to any of the deceased. I was in the potato garden when the first shot was fired. I was within about 20 yards of the north gable-end of the Dispensary when the first shots were fired. I could see the crowd plainly at the time in front of the Dispensary. I saw no person fall in consequence of the first shots out of the Dispensary; they might, unknown to me. The people moved back after the shots. There was an alarm. The people ran away, and there were some stones thrown. The entire crowd dispersed after the shots. Some of them ran away entirely. Some of them might have gone into houses unknown to me. I will undertake to say there were no stones thrown, to my knowledge, before the first shot was fired. I saw no sticks thrown. I think it would be hard for them to be thrown without my seeing them, as I was looking at them. I could see the gable end of the Dispensary quite plain. A man could stand there without my seeing him. There were several there sick and forward. I did not know Delay until Saturday. I cannot say if he was standing there or not. He might be there without my observing him. I saw three police come out of the Dispensary after the first fire. The next time I heard firing, one fired up and two down the Old Cork road. I did not see them come out again and fire. They could not come to the middle of the road without my seeing them. I did not come out to fire a second time I would have heard them. I heard a third firing. I cannot say whether it was with, or without his Dispensary. A few minutes elapsed between the second and third firing. The last firing I heard Forde was shot at M'Carthy's door. From ten to fifteen minutes elapsed between the first firing out of the Dispensary and Forde being killed.

The proceedings of Monday were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the sudden indisposition of one of the jurors (Mr. Gilman), and the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

Our Illustrations have been engraved from sketches of the locality made by Mr. Mahony, of Cork, expressly for this journal. The first sketch is taken from the corner of the forge green, where "Sullivan, the Ranter," first gave the faction whoop; it shows also the town of Ballinhassig, with the position taken up by the police as they came out of the Dispensary in couples, and fired upon the crowd. In the fore ground is the first man that was shot; and higher up is another man that some men and women sought to remove until they were again fired on: at the angle of the Dispensary is one of the witnesses in a position which he took up and retained during the greater portion of the affray. The second engraving shows more distinctly the position of the Dispensary. These sketches have been made by our artist on the spot, who had the incidents described to him by eye-witnesses.

THE CORK TRAGEDY.

THE FAIR OF BALLINHASSIG.

> The South was all ablaze!
> A blaze with rushing strife!
> With Cheerfulness in sunny rays,
> And Mirth alive and lively!
> The year—the travelling year—
> Had brought its Summer round;
> Men went to catch the spark of joy
> That gleamed upon the ground
>
> To light the torch of hope!
> To speak the word of love!
> To give their fancy scope,
> Reflected from above!
> To raise the greeting voice—
> To grasp the friendly hand—
> To pledge the cup—to bid rejoice,
> Old customs of their land
>
> And young girls went to hear
> [illegible] went and early vow,
> And [illegible] brought their white wreaths fair,
> [illegible]

And youth stood on and smiled,
And childhood laugh'd outright,
When—all through Nature's merriment,—
U'proar'd the Faction Fight!

It came! the black-wing'd bird!
The omen of the gloom!
Its wild and screeching voice was heard,
Till blood eyes saw the tomb!
Ay! and the grave spoke back
Its echoes to the cry!
And gentle hearts turn'd from its track,
And sorrow fill'd Love's eye!

At *morn*, from shining mead,
From pasture, and from fold,
The ram, the lamb, the ox, the steed,
Were changing into gold!
The brooded cattle stood
To pay their owner's care;
And no one thought a *night* of blood
Would cross all that "Fair."

Beasts should be homeward drove—
The ground of sport be clear!
And Happiness look round for Love,
To bless and to endear!
When—sudden as quick Death—
And swift as arrow-flight,
Boom'd through the air the challenge breath,
The faction and the fight!

Peace! Peace!!—the mild word sped
Over the fury-ground;
And Faction had gone home to bed
And never stabbed a wound!
If raging to its den
Yet not to slay!—to think—
But for that stealthy curse of men
That gurgles Passion—Drink!

A drunkard stayed the swing
Of the strong arm of Power—
And at its lusty grasp broke wing
The clouds that were to lower
Over the peasant's heart of life,
Sting him to desperate mood,
Wed him to Phrenzy as a wife,
And rain around him—Blood!

'Twas horrible! the contest broke
As from a thunder cloud,
While Power's voice of Anger spoke
Absorbing and aloud!
From where stone missives whirr'd the air,
With wild and whizzing rush,
And the roof'd soldiers,* sheltered there,
Look'd upward for the crush;

And flashed back on the people's hate
The deadly vengeance-look!
There rolled the thunderbolt of fate,
And Death spread wide his hook!
The strong ball torrent poured to where
Stood shrieking life aghast!
And men and fainting women there
Fell fearfully and fast!

Orphans were soon made fatherless.
Wive, Whoswa!—Mothers' joys,
Died in the arms of all the Love
That once had bless'd their boys!
Oh God! 'tis hard to tell the wrong
Of all that bloody ruth!
Do thou uphold thy Justice strong
And punish it with Truth!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All conversation here has centred on the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The decision of the Pope, as regards them, is certainly one of the most remarkable and unexpected events of the present day. The order of the Jesuits has spread its roots far and wide with the sensible mystery of Power, deprived of all intrinsic energy, had borrowed reflected power from the admirably disciplined, the all-powerful order. In society the love of what is mysterious, the constant desire to penetrate into the midst of scepticism and fickleness of opinion to adhere to some immovable point of doctrine, had thrown many of the greatest personages of the realm into the arms of the Jesuits—although persons in society, who possessed any secret influence in their nature, but particularly the most distinguished part of the female community, had succumbed to their power.

In a former letter I adverted to the circumstance, how a Minister of France, the great literary character, Villemain, having been bound by his office to repress the ambition of the order, had been seized by so acute a pang of remorse, that it drove him mad, and even to this hour he remains expelled from that position which was the reward of a whole life of literary exertion. Is it not astonishing to behold this cunning, intriguing, all-powerful order, which no stratagem could baffle, no power in

DESIGNED PROTESTANT CHURCH, ON MOUNT ZION.

PROTESTANT CHURCH ON MOUNT ZION.

For some time past, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, have been sedulously labouring to complete the Church which they have commenced erecting at Jerusalem, but which, from various causes, has not been raised higher than six or seven feet above ground; although the depth underground, to the solid rock, on which the foundations are laid, in many places exceeds forty feet.

This excellent Society, established for the purpose of spreading the Gospel among the Jewish People, expends, in its good and great work, funds to the amount of £26,000 per annum; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is patron, and most of the Bishops of the Church of England and Ireland support the Society. They commenced a Mission to Jerusalem so long ago as 1820; in 1837, was placed at its head a clergyman specially ordained for that office by the Bishop of London; and, in 1841, Bishop Alexander was, under Act of Parliament, appointed to reside at Jerusalem, with spiritual jurisdiction over the English clergy, and others in union with the Church, together with German clergymen ordained by the Bishop, throughout Palestine, Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia—his chief missionary care being directed to the conversion of the Jews to Christianity. For the purposes, also, of promoting education, a College was to be established, under the superintendence of the Bishop. This important step was taken at the suggestion, and with the concurrence and hearty co-operation, of his Majesty the King of Prussia, who contributed the munificent sum of £15,000 towards the permanent income of the Bishop.

Thus encouraged, both at home and abroad, by the highest patronage, the Society urged forward with increased exertions the erection of a Church for the performance of Divine Service, and buildings for the accommodation of the Bishop and Missionaries, which they had, at very considerable expense, already commenced upon a piece of ground purchased for the purpose. The erection of a Church has since acquired additional importance from the need of a place of worship for the numbers of English and foreign Protestants who now frequent the Holy City.

Having a Letter Commendatory from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Jerusalem proceeded, with the prayers and best wishes of the friends of Israel, to take charge of his sacred trust. The reception he met with upon his arrival, which was ensured by the marked countenance and protection afforded by her Majesty's Government, and the respect he has at all times and upon all occasions received from the heads of other Christian Churches, as well as from the inhabitants of Jerusalem generally, consisting of so great a variety of differing sects, is the best evidence, not only of the unobjectionable nature of the mission, but of the sound judgment and discretion with which the holy functions of the Bishop have been exercised.

Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, the erection of the Church has been frustrated by every possible vexation, more especially by interference with the workmen; and, say the London Society, "whilst the Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, and other minor sects of Christians, enjoy the permission to worship God in their respective temples, and whilst no privilege is withheld on the representations of French and Russian diplomacy,—the pure Reformed religion of the British nation, to whom, under God, Turkey is indebted for the recovery of Syria, should be alone proscribed, and her Protestant children alone denied the possession of a consecrated building for the service of God, and especially that recognition of the Protestant faith which is indispensable to ensure protection."

The Members and Friends of the London Society have accordingly presented a Memorial to the Earl of Aberdeen, praying that his Lordship would send out such instructions to her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, as would be likely to obtain from the Porte a firman, authorising the completion of the Church which has been commenced on Mount Zion. The Memorial was signed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and other prelates, many of the nobility and dignitaries of the Church, besides upwards of fourteen hundred parochial clergy, and nearly fifteen thousand laity. Lord Ashley read and presented the Memorial, which was most favourably received, and Lord Aberdeen gave hope that the firman from the Porte would be, ere long, obtained; so that the Society may complete the buildings, upon which so much money has already been expended, and which have excited such general and intense interest. A strong proof of this interest is afforded by the fact, that an English lady has undertaken to complete the Church, and endow it with an income of £100 per annum for a permanent minister, as well as to contribute the sum necessary to form a fund for keeping the edifice in repair.

In the *Times* of June 28, we find the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated June 4, which throws some new light upon the probability of the completion of the Church:—

"On the 27th ult. the British Ambassador reiterated in urgent terms in a note to the Porte, the request for a firman to permit of a Protestant Church being built at Jerusalem. It is easy to explain the long delay which has hitherto occurred in this matter. Syria, as of old, is the battle-field for religious strife, and where the question of empire may still be decided by the conflict of creeds. France and Russia, actuated by political motives, each have vast religious interests to defend in Syria, and are alike adverse to the progress of a new element. It is this opposition which has hitherto impeded the negotiation; nor does it appear likely that it will soon be overcome. If the Church must be built, why is not a body of English workmen sent out for the purpose? In such an instance the Porte could not interfere."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

July 5.

In a Convocation holden this day, being the last day of Act Term, the Rev. Richard Henry Wall, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

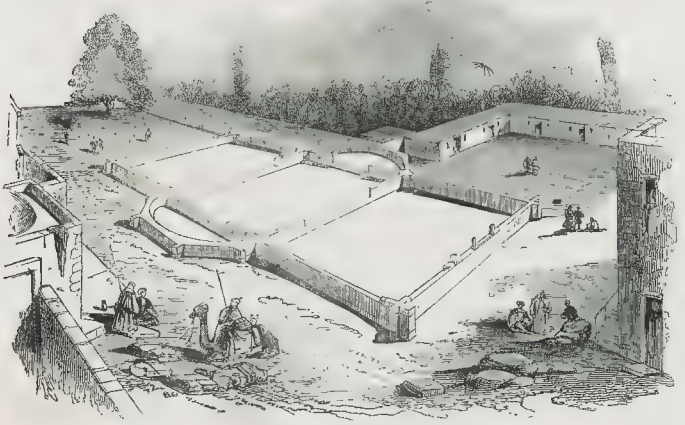
In the same Convocation the Vice Chancellor read to the house a letter from his Grace the Chancellor, giving directions that all future nominations of his Vice Chancellors, when the Convocation is called on to assent to the nomination, no taking the sense of the house by scrutiny or otherwise shall be permitted

In a Congregation, holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—Rev. James Caulfield Browne, St. John's College, Vicar of Dudley, Worcestershire.

Master of Arts.—Rev. Edward Francis Coke, Brasenose College.

The Rev. William Henry Chepmell, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, has been appointed curate of St. Peter-le Bailey, vice the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.D., resigned.



PRESENT STATE OF THE BUILDING.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Senex*," *Maida*.—*The following are very beautiful specimens of the sort ofsneaded problems to which Senex refers. The first is by D'Orville, and the second the invention of M. Brede. Put up the these them But:—White King at his own sq, Q at her 2nd, R at Q Kt's 8th, R at Q R's 6th, B at K B's 8th, B at Q R's 4th. Black: King at Q R's 8th sq, Q at K Kt's 7th. In this position, White having to play, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in six moves. White King at his K's sq, Q at her Kt's 4th, B at Q's 7th, B at QB's 5th, Kt at K R's 6th. Black: King at his 4th, B at K R's 2nd, Pawns at K R's 5th, and K B's 6th. White here also undertakes to force Black to mate in six moves.*

"*A. Z.*," "*G. D.*," "*J. P.*," "*J. V.*" *Okehampton, and others, who have written to us respecting Mr. Brede's problem (No. 76), we beg to refer to the note appended to our diagram in this day's paper.*

"*H. L. M.*," *Yarmouth, by referring to his problem, will find mate may be given in seven moves. We have no copy of it.*

"*Q. Q.*" *We have no recollection of the problem sent.*

"*Scaoch*," *Glasgow, will find a better method of estimating the powers of the pieces in Tomlinson's recent publication, "Amusements in Chess."*

"*Ebor M.*," *Manchester.—The best solution is unquestionably that in the fewest moves; but, in Problem 7b, it is impossible to effect the mate under seven. Look again attentively at the solution you have submitted in six moves, and you will see that Black's moves are not compulsory.*

"*G. S. S.*," *Liverpool.—Many thanks. We shall be glad to receive the long lost games.*

"*Rushworth.*"—*The solution of Mr. Bolton's three-move problem sent is the true one.*

"*A Moderate Player*" *will see by the solution that his over-confidence might have lost him "a good round sum."*

"*S. H. G.*," *Bridport.—We believe you are right.*

"*A. J.*," *Tyrlethan*; "*M. M.*," *Swansea*; "*Sancho*," *Bury*; "*Nemo*," *Westbourne*; "*Miles*," *Widow*; "*G. E.*," "*S.*," "*P. Y.*," "*H. P.*," "*T. R.*," "*Marvell.*"—*The solutions are correct.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 77.

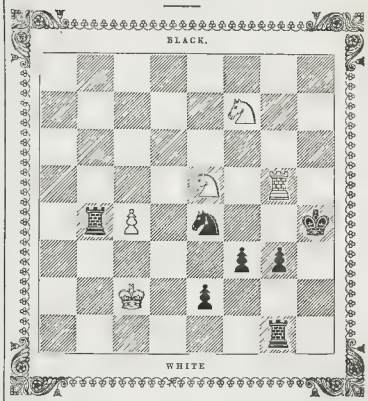
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B's 5th	P takes R (best)

2. K B's P two; and, then, play as Black can, the Queen mates next move, either at K's R's sq or Q B's 2nd.

PROBLEM NO. 78.

By M. BREDE.

White plays first and mates in eight moves.



*** In reference to the defect we pointed out in Problem, No. 76, we find in Herr Beadle's "Almanach für Freunde von Schachspiel" a note stating that *a black Pawn should be placed at Black's K's Rook's 4th square.*

GAME NO. 71

Is the contribution of the celebrated Livonian player, M. Kieseritzki. It was recently played by him against an amateur of the Paris Chess circles, M. K. giving the odds of Pawn and move. (Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. P—).	WHITE (M. K.)	BLACK (Mr. P—).	WHITE (M. K.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. K P one	K R P one
2. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	13. P takes Kt	P takes B
3. K B P two	B to Q B 4th	14. K Kt takes Kt P	K Kt P one
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	15. Q to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd	16. Q to K R 4th (ch)	B to K R 4th
6. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq	17. Kt to K 6th	Q to her 3rd
7. P takes K P	P takes P	18. Q to K Kt 5th	K to R 2nd
8. Q P two *	P takes P	19. K Kt to his 7th	Q P one (dis. ch)
9. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	20. K to R sq	R to K B 2nd
10. B to K Kt 5th	Castles	21. Q Kt to K B 4th †	
11. B to Q B 4th	K to R sq	White surrenders.	

* Taking the K's Pawn would be bad play, because of "Q to R 5th (ch)."
† The attack throughout is sustained with great spirit by the opening player.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—The discovery of the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital which has taken place within these last few days, after remaining in obscurity from time immemorial, must be very interesting to the antiquary. The site is about three quarters of a mile north of Alnwick, and adjoins the great north road on the west side, and is about 300 yards south of the cross erected to the memory of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who, in besieging Alnwick Castle, was killed November 13, 1093. Amongst other things discovered are the following:—A holy water font, the base of a cross and socket, several stones of the saw-toothed and pointed Gothic arches, two silver coins, a vase or urn, part of a doorway, upwards of twenty human skeletons, four tumbestones (one of which had cut on it a triangle, a cross, and a circle, probably intended as emblems of the Trinity, Christianity, and Eternity), the base of a column, with several smaller carved stones. There has also been discovered a draw-well, set round with stones.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—On Monday last the York and Scarborough Railway was opened throughout. The line is about 50 miles in extent, and traverses perhaps one of the most picturesque spots to be found in the whole kingdom, so that a trip to Scarborough may be realised with pleasure. The whole line has been constructed in twelve months, at a cost of not more than £6000 per mile.——The long pending question as to the remburesement, by the South Eastern Railway Company, of the cost of the six miles of Railway north of Reigate, which six miles, to save the expense of two lines running nearly parallel to each other for twelve miles, were constructed by the Brighton Company, has been settled, and the sum of £340,000, including interest and improvement of the funded investment, will be paid over to the Brighton Railway Company.——The Committee have decided that the preamble of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway has been proved.——The preambles of the following bills are also declared to be proved:—The Ashford and Hastings (Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings line); the Richmond and Surrey and the Bristol and Exeter.——The opening of the Norwich and Brandon Railway, that was fixed to take place on Wednesday last, is unavoidably postponed in consequence of a slip of great magnitude having taken place in the Fens.——A Select Committee on Railways have made a second report, in which they state, that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the present Session of Parliament, they are of opinion that special privileges should be granted to parties wishing to re-introduce, in the next Session, railway bills, which, having been advanced to a certain stage, it may be found impossible to pass into laws during the present Session, from want of time for their proper investigation. A proper proof, therefore, being given next Session, that such bills had, at the end of this Session, been pending in the House of Lords, or if pending in the House of Commons, had been ordered to be ingrossed, the standing orders with respect to any such bills shall be held to have been complied with.——In the case of the London and York Railway, the Committee have decided that the promoters of the Direct Northern line are at liberty to offer, as rebutting evidence, proof of any errors in the London and York line of such magnitude as to render the construction of the line impracticable under the provisions of 8 Victoria cap. 20.

GANYMEDE. LILY OF DEVON.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE REGATTA, FROM THE SEA.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

BRISTOL CHANNEL REGATTA.

This splendid Regatta, which has been looked forward to with much interest, came off on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at the picturesque watering-place, Weston-super-Mare. This already popular resort adjoins the Great Western Railway, about twenty miles from Clifton: it has a fine strand, three miles in length, and is, certainly, one of the pleasantest localities on the Somersetshire coast. To add to its attractions, the inhabitants have evinced great spirit in that truly national pastime—yacht-sailing.

For some days previous to the late Regatta, the weather had been unpropitious. Of the five Royal yachts which had been entered for the Weston-super-Mare Cup, only one, the *Champion*, T. P. Wickham, Esq., had arrived up to Wednesday afternoon; the *Guerilla*, John Burton, Esq., the *Grand Turk*, F. Fox, Esq., and the *Daring*, E. Downe, Esq., all of the Western Yacht Club, being prevented, by the terrific storms, from getting round the land. The *Ganymede*, Pigott Smyth Pigott, Esq., arrived on Monday, and lay off in the bay, braving for twelve hours a tremendous gale, and short of one-third of her crew, who had been sent on shore with commands. Her gallant owner was on board, and, with his short number of hands, succeeded in running, on Tuesday afternoon, into Penarth Roads.

Wednesday afternoon, the wind having somewhat gone down, the *Ganymede* again arrived in the bay, and the same tide brought up the *Lily of Devon*, W. F. Moore, Esq., of the R.W.Y.C., she having, in spite of every difficulty, rounded the point. The Sailing Committee met about seven o'clock, when the *Champion* and *Lily of Devon* were entered for the Weston-super-Mare Cup (a superb richly chased silver Elizabethan Cup and Cover, in oak case, value fifty guineas; open to all yachts belonging to any Royal Yacht Club in the United Kingdom, and not exceeding 50 tons, O.M., and not less than 10 tons, O.M). The Honorary Stewards were the Marquis of Conyngham and Earl Mountcharles.

Thursday morning, the weather all round looked "muddy:" nevertheless, pedestrians, and passengers by steam-boat and railway, flocked into the town by hundreds. At half-past ten o'clock, the *Champion*, 25 tons, and the *Lily of Devon*, 30 tons, took up their stations, with mainsails scandalised, foresails downs jib furled, their bowsprits, and gaff on topsails stopp'd. At 10h. 50m. the start took place, the *Champion* leading; she was, however, soon caught by the *Lily*, which rounded the flag first time at 1h. 42m. 35s. P.M., the *Champion* at 2h. 12m. 4s. From having a bad pilot, the *Lily*, in making her second round, stood out in the strength of the tide. J. Board, master of the *Rosebuck*, of this port, and a native, piloted the *Champion*, and, taking advantage of his competitor's indiscretion, with good judgment, stood close on the flat, and came up with her. The wind, which had hitherto been very light, began now to freshen, and the race became very interesting. The *Lily of Devon* soon gained on her opponent, and had a start of two minutes round the Flat Holmes. Shortly after, her topmast was seen to go; at the same time she sprung her mast, and was obliged to lower her mainsail, and take in two reefs, and even then obliged to sail her shaking; she also took in her jib—her spar not being able to bear her canvas. The *Lily's* chance was now all gone, and the *Champion* came in, winning by 4m. 20s. At the instant of rounding the flag vessel, the *Lily's* mast went by the board, carrying with it part of her bulwarks, &c. She was shortly afterwards towed up to Bristol by the *Swift* steamer, to repair damages.

The race throughout was of an exciting nature, and it is generally allowed that, even with her pilot's bad management, the *Lily* would, but for the accident alluded to, have been the winner. This is the fourteenth silver cup which the *Champion* has won at different matches, although the first since she has been the property of her present owner.—The course was twice round the Steep and Flat Holmes, a distance of about forty-five miles.

The Bristol Channel Cup (an elegantly chased silver tankard, value fifteen guineas, open to the Bristol Channel only; to be sailed for by all vessels not exceeding 35 tons, O. M.) was contested for by the *Swansea*, of Swansea, Captain George; the *Cornwall*, of Bridgwater, Captain Press; and the *Severn*, of Bristol. Their course was once round the Holmes, which was accomplished by the two first-named vessels in capital style—the *Swansea* winning after a beautiful display of seamanship on both sides.

The Knightstone Cup.—A massive silver tankard, value ten guineas, open to vessels belonging to Weston-super-Mare exclusively. The vessels which started for this prize were the *Victoria*, F. Harris, the *Sea Flower*, W. Coles, and the *Nancy*, R. Muggleworth. Their course was the same as for the Bristol Channel Cup; and the prize was cleverly won by the *Victoria*: the *Nancy* could not round, and was run over to Penarth.

We have somewhat abridged this report from the *Westonian*.

The "Cups," manufactured by Reyna, of Bath, were very superb. They were presented to the winners at a public dinner at Reeve's Hotel, Mr. R. S. Pigott presiding. In the evening, there was a splendid display of fireworks; and, what with the waving of flags and the firing of cannon throughout the day, the town wore a truly festive appearance.

On Friday, the sports of the Regatta closed with galley-matches and duck-hunts. The first galley-match was between two four-oared boats, the *Rose*, Charles Norris, 23 feet, 6 inches, and the *Horatio*, Jesse Hanwick, 24 feet, for a purse of three guineas, which was won by the former by about four feet. The first duck-hunt was won by the *Horatio*, after about ten minutes' chase.

We should have mentioned that Mr. Pigott's yacht *Ganymede* was the flag ship, on Thursday; and his gig the flag-boat at the galley-matches, on Friday.

Our Illustrations have been engraved from sketches by Mr. N. M. Condy. The view in the breeze shows the *Champion* winning, with the *Lily of Devon* disabled. In the distance are seen the Steep Holmes and the Flat Holmes Lighthouse. The second sketch shows the Regatta from the sea—the *Ganymede*, R. Y. S., saluting.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON REGATTA.

The twenty-seventh annual contest for a purse of sovereigns, given by the nobility and gentry of Putney and Roehampton, took place on Tuesday amongst the watermen plying at the first named place. The race was in three heats, with ten pair of sculls, two pair in each boat. The distance rowed was in the two first heats from Putney-bridge up the south shore, round a boat off the Vice Chancellor's, down, round a boat off the College of Civil Engineers, and up through the centre arch of Putney-bridge.

FIRST HEAT.

T. Green, sen., and Charles Cobb	(Yellow)	1
J. Johnson and T. Green, jun.	(Pink)	2
James Green and James Johnson	(White)	3

Pink took the lead, White following, and Yellow being close on their quarter. White were obliged for a moment to give way to Yellow, who shortly after went into the first place, and won by a length.

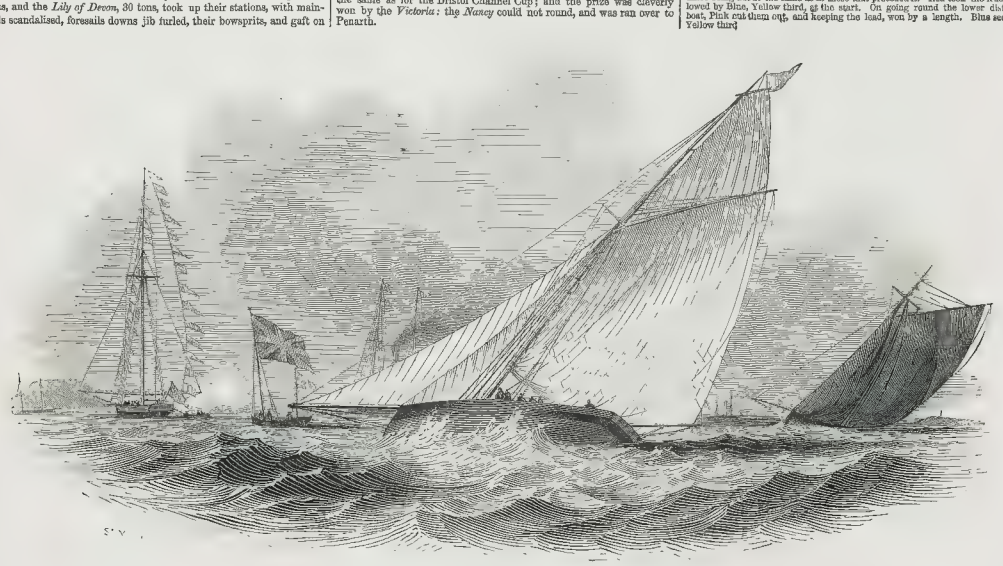
SECOND HEAT.

W. Robinson and T. Phelps	(Blue)	1
H. Green and W. Cobb,	(Red)	2

The winners took the lead and kept it.

GRAND HEAT.

The two best pairs of each boat started down for this, the final heat, the distance being about the same as in those that preceded it. Red took the lead, followed by Blue, Yellow third, at the start. On going round the lower distance boat, Pink cut them out, and keeping the lead, won by a length. Blue second Yellow third



GANYMEDE. CHAMPION. LILY OF DEVON

WESTON SUPER-MARE REGATTA.—THE CHAMPION WINNING, WITH THE LILY OF DEVON DISABLED.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 13.—6th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.
TUESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.—The French Revolution commenced, 1789.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
THURSDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
FRIDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374.—Hampden killed, 1643.
SATURDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1821.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 19.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 25	0 51	1 9	0 37	0 52	1 18	1 36	1 59	2 22	2 45	3 10	3 34

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Correspondent,*" *who has sent us the description of the sculpture in the grand pediment of the Mansion-house, London, is thanked for his intention; but the subject has no immediate interest.*

"*Maxeppa.*"—*Exeter-hall is not the property of the Sacred Harmonic Society.*

"*D. J.*"—"*Crichton*" *is pronounced* "*Criton.*"

"*P. W.*"—*We know nothing of the report.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Great Yarmouth.*—*The Tunbridge mineral water owes its active properties to the presence of carbonate of iron. Britton's* "*Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells*" *may be had of Messrs. Longman and Co., 39, Paternoster row.*

"*H. H.,*" *Montrose.*—*The notice is indispensable.*

"*H. W. C.*"—*Jackson's* "*Treatise on Wood Engraving*" *is a complete, but somewhat costly, work.*

"*Ato*" *should consult the* "*Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars.*"

"*A Reader.*"—*Noad's* "*Lectures on Electricity*" *is a sound work.*

"*H. G.,*" *Barford.*—*Dr. Ramond.*—*In place.*

"*F. F. F.*"—*The wens for the hair dye should be white.*

"*Amicus*" *should apply to some respectable life assurance office, as* "*The Amicable,*" *in Fleet-street.*

"*Ægidius,*" *Ipswich, in some critical remarks on our Engravings of the Fleet at Spithead, has stated that, in manning the yards, the men stand on the foot-ropes; whereas, they stand on the yards, and hold on by the life lines, as our artist has correctly represented. Our correspondent should attend to technicalities.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We have not room for the view, &c., sent.*

"*A. E.,*" *Dublin.*—*See* "*The Family Manual and Servant's Guide,*" *or any treatise on the hair.*

"*A Correspondent*" *should address, at Messrs. Longmans, 39, Paternosterrow, the publishers of Mr. Hansard's work on Archery.*

"*B. W.,*" *Blackheath, should apply by letter, with testimonial of householder, to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum. St. George, as the patron saint of Britain, dates from his reinforcement of the Christians at the famous siege of Antioch; according to Butler, St. George was a soldier in the army of Diocletian.*

"*E. F.*" *Derby.*—*Address,* 198, *Strand.*

"*W. N.,*" *Abergavenny.*—*No.* 24 *of our Journal contains the account of the Meeting of the Welsh Society: it may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*H. J. A.,*" *Wellington, Salop.*—*The sketch and description will be acceptable. The present Examiner of Plays is a son of Mr. Charles Kemble. The lines* "*On the Marriage,*" *&c., do not reach our standard of merit.*

"*O. R. W.,*" *Aldermanbury.*—*Six volumes of our Journal are already published; and may also be purchased in Numbers,* 6*d. each.*

"*Edoxensis.*"—"*The Theatre Italien Moderne*" *appears to be one of the best octavo editions of Italian operas; it is, however, only superior to* "*Les Compositeures Illustres*" *in its typography.*

"*Cromp.*"—*We think not.*

"*Oleo.*"—*We have no intention at present.*

"*S. C. B.*" *Cheltenham.*—*The prints may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*Mrs. B.,*" *who writes from Sonbattee, Bengal, should have paid the postage (2s.) of her, to ourselves, unclaimed letter.*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden is the niece of the late Empress Josephine; and was, consequently, Stephanie Beauharnais, the first husband of the Empress being uncle to the Grand Duchess.*—*F. F.*

"*G. M.,*" *Marylebone-lane.*—"*I Know.*"

"*W. J.,*" *Masham.*—*We do not remember to have received the work in question.*

"*Juventus.*"—*Accepting the Chiltern Hundreds is receiving a nominal Government office, by which a Member of Parliament vacates his seat.*

"*A Protestant.*"—*See No.* 81 *of our Journal for a description of St. Peter's Church, Islington.*

"*L. O.*"—*The Prince of Leiningen is half brother to her Majesty.*

"*H. B.,*" *Dublin.*—*To reply to our correspondent's first question would occupy more room than we can spare. 2. A schooner sails better of the wind, and a cutter is best at beating.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Waterford.*—*We have not room for the quotations.*

"*An Early Subscriber.*"—*Address, Mr. Lumley bookseller, Chancery lane.*

"*A Well-wisher.*"—*Bath bricks are made in various parts of England.*

"*C. F. D. X.*"—*We differ in opinion with our correspondent, and our impressions are derived from certain facts; such, for instance, as these. Last year, a gentleman proposed for election into the club referred to by the commodore was black balled; whereupon that nobleman attended a dinner given by the party so black-balled, to mark his feelings on the subject. A royal club is in course of formation at Ryde, under the especial patronage of the most influential members of the society for whose undiminished popularity* "*C. F. D. X.*" *contends. We hold these facts to be opposed to his conclusions.*

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

THE latest question of privilege has terminated more favourably for the House of Commons than the former ones; it has been stopped at the shreshold of the Court of Law. The heart of the plaintiff failed him from fear, and at the questioning of the House he declined to grapple with that indefinite power—the privilege of the House—on which so much doubt prevails, whether it is a phantom or a reality. Tasso describes a forest all were deterred from entering by a wall of raging flames that surrounded it; but the hero of the poem walking boldly into them, they prove the mere appearances, or *simulacra* of flames, having no power to burn, scorch, or consume, or, as a lawyer would say, otherwise to injure any person bold enough to test their nature. Some such visionary character the privilege of the House possesses, and the dread of its power is "most in apprehension;" for whenever it has been brought into conflict with the law, it has, in recent times at least, not been triumphant. It was with the most perfect knowledge of the principles involved, that Sir Robert Peel and Sir Thomas Wilde warned the House against engaging in a legal contest, or consenting to appear before a court of law. This was some years ago, and the Premier has since consented—against his first and better judgment—to another course; and, having done so, thinks it better to exhaust every means the law furnishes for the decision of such a question, before changing the plan of defence. Sir Thomas Wilde remains his first opinion, and everything that has occurred since has proved the soundness of it. Once submit such a question to the Judges, and it is brought within all the technicalities, distinctions, uncertainties, and, it may be added, absurdities, with which the law will surround it. Thus, a word omitted in the form of a warrant, will be fatal to it, though the power of issuing the warrant is not doubted; just as a man named James cannot be punished for a crime—though of his guilt and identity there is not the shadow of a doubt—if he is indicted by the name of John. The question is, whether it is necessary or desirable that a power which does not depend on statute or written law, but is something distinct from and above it, should be driven to operate through the technical forms the law prescribes. We are inclined to think it should not be so fettered; the governing power of the State must be lodged somewhere; the abuses of the Royal prerogative in former times, raised that feeling against it, which has reduced the Crown to its present dependent condition. Parliament gained power as the Crown lost it, and is now the predominating element in the Constitution. Making the laws, and ultimately disposing of all the affairs of the empire, it must have a power of independent action, of inquiring into abuses with a view to providing a remedy, of receiving evidence with regard to the conduct of public bodies or private individuals. One of its clearest privileges is that of protecting parties from the consequences of communications made to it, at its command. Such evidence may be most necessary, and perfectly true, and yet the Law, if appealed to, will call it a libel. With the fear of penalties before him, no man will be inclined to tell all he knows, and thus the efficiency of Parliament is broken down by the stringent technicalities of the Courts of Law. This has been actually done in one recent case; and, had not the parties withdrawn their action, might have been done in the last instance. As the result of the proceedings of Monday last do not in any way settle the controversy, it will be necessary for the Commons to take a stand at once, or these actions will be perpetually springing up, the "defendant" will always be worth powder and shot, and success seems to depend more on what may be called the "pluck" of the plaintiff than any thing else.

As the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them is not questioned, and as the late actions have each arose from allegations of libellous matter contained in the evidence given by these witnesses, perhaps it would be as well if the House would come to some decision as to the publication of such evidence. A short act would exempt from the operation of the law of libel all publications printed by "order of the House of Commons." The evidence is taken for the House to guide its legislation, and should have absolute freedom from all process; in short, be made analagous to the freedom of speech of members. The printing of that evidence in a Blue Book is at present facetiously called "publication;" but we never yet heard of a well-established case of any one who had read a production of this kind, a few members excepted, and an editor or two for the purpose of extract. As a fact buried in a Blue Book is practically unknown to the world at large, we would put it out of the pale of the law that punishes the giving of publicity to unpleasant truths. Let no actions lie against the Parliamentary printer for putting Parliamentary evidence into type, and one fertile source of attacks on Parliamentary privilege would be stopped up. But it may be said newspapers and journals may reproduce the evidence, and "publish" the libel, if it be one, in reality; we reply that in this, as in all other cases, journalists must use their discretion; as they are deeply interested in keeping personal libels out of their columns—and, from great practice, have a kind of instinct in detecting one—they would very rarely commit themselves, and when they did must take the consequences, as a part of the risks of their profession. A Member of Parliament may utter a gross personal libel in his place; the debates are reported, but, as the House does not recognise the existence of the practice, there would be no protection for the journalist who should publish it. The rules of debate, which repress direct personal charges, or explain them in "a Parliamentary sense," make the risk of such a case occurring a very small one. But out of Parliament the danger often arises, and every journal is dependent for the prudent suppression of personal libels, on the tact and discernment of its reporters. We would apply the same responsibility to the reproduction of evidence printed (but not published) by the House of Commons. That body, and its witnesses, ought to be exempted from the Law, or free and full enquiry cannot be made into abuses; subject that evidence to the scrutiny of a Court of Law, and libels will spring up at every step. In the case pending the House, having appeared in Court, must go on to the last stage; in the case discussed on Monday the party gave up the contest; but much more is wanting to settle the controversy.

THE week has been a busy one in the Legislature, both for what has been done, and in what further doing has been relinquished as impossible. The disease, "the advanced period of the Session," has attacked several promising measures; the cases being hopeless, they were on Monday given up by the Chief Physician, and expired.

Lord Palmerston originated a discussion, on Tuesday, on the Slave Trade, and went into an examination of the late Convention between France and England, for the purpose of throwing all possible censure upon it. His speech was able and elaborate, but failed, we think, to establish the case he sought to make out. The Convention proves as sincere a desire in the present Government to repress the Slave Trade as that entertained by the Whigs; and in some points it is far more practical, considered as a means to an end, than barren treaties made with every nation, and observed by none that had the temptation and opportunity of breaking them.

The most remarkable division of the Session occurred on Wednesday night, when in a House of 224 Members, the Ministry only escaped a defeat by a majority of 8. An attempt has been made to revive religious tests in the Scotch Universities, after they have long fallen into disuse. A measure to abolish them altogether was some time ago brought in by Mr. Rutherfurd. The Government promised it a qualified support. They opposed every attempt to introduce any religious tests into the new Irish Colleges, and it was reasonably enough expected they would not now oppose their abolition where they were useless. They did oppose the second reading of Mr. Rutherfurd's Bill, and only threw it out by the above narrow majority. Mr. Macaulay made one of his powerful speeches in support of the Bill; he was unsparing in his denunciations of the inconsistency of the Government, and must have materially contributed to produce the unexpected result.

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The Revenue Accounts for the Quarter ending the 5th of July, show a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding term in 1844, of £739,847; and the deficiency is thus divided:—

Customs	£369,587	
Excise	140,008	
Miscellaneous	405,535	
Imprest and other moneys	19,756	
Repayments of advances	26,263	
Total decrease	1,040,089	
From this must be deducted the increase, during the quarter, on the undermentioned departments:—		
Stamps	£132,043	
Taxes	16,623	
Property Tax	157,596	
	306,242	
Net decrease on the quarter	£739,847	

Upon the whole year, terminating on the 5th inst., the tables show an increase, compared with the year preceding, of £847,178.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, after taking a farewell of the King and Queen of the Belgians on Monday week, with proceed by railway to Gosport, and there embark on board the Royal yacht for Cowes. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort contemplate sojourning at Osborne House until the close of that week. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents. Her Majesty, we understand, has purchased Osborne Villa, the late residence of General Barton, with the small piece of land on the opposite side of the road abutting on to the Osborne estate, it is understood for the reception of one of the officers of the Royal household.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, according to present arrangements, will close their visit to the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday next, when they leave this country direct for Brussels, and do not go to Paris, as was rumoured lately.

HER MAJESTY'S GRAND DINNER PARTY.—On Tuesday the Queen had a grand dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Belgian Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Westmorland, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Baroness d'Hoghvorst, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Major de Moerkerka, and Baron Knesebeck. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended during dinner, and performed several pieces. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party. At ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George, of the Yellow Drawing Room and entered the Grand Saloon, which was fitted up for music. The general company then moved. A concert then commenced.

THE VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO GERMANY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince de Leiningen have arrived at Vienna.

THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S FETE CHAMPETRE.—On Tuesday afternoon a brilliant party of the leading aristocracy congregated at the Duchess of Northumberland's second *fête champêtre* at Sion House. The invitations amounted to 700.

PROPOSED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Macdonald is the successful suitor for the hand of Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Countess of Lastowl. It will be recollected that the *début* of the fair betrothed, at her Majesty's first Drawing-room this season, excited great interest in aristocratic circles, and, if report speak truly, the noble bridegroom elect may congratulate himself on his success, where many high-born competitors have failed to create an impression.—The preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between Lord Alfred Hervey, the youngest son of the Marquis of Bristol, and Miss Chester, daughter of Colonel Chester.—A marriage is also spoken of as likely to take place shortly between Mr. Ernest Bunsen, second son of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, and Miss Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, the opulent banker. The bride, it is said, will have a dowry of £100,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INSTALLATION OF A JEWISH RABBI.—The ceremony of installing a Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of Great Britain, was performed on Wednesday evening in the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, Houndsditch. This last ceremony of the week takes place every 42 years ago, when Dr. Hirchell, the late Chief Rabbi, was the "chosen one." Dr. Hirchell died three years since, and Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler was selected to fill the chief place in the Jewish Church in which he officiated last. He is a native of Hanover, and never visited this country before Monday last. The interior of the building was newly painted, and decorated for the occasion with flowers, &c. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony, the body of the synagogue was completely crowded with the leading members of the Jewish persuasion in the kingdom, and the galleries were filled with ladies, exclusively at seven o'clock the Chief Rabbi, during whom we held a canopy of blue silk, trimmed with silver) entered the Synagogue, conducted by Baron Lionel de Rotnscnild, Sir Moses Montefiore, and several of the principal of the choir of the synagogue. Prayers were then offered for the welfare of the Queen and Royal family. The scrolls were again deposited in the ark, and the usual evening prayers having been said, the Chief Rabbi was conducted from the Synagogue, and the congregation left.

SOCIETY OF OLD FRIENDS.—A procession of this Society, being that of its 27th anniversary, took place on Tuesday. The lodges assembled, in great part, in Finsbury-square, and proceeded thence along Chiswell-street, Barbican, through Smithfield, down Snow-hill, Farringdon-street, and over Blackfriars-bridge to Vauxhall gardens, where covers were laid for 2000 of the members. The appearance of the procession, with its nobly painted banners flaunting in the breeze, and its numerous bands of music, was magnificent, and in every way worthy of its philanthropic object.—"The Relief of its Distressed Brothers"—a motto with which the banners were principally inscribed. The members were vested in the insignia of their order, which added much interest to the procession. "The Old Friends" were originally founded by the late Mr. Staunton, a man of most humane disposition, and they now number 101 lodges in London, with branches in all parts of the civilised world. The day was most favourable for the procession, which took up the greater portion of the forenoon; whereas for many years in the metropolis, and the evening was delightfully passed by the members at Vauxhall Gardens.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature has been again above the extreme "summer heat" of the climate of England. On Sunday the thermometer ranged from 76 to 78 degrees in the shade; and on Monday, in some situations, it reached 80 degrees, with a light breeze from the W. S.W. Of course, the atmosphere was strongly charged with electrical matter. During the whole of Sunday night there was a magnificent play of sheet lightning, with occasional thunder. Between four and five on Monday morning a thunderclap burst over the eastern parts of the metropolis, the rain poured down in torrents. The hailstones, in some places, were the size of marbles, and did an immense deal of damage amongst the hot and greenhouses. In Lord Say and Sele's grounds there were upwards of 4000 panes of glass broken, and the fruit damaged, which will cost from £200 to £300 to repair. The weather during the latter part of the week was changeable and colder.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis in the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 963. The weekly average for the last five summers is 904, and for the last five years, 903.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Major General Pasley's report on the accident of the 17th of June on the Great Western Railway has just been laid before Parliament. It is a lengthy document, entering into full particulars of the accident, its effects, the subsequent appearance of the parts of the line where it occurred, the state of the carriages, &c. That portion of the report, however, in which he states his opinion as to the causes of the accident is of especial interest to the public, and the remedies he would propose are of still greater moment. He ascribes the accident (by which the lives of 145 passengers were placed in the most imminent peril) to the lightness of the luggage van, which had the greatest velocity, combined with the extreme weight of the express trains, and the elasticity of the light rails and sleepers, aggravated by the "hog-trough rails." The obvious remedies he states to be, first, to replace the light sleepers and those

POSTSCRIPT.

RAILWAYS.—In the cases of the London and Croydon, Catham to Chatham Railway Bill, and the London, Chatham, and North Kent Railway Bill, the Committees have declared the preambles not proved. A similar decision has been given in regard to the London and Croydon (Orpington Branch Railway Bill, and the Rye and Tenterden Railway Bill.

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.—BOW STREET, Thursday.—A report has been in circulation for some days past that Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym would surrender themselves for trial at the assizes for this county, which commenced here this day. The report, as might naturally be expected, has created considerable interest in this locality, from the extraordinary nature of the case, and the peculiar circumstances of the duel. Whatever foundation there may have been for this report at the time it was first put in circulation, and whatever intentions these gentlemen might have had of surrendering themselves to take their trials at the present assizes, we can state upon competent authority that there is no probability that such will be the case just yet. If Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym had it in contemplation to surrender, and that they had such intention may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Cockburn has been retained on their behalf, they have postponed doing so, at all events, till next assizes. It is understood that a consultation has been held between Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Cockburn with respect to the circumstances of the case, the result of which was the expression of an opinion favourable to the accused parties, and it is thought that, when these gentlemen do surrender to take their trials, facts will be adduced which will fully vindicate them in public estimation at least, if not in the strict eye of the law. Mr. Crowder has been retained on the part of Lieutenant Rowles, the second of Mr. Seton, but, from what can be gathered, that gentleman has no intention of surrendering to take his trial at present. Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym, the survivors in the late fatal duel, were in Portsmouth on Thursday.

DEFENCES AGAINST AN ENEMY.—On Thursday night, a few minutes before eight o'clock, as a man, respectably attired, was passing along London Bridge, with the crowd, on the pathway on the eastern side, he suddenly stopped and took out his watch, and for a moment or so he appeared to be meditating, with his face turned toward the shipping down the river. In an instant a convulsive spasm appeared to seize him, and before it was possible for any one to save him, he threw himself over the parapet, and fell headlong into the water. Who the party is, is not at present known; but he is stated to be an elderly gentleman, wearing very excellent apparel. It is supposed the body has lodged underneath the craft at the eastern side of the bridge.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. The latest Paris papers state that the members of both Chambers are leaving for the country. M. Thiers was about to start for Vichy, where he will remain till the middle of August, after which he will go to Lisle. At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, on Wednesday, the death of Count de Sparre, one of the members of the house, was announced. The bill for introducing European labourers into the French colonies was adopted by 97 votes to 4. After some discussion, the bill for increasing the number of French cruisers on the western coast of Africa, in accordance with the late treaty to put down the slave trade, was adopted by 94 votes to 8.

VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO ENGLAND.—The following is extracted from the *Rotterdamsche Courant* of Monday: "One of the newspapers asserts that our statement respecting the intent on of his Majesty to go to London does not appear to be confirmed. We have, however, been informed from the Hague that no alteration has taken place in his Majesty's plan, and that he will for a certainty pay a visit to the Queen of England. At the time we made the statement, the day for the King's departure was not formally fixed, nor is it, perhaps, as yet."

LEBANON.—Letters from Syria, of June 9, announce the breaking out of a fresh insurrection in the Lebanon. An engagement between the Maronites and the Druses had taken place at Baroch, in the plain between the two Lebanons, which had terminated in a loss on each side of from 100 to 150 men. The roads between Damascus and Jerusalem are no longer safe; and no caravan can travel by that route without a strong escort. The Arabs are from 40 to 50,000 strong, and are plundering right and left. Much damage had been made on the life of the French Consul at Damascus, and the whole country was, in fact, in a state of complete disorganisation. The Turkish authorities were, as usual, occupied in exciting the Druses against the Maronites.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW ELECTIONS.

ABINGDON.—The nomination of candidates for the vacancy caused in the representation of Abingdon by the appointment of Sir F. Thesiger to the office of Attorney General, took place on Monday, at the Town Hall. Mr. Morland proposed her Majesty's Attorney General, Sir F. Thesiger, as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Abingdon in Parliament. Mr. Aldworth Neate seconded the nomination. Mr. G. C. Lewis, the Right Honourable Major General Caulfield, who had not as yet declared himself, but who had taken a very active part in the interests of Abingdon, and, being no party man, he would not only support his principles, but support them. Mr. Kendall seconded the nomination. Sir F. Thesiger and General Caulfield having addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, and, after a second time of holding them up, were declared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The High Sheriff declared the Attorney-General immediately demanded a poll, which took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of Sir F. Thesiger, by a majority of The numbers on the poll were, General Caulfield, 193; Sir F. Thesiger, 201.

WEST SUFFOLK ELECTION.—The West Suffolk election took place on Monday, when Mr. Bennet was elected without opposition. He was proposed by Sir. Compper Hill, and the nomination was seconded by Sir Thomas Oakes, Esq. Captain Bennet, on returning thanks, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He resolved, he said, to support the farming interest and the interest of the church; unpledged to any ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated to secure those great interests by which the country flourished.

EXETER ELECTION.—This election took place on Monday. Charles Bird, Esq. proposed Gen. Briggs, the Wigg candidate, and Dr. Barham seconded the nomination. The Mayor of Exeter, E. Woodrer, Esq. then stated the Conservative candidate, Sir John Duckworth, Bart. T. Snow, Esq. seconded the nomination; and said he was quite confident the interests of the city could not be intrusted to better hands. A show of hands was called for, and, after some confusion, the Sheriff declared it to be in favour of General Briggs. A poll was demanded, which began on Tuesday. As soon as it was closed, in pursuance of the request of both parties, the High Sheriff made an official declaration of the numbers. The poll-books having been cast up, the High Sheriff rose and said: it is my duty now to communicate to you the result of the poll at this election. The numbers stand thus.—

For Sir John Duckworth	1258
For General Briggs	588
Making the majority for Sir John Duckworth	670

Tremendous cheering.] I therefore declare Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., to be duly elected a member to represent this city and borough, in Parliament. (Renewed cheering, which continued for some minutes.)

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—Upon the announcement being made that Mr. Kelly had been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor General, Mr. Adair immediately declared that he should stand by himself as a candidate for the vacant seat. Mr. Adair is an opponent of her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly arrived at Cambridge on Tuesday, and on Wednesday both candidates addressed distinct bodies of the electors of the Senate House over the Bachelors' Barnwell, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly at the Eagle, and subsequently at the Black Bear. The right hon. gentleman spoke on both occasions against bribery and corruption, and in the strongest terms of denunciation, saying that he would rather renounce all hopes of ever possessing a seat in the House of Commons, than to be returned by such unworthy means. They were not his friends, or friends to the university, so far as he had at all attempted at this dishonourably. He should look upon all such persons as enemies; and no one would go further to bring them to justice than himself. Neither was there any necessity for any one to have recourse to such unconstitutional agency to bring it about, as his triumph was certain, without making a single effort to purchase. Individuals, or other persons, might entertain a single idea if the Conservative party would only agree to forget any little differences or misunderstandings which might have existed amongst them, and go united, and firmly into the field. Mr. Kelly should say for himself as a candidate for the vacant seat, as he understood that some of his friends at Cambridge felt displeased with Government for a measure which they looked on in the light of an endowment. The fair view, he considered, that men should take of the grant was as a measure of education. [Hear, hear.] Education, enlightenment, until religious dogma, error, and superstition could at last, give way, and true Protestantism be the universal religion of Ireland. The nomination is to take place on Monday.

AFFRAY AT LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday last a riot broke out in the neighbourhood of Scotland-road, Liverpool, in consequence of which a number of Irishmen made an attack on a body of Orangemen who were marching in procession on their return from the funeral of a deceased brother The mob commenced the attack by pelting the Orangemen with brickbats and stone, which was followed by terrific volleys, hurled amidst the most indignant and insulting language, and barbarous execrations. The Orange men halted, and, assisted by the police, partially succeeded in repelling their assailants; but the latter having acquired strength and courage by a reinforcement of desperate characters, the attack was renewed, and the objects of their resentful passions made to fly before them. Many Irishmen were lost. Mr. Superintendent M'Donald received a severe blow of a stone on the eye, and was obliged to be conveyed home on a car. Inspector Bibby was struck on the face, and some few of the police had wounds inflicted on the head. The police perambulated the streets where the affair took place, and the scene in the immediate neighbourhood, in large numbers, until half past 8 o'clock, when a heavy shower of rain which fell dispersed the crowds of the lower classes that were congregated. Three of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Liverpool remained in the neighbourhood during the evening, and used their exertions to pacify the excited feelings of the mob.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Constantinople on the 18th ultimo. The letter which announces this fact states, also, that three friends of the family of the Emir Bechier, who were being exiled, had been assassinated by their escort.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter dated from the frontiers of Russia, the 17th ult., which states that a revolt has broken out in Circassia, in consequence of the orders of Count Woronzow, and the difficulty of maintaining a strong military force in the provinces now half deserted, force the Emperor to adjourn the definitive pacification of the Caucasus.

Two new projects for railroads have been submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The one is to run between Baile and Constance, passing by Schaffhausen, uniting with the present railroad; and the other is to be an embranchement from Offenburg to the Lake of Constance, crossing the valley of Kintzig, at the small town of Willingen.

Letters from Guadaloupe, of the 10th ultimo, announce the death of Rear-Admiral Gourbeyre, the Governor of the colony, after an illness of seven days. The death of the brave admiral appears to have caused a great sensation, as he was universally respected.

According to private letters from Florence, Mr. Babbage, sub-engineer to Mr. Brunel, was then employed to survey the line of railway which he says for the railroad about to be constructed from Florence to Pestoja, in order that the works on that important line may be commenced forthwith.

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* states that the Italian and Austrian Railway Company, formed in London under Mr. William Jackson, with a capital of £3,000,000 sterling, has proposed to the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company to pay over £25,000,000 Austrian currency towards the finishing of this railway, upon the condition of receiving 2500 new shares, but not to be put in circulation before the railway from Venice to Milan shall be finished: this journal adds that there was no doubt of the offer being accepted.

A [illegible] has been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th [illegible] May, [illegible] and the *Athenæ*. The state of affairs in [illegible] and it was presumed that the Governor was preparing for a crisis, taking precautions to guard against any actual outbreak on the part of the Boers.

By a letter, received from the Real del Monte Mines, dated 29th May, it appears that a most important discovery of very rich silver ore has been made in one of the mines on the Santa Brigida vein. The last four days' working produced ore worth about 1,000 dollars, of which 800 dollars' worth was extracted on the 28th, the day previously to the date of the letter.

So great was the population of Gravesend increased by the immense influx of visitors on Sunday last, that the requisite quantity of food [illegible] savings of appetite could not be procured, and many persons had to return without partaking of any refreshment. As a proof of the demand, it may be stated that ham was sold at *six shillings* per lb., and half-quarters of loaves sixpence each.

The Russian ship *Alexander*, of the Neva, which, for several years, formed one of the fast packet fleet trading between Liverpool and New York, was lost during the heavy gale of wind on Wednesday week, off a place called Morfa, on the coast of Carnarvon. The life boat from Studwell Roads was immediately conveyed to the spot, and, after several attempts gained the wreck, and saved every one belonging to the vessel, which appears to be a complete wreck. She was nearly 500 tons' burthen, and her loss is about £7000.

General Ingoff, Director of the Foreign Colonies in Southern Russia, has just died at Odessa, aged 67. He served in the Russian army under four sovereigns—Catherine, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas.

Monsieur Thierry, who attempted to establish himself as an independent sovereign in New Zealand, having disappointed or given umbrage to his barbarous subjects, was recently killed, cooked, and eaten by them at a solemn public banquet.

Letters from Berne, of the 4th instant, state that the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of the parochial church of the Franciscan Friars at Lucerne. Mr. Scott, the new Secretary of the English legation in Switzerland, had arrived at Berne.

A storm of thunder and lightning burst over Huron on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, and lasted until five the next morning. A copious rain accompanied this storm, which precipitated to Bolter, where a considerable quantity of hail fell, and broke upwards of 2000 panes of glass. A number of trees were also uprooted.

A valuable relic of Nelson has been purchased by Prince Albert for [illegible] the coat and waistcoat which he then wore—when he fell at Trafalgar. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, Redland and Merit, the Crescent, and the Double Crescent—which decorated the noble admiral habitually wore them, which disproves the assertion that he was not in the habit of wearing his decorations on going into battle. The coat, one of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood.

Mayor-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, has been appointed Inspector of Fortifications in England. There are two other Commissioners of the Board of Works—Colonel Jones, R.E., and Captain Larcom, R.E., Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, is to succeed Sir Frederick Smith, C.B., as Secretary to the Board.

The Prussian Government has promulgated a new penal code for the army, composed of 367 articles. The *schlagen* (the application of the stick or cane to delinquents) is mentioned in the new code, with certain restrictions, calculated to render its application less frequent.

POLICE.

A GENTLEMAN COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.—At MARYLEBONE Police Office, on Saturday last, *Mr. John Finden*, husband of the [illegible] well known to the public a few years ago as Miss Harriet Cawse, was charged with having stolen, on the 28th ult., from the shop of Messrs. Osborne and Co., 22, St. James's-street—It appeared that on Friday, the 13th ultimo, the prisoner went into the shop in question for the purpose of making some purchases to the amount of a few shillings, and that he went immediately after he left, the forks, which were on the counter when he entered, were missed. He was subsequently taken into custody at his residence, No. 8, St. Anne's Villas, Acacia road, St. John's Wood—The forks were not produced, and evidence was given, that on Tuesday week Mr. Osborne's counsel found them in the area, wrapped up in brown paper. By whom the property had been thus deposited, after the robbery, was a mystery.—The prisoner, who asserted his innocence, was committed for trial.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO PLACE HER CHILD UNDER A WAGGON.—At GUILDHALL, a day or two ago, *Elizabeth M'Cullah*, a woman about 30 years of age, was charged with attempting to cause her child, apparently about six years old, to be run over by a waggon. John Ratcliffe, a City policeman, stated that he was on duty on Blackfriars Bridge, and his attention was called to the prisoner, who, he was told, had made two or three doubtful attempts to let her child fall over the parapet of the bridge. He drove her on, and at the place where the road for the purpose of forcing her child close before the wheels of waggons in motion. He therefore took her into custody. She was drunk Mr Tenant, the Chief Clerk, recognised her as having been in custody before to be sent to the poor-box to reach Brighton.—The prisoner said she had a bad husband, who had deserted her, and she had carried the child all over Scotland and England, and it was not likely that she would throw it into the water or under a cart-wheel; but she wished the child to be taken from her, because it would not obey what she said to it, and therefore caused her to get drunk. She could not bear the child's perverseness, and she hoped the magistrate would put the child into an institution, or in the workhouse, where it would learn manners. She would leave her child to Providence, for she had no friends. Lady Caroline Wilmot Sherman Challis asked if she was sober the previous night?—The officer said she was not, and she was very noisy and troublesome.—Alderman Challis committed her to Bridewell for seven days, after the robbery, was a mystery.—The prisoner, who asserted his innocence, was committed for trial.

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FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of William Henry Lewer, aged thirteen years. Deceased, whose parents reside at Stockwell, had gone out with some juvenile companions, and entered their wash so far as Newington, in order to enjoy the sport of the road at a moment when a street car, driven rapidly by a with crockery-ware was coming along, the deceased was knocked down, and the near wheel of the car passed over his body. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed in an adjacent cart, by which, having received the necessary immediate attention, he was removed to the above hospital Mr. shirley, the house surgeon, said deceased, when admitted, had sustained a fracture of the tibia, which, passing upon the fibula, caused death on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND BOLTON RAILWAY.—Last Wednesday morning an accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, by which one man was killed, and several others severely injured. It appears that one line of the rail has been taken off for repairs, and that the engine at that particular place have been driven to and from Bolton on the other rails. On the morning in question a luggage-train left Manchester early hour, and at Ringley, where the rails are taken up, came into collision with a down train with fearful violence. The engineer, on perceiving the other train coming down, threw off his steam and jumped off the engine into the ground, who was on the tender, also jumped off, but, by some means or other, was caught by the head between the main line and the siding. In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." None of the others injured are in a dangerous state.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT HOUSES AT BLACKWALL.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in one of the houses in Folly-row, near the Folly House, Blackwall, which resulted in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of nearly forty persons, who have lost the whole of their furniture, and, in some instances, the greater portion of their wearing apparel. The discovery was made between seven and eight by one of the occupiers, named Wilson, a poor waterman, whose attention, it appears, was directed to the chimney of his habitation, by noticing flames issuing out of it. He immediately got upon the roof, and endeavoured to subdue the flames, which was then confined to the chimney. In that, however, he was foiled, for the door of the room having been left open, and the wind blowing strong from the south west, the flames and sparks were driven upon the roof, which, being composed of thatch, was very speedily in a general blaze. The adjoining habitations were similarly constructed, and the fire progressed right and left, with great speed. To get to the spot the engines were obliged to be taken across the marshes of the Isle of Dogs, and several hills and ditches had to be passed over before the seat of the fire could be gained. That having at length been accomplished, the School house lane engine was taken to the edge of the River Thames, but, unfortunately, another difficulty here presented itself; the tide being at ebb an immense quantity of hose was required before the flames could be extended with water. When the engines were at length ready, the engine was effectively worked, but the only good that could be done was the putting out the fire scattered along the ground. By nine o'clock the whole dismal scene was complete—eight houses were entirely destroyed. The occupiers, hard-working people, have been bereft of everything they possessed. The following are the names of the sufferers.—James West, waterman; Joseph West, ditto; Joseph Taylor, ditto; Joseph West, gardener; John Dudman, sawyer; James Moore, captain of the *Emma*; William Leonard, police inspector; and Joseph Lund.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening, about half past seven o'clock, the wife of a man named Thomas Winfield, a shoemaker, residing at No. 44, Ernest-street, Stepney, ran out of her house in a frantic state, and alarmed her neighbours by calling out that her husband had cut his throat. A policeman, one of the assembling officers of the Thames Police Court, who resides near the spot, immediately rushed into the house, and found the man with his throat cut in a frightful manner, and lying on the floor, which was covered with blood. Mr. Sell, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, was soon in attendance, who pronounced the unfortunate man to be in a very dangerous condition, and ordered him to be immediately removed to the hospital, which was done. He lingered till Tuesday, when he expired. The deceased inflicted the wound with a razor. The poor fellow was in great distress, and this is believed to have preyed upon his mind and caused him to commit self destruction.

COMMITTAL OF A DRUNKEN JUROR.—The power of a Coroner to commit an individual appearing before him in a state of intoxication, was, on Monday last, exercised by Mr. W. Payne, the Coroner for the City of London, at an adjourned inquest, held at the Feathers Tavern, Whitefriars. The case was one of alleged child murder, and the female charged as having been instrumental in the death of the deceased had been in custody some days, awaiting the result of the inquiry. The whole of the panel, with the exception of delinquent, assembled at the hour appointed, and after waiting more than a quarter of an hour, that individual entered the court in an evident state of intoxication, and took his seat among his brother jurors. The Coroner immediately observed the disgraceful condition in which he appeared, and, addressing him, inquired if he thought himself in a fit state to decide on the liberty of a fellow-subject. The defendant muttered out, "Yes, sir—oh yes, sir!" The tone and manner, if anything further conclusive had been required, were sufficient, and the Coroner, after addressing him in terms highly condemnatory of his conduct, which he described as a gross insult to the court, committed him forthwith to Gilspur-street Compter, to which prison he was immediately removed in the custody of an officer. Thirteen jurors being still in attendance, the inquiry was proceeded with, and a verdict of "Found dead" returned. Before the close of the inquiry the Coroner addressed a letter to Mr. Watkin, the governor of Gilspur-street Compter, requesting that officer to inform the defendant, when sufficiently sober, that upon his writing a letter of apology he would be permitted to leave the prison.

ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.—On Wednesday afternoon, a serious accident occurred to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, second daughter of Mr. J. Brown Wilkinson, of No. 39, Wimpole-street, Cavendish square, and cousin of the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Round, who was lately burned to death at Leggett's Hotel, Dover street. It appears that the young lady had just alighted from a gentleman mounted her horse for the purpose of taking an airing in the Regent's-park, when the animal became restive and reared up; thinking no doubt to check him, she suddenly pulled the reins, on which he again reared much higher than before, and, losing his balance, fell backward on the unfortunate lady, and rolled upon her several yards. Her groom promptly ran to her aid, and, with the assistance of the butler and several persons who were passing at the moment, conveyed her into the house. Medical assistance was immediately procured; and, on examination, it was declared that she had received very severe internal injuries, although it was believed that no bones are fractured.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY, NEAR CROYDON.—Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night last, the herb distillery of Mr. J. Arthur, situate on Waddon-marsh, near Croydon, was discovered by fire. It appears that smoke simultaneously flames were discovered by several persons bursting from the body of the building, a considerable wood erection, with an adjacent stable and one of the barns of the premises on the whole place was in a blaze. There being at the time upon the premises several hundred gallons of spirit, and a considerable quantity of essential oil, &c. amounting in value to upwards of £1000, the fury of the fire was considerably enhanced; and before any assistance could be procured, the whole of the contents and the building were destroyed, or rendered useless. The total damage is not precisely known, but, as moderate estimation, it is estimated that it will reach Unfortunately, the proprietor is not insured. How the fire originated is not known.

SUICIDE OF THE MASTER OF A SHIP.—On Tuesday night the ship *Reliance* arrived in the eastern basin of the London Docks from Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo, and next morning, at an early hour, the body of her commander, Capt. Fox, who committed self destruction on Tuesday morning off Milton, below Gravesend, was landed for the purposes of a Coroner's inquest. On the arrival of the ship in the river Captain Fox received a letter from the owners, stating that he would be superseded in the command by another master. He became very uneasy after the receipt of this communication, and on Tuesday morning, after he had washed and shaved himself, he left the cabin, and on shore for some liquor, his own stock of spirits being exhausted, and after he had partaken of two or three glasses of grog, he loaded his pistols, and during the absence of the people from the cabin he shot himself through the heart. The report was heard on the deck, and when the mate and others went below they found him lying upon the floor of his cabin, surrounded with his blood, but quite dead.

FIRE IN GREAT QUEEN-STREET.—On Saturday evening, an alarming fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr William Slocomb, hurdle manufacturer, situated in Queen's Head yard, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn fields. Queen's Head-yard is situated on the south side of Great Queen-street, directly opposite Little Queen-street, and adjoining upon the printing establishment of J and H. Cox, which for some time was in great danger. The engines were prompt in their arrival, and were very effectively worked, but Mr. Slocomb's premises are, however, completely gutted, and the valuable stock wholly destroyed. The lower part of the factory was in the occupation of Mr. Hopkes, livery stable keeper, whose stock of carriages is greatly damaged by fire and water. The stables adjoining, belonging to Mr Farrar, of Lincoln's Inn fields, are as much damaged by the fire as the premises of Messrs. Cox, who have also had a quantity of paper burnt and damaged, which had been placed in Mr. Slocomb's premises while their own were under repair. The total loss is estimated at £2000.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Tuesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Craven Arms, Marshal street, Golden square, on the body of Anne Cox, aged four, the son of a compositor, living at 53, Marshall street. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was left alone by his mother in a room on the third floor, when he got on a chair to the window, out of which he must have accidentally fallen. He fell with dreadful violence on his head in the yard, fracturing his skull and causing great concussion of the brain. The unfortunate child lingered until Monday.—Verdict—"Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of James Marshall, aged 35. The deceased was a coachman in the employ of Mr. Edwards, johnmaster, of Kinnerton-street, Knightsbridge, and on Friday week he was proceeding along Grosvenor place, on horseback, when the animal he was riding became restive, and reared up on its hind legs. The deceased lost his balance, and fell out of the saddle on to the ground, as the horse rolled over him. He was picked up in a senseless state, and conveyed to the above hospital, when it was found that life was extinct, death having been caused by rupture of the aorta. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at No. 4, South-crescent, Bedford square, on the body of Don Manoel Joze da Gama Machado, aged 75, a Portuguese gentleman of independent fortune, a resident in this country for about 40 years. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning early he went to chapel, and having returned he complained of the length of the service and of oppressive heat. He breakfasted, as usual, on coffee and toast, but ate strawberries, contrary to ordinary practice. His landlady left him in the room reclining on an easy chair, and went up stairs to dress for church. She descended in about a quarter of an hour and found deceased dead in the chair, almost in the same position as that in which she left him. She sent for Mr. Tweed and Mr. Quain, surgeons, who pronounced him dead, and said that the cause of death was disease of the heart. Verdict—"Natural death."

The importation of German coloured and fancy glass, known familiarly by the name of Bohemian glass, has lately, and particularly since the [illegible] of the duty, increased to a very great extent, and articles of use of every description, and of every ornamental form made of this kind of glass are being brought to this country in great quantities.

CARTOON (35) RELIGION.—BY J. C. HORSLEY.—EXECUTED BY COMMISSION.—FROM THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

We this week present to our readers Engravings of two of the finest productions in this Exhibition of National genius. First is one of the commissioned works—

"35. Religion exemplified in the faith and hope of the Cross of Christ, in the subjection of all earthly power and human distinctions to His will, and in the dependance of all estates and conditions of men on His WORD. (Cartoon.)—*John Callcott Horsley.*" ("Catalogue," page 8.)

The composition includes a terrestrial and celestial group; the latter being arranged in an attitude of devotional awe round an altar, on which The Book is opened. We spoke last week in terms of high commendation of the simplicity and breadth of details and general treatment in this Cartoon.

Mr. Horsley has, we understand, been elected by the Committee of the School of Design, to succeed Mr. Herbert as drawing-master.

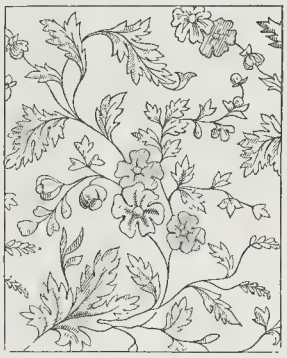
WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The hundred and twenty second festival of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, is appointed to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, in the nave of the Cathedral and College-hall, Worcester. The Lord Bishop of Worcester will preside. On Wednesday there will be oratorios and concerts, and on Thursday "Acis and Galatea" will be performed in the College-hall. On Friday evening it is the intention of the ladies patronesses to give a splendid ball in the Guildhall.

PROPOSED TUNNELS UNDER LONDON.—A project has been formed for uniting the Great Western Railway with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel from Paddington to Shoreditch, under the New road to Finsbury-square, and then turning off. By means of branch tunnels Tottenham-court-road, Somers town, King's-cross, Islington, and other districts are to be benefited. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the engineer. A prospectus of this remarkable project will come before the public in a day or two.

THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.—The provincial papers received during the week contain accounts of a severe thunder storm on Sunday night last. At Nottingham, the effects of it were very lamentable. The weather during the day had been, on the whole, very fine; and there was a total absence of that oppressive closeness which is usually the precursor of thunder. At a little before sunset there was scarcely a cloud to be seen, but shortly afterwards a dense mass gathered near the south western horizon, and flashes of sheet-lightning streamed forth in quick succession. As the darkness advanced, these electric discharges followed each other still more rapidly, until at length the heavens from the north to the south were completely illumined as with fireworks. At about ten o'clock it commenced raining; and the shower, which lasted till nearly eleven, was one of the most heavy known for a long period. The lower parts of the houses in Narrow-marsh, the Meadow-plats, and other similar situations, were completely deluged, and the damage done will amount to several hundred pounds at the least. A double brick wall at Messrs. Fisher's factory was washed down, and other similar injuries are quite common in various parts of the surrounding country. But the most awful occurrence took place at the Milton's Head Inn, on the Derby-road. A man, named Alfred Greenwood, of Radford, a lacemaker, who was drinking there, was using some of the most disgustingly blasphemous language conceivable. Amongst other things, he said that he wished a thunderbolt would fall through the roof, and kill every body in the house. One of the bystanders rebuked him for his impious wish, and he replied, "I don't care; I fear neither God nor devil." When he had spoken these shocking words he sat down, and remained about ten minutes with his eyes steadily fixed upon the ceiling, and appeared like one greatly amazed; he then gradually reeled, and fell into the arms of a soldier who was sitting against him. He was struck blind! His eyes were then firmly closed; but in seven or eight minutes he opened them for about a quarter of a minute, when they closed again, and he ejaculated, "The Lord forgive me!" to which every one in the room, about twenty in number, responded "Amen." A surgeon was instantly fetched, who bled him and administered other remedies; but the unhappy man appeared nearly frantic. He was soon after removed home, and since then to the General Hospital, where he has received the unremitting attention of the first medical practitioners in the town. We understand that he has since been enabled to see a little, and that hopes are entertained that his sight will be ultimately restored to him. It is singular that at Leicester, thirty miles off, not a drop of rain fell; while at Birmingham the flood was so great that fire-engines had to be at work all night to draw the water from the houses. At Derby, the flood was very much felt; and throughout Lincolnshire the storm raged furiously.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN SPITALFIELDS.

On Wednesday, the Annual Distribution of Prizes, awarded to the most meritorious pupils in the Spitalfields Branch of the Government School of Design, took place in the fine old Hall of Crosby-place, Bishopsgate-street. Viscount Sydney had been announced to preside, but his lordship was prevented from so doing by other business; and the



PRIZE DESIGN FOR FIGURED GARMENT, £4.

chair was obligingly taken, shortly after three o'clock, by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. The proceedings of the day were then commenced by the Rev. Mr. Stone reading the Report of the Committee for the past year, in which the reverend gentleman congratulated the company on the success with which the institution had been attended, and impressed upon them the importance of its being supported in a proper manner He, as Rector of Spitalfields, had many opportunities of visiting the operatives of that large and important parish, and he was convinced the efforts that had been made by the institution, and the carrying out to the full the objects of the School of Design, must be attended with the most beneficial consequences. Machinery had been erected in the

PRIZE DESIGN FOR FIGURED WAISTCOATING, £3.

school, and the result had been very satisfactory. There were at that time 200 students. The rev. gentleman regretted that the school had not received any very large support from those in the silk trade. The pupils had subscribed during the past year £82, the Council of Somerset House had contributed £135, other subscribers £36, and the trustees of the Prize Fund £28 odd shillings, making a total of £282.

The successful pupils were then introduced by Mr. Casey, and the prizes handed to them respectively: they included nine prizes from the Merchants' and Brokers' Prize Fund. Of these we have engraved the three following:—

1. For the Best Design for a Figured Garment, John Tuffnell... £4 0 0
4. For the Best Design for a Figured Waistcoating, Christopher Cutter 3 0 0
7. For the Best Design for a Parasol Border, Charles Youens ... 3 0 0

Next were two prizes by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., &c.; two by

PRIZE DESIGN FOR DAMASK FURNITURE, £3.

Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, and Co.; one by A. J. Doxat, Esq.; and thirteen by the Committee. We have also engraved one of Messrs. Hanbury's prizes.

12. For the Best Design for Damask Furniture, Richard Hayward £3 0 0

The prizes having been presented, resolutions in support of the institution were put and carried in the usual manner, after which a vote of thanks having been passed to the noble lord in the chair, which his lordship acknowledged by thanking the company, the meeting broke up.

PRIZE DESIGN FOR PARASOL BORDER, £3

As a proof of the widely-extended influence of the School of Design, we may mention that an Engraving of a Prize Design for a Chandelier, was cut from our illustrated report of the Distribution of 1844, and has lately been forwarded from Calcutta to a manufacturer in London, with an order for a set of chandeliers of the same pattern.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born at WAXSAW, South Carolina, March 15, 1767, two years after his father emigrated from Ireland. At 14 years of age he entered the army of the Revolution, and was wounded and captured. Escaping from the enemy, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1788. Elected member of Congress from Tennessee in 1796, and, in 1797, elected member of the National Senate, but resigned at the end of the first session; upon which he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which appointment he soon after resigned. He was also appointed Major-General of the Tennessee Militia in 1797.

In 1812 he was ordered to take the field against the Indians in the South, and in all his engagements with them he was signally victorious. His services and skill as a military commander attracted the notice of Government, and he was commissioned Major-General of the U. S. Army in 1812, and proceeded to the defence of New Orleans; and during the month of December, 1814, he routed the British troops in a number of skirmishes in the vicinity of New Orleans.

On the 8th of January, 1815, he signally defeated the English army of 9000 men in the memorable battle of New Orleans, leaving the British General, Sir Edward Packingham, and 3000 of his troops, killed and wounded upon the field; the force of the Americans being but 3700 men, and their loss but 13. Peace being restored, he retired to his farm near Nashville, Tennessee. In 1817 he was again called to the field to suppress the Seminole Indians of Florida.

THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON.

In 1821 he was appointed Governor of Florida; 1823 elected to the National Senate; but, being nominated for the Presidency, resigned. Elected President of the United States, February 11th, 1829; and re-elected in 1832.

The American public had been prepared for the death of this celebrated man, by the long illness that preceded his demise. He expired on the 8th of June, in the 78th year of his age. The *Louisville Democrat* thus announces the melancholy intelligence:—"The term of General Jackson's life closed on Sunday the 8th instant, at six o'clock. On Sunday morning the report reached Nashville that he had expired, owing to his having fainted away, in the attempt to remove him from his chair to his bed. He, however, recovered for a few hours. A short time before his death he took an affectionate leave of his friends and domestics, retaining to the last his senses and intellect unclouded. He expired with the utmost calmness, expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a Redeemer."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—It is in contemplation to erect a statue at Exeter to the memory of its late respected representative, as the most fitting memento of the admiration of his genius and character entertained by the citizens.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN IN HIS CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday week, the Rev. J. V. Vachon, whilst going to Droitwich, died in his carriage. Deceased was in his 65th year.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF WALSALL.—We regret to state that Mr. Hervey, the respected Mayor of Walsall, was drowned while bathing, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. This event is rendered still more lamentable by the fact that one of the persons who went with the drags to find the body of the deceased gentleman was drowned in the attempt. The demise of Mr. Hervey more particularly under such circumstances, has occasioned a deep feeling of regret throughout the borough.

CARTOON (85) AN ALLEGORY OF JUSTICE.—BY JOHN TENNIEL, JUN.—PRIZE £200.—FROM THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

"85. An Allegory of Justice. (Cartoon.)—*John Tenniel, Junior.*" ("Catalogue," page 12.)

For this fine work Mr. Tenniel received one of the premiums of £200; and we are happy to learn that the Art-Union have since purchased, for the sum of £100, the same artist's coloured sketch of the Cartoon.

In our critique of last week, we detailed the composition of this Cartoon, and characterised its masterly execution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

DAVID FRANCIS ATCHERLEY, ESQ., SERGEANT AT LAW.

The Bar has just lost another learned and most estimable member, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Attorney General for the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, who died, deeply lamented, on Sunday last, the 6th instant. Few in his profession enjoyed, in so high a degree, the respect and regard of his contemporaries, and few deserved that consideration more. The deceased gentlemen was born 13th of June, 1783, and had consequently completed his sixty-second year. His father, David Francis Jones, Esq., of Cymman, in Flintshire, was a solicitor in Chester, and Deputy Baron of the County Palatine; and his mother, Jane, daughter of Richard Atcherley, Esq., of Marton, Co. Salop, the representative of an ancient family, which has been settled at Marton since the reign of Henry VII, and numbers among its ancestors the benevolent Sir Richard Atcherley, Lord Mayor of London, in 1511, recorded by Fuller and Stowe, as having munificently stored Leadenhall for the relief of the poor.

From his maternal uncle, Richard Atcherley, Esq., the last male heir of this distinguished line, the subject of our memoir inherited a considerable estate in Shropshire, and, in compliance with his predecessor's testamentary injunction, assumed, by letters patent, the surname and arms of Atcherley. It was, however, as Sergeant Jones that the learned gentleman won his way to legal distinction; at a time, too, when the Northern Circuit, always the grand arena of forensic ambition, was adorned by a more than usually brilliant bar—including Scarlett, Brougham, Pollock, and many a great name besides. As a criminal lawyer, and as one especially skilled in the knowledge of evidence in matters of pedigree, Mr. Sergeant Jones's reputation stood very high, and his practice, at one period, was considerable; but of late, since his accession to the Atcherley property, he did not desire or obtain extensive business. On a recent occasion, he acted as one of the Judges of Assize, and the manner in which he fulfilled the important duties thus entrusted to him, gave so much satisfaction that his professional friends felt no little disappointment that the vacancy on the Bench, caused by the retirement of Baron Gurney, was not filled up by the appointment of Sergeant Atcherley, whose qualifications and claims were second to none other.

Mr. Sergeant Atcherley married, on the 20th May, 1817, Anne Margaret, second daughter of the late James Topping, Esq., of Whatcroft Hall, in the county of Chester, a King's Counsel and Attorney-General of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, by Sarah Margaret, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Robinson, Esq., of Whatcroft Hall; and by this lady has left eight surviving children.

We have omitted to state that Mr. Sergeant Atcherley contested, unsuccessfully, and we believe more than once, the representation of the City of York. His call to the Bar took place 5th July, 1810; and he received the coif, with a patent of precedency, in 1827.

SIR ARTHUR RICHARD DILLON, BART.

Died in Dublin, on the 3rd inst., in the 74th year of his age, Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, Baronet, of Lismullen, in the county of Meath, and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. This gallant officer served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and at the period of his decease had attained the full rank of General. Sir Arthur was the eldest surviving son of John Dillon, Esq., M.P. (descended from a common ancestor with the Lords Roscommon and Dillon), who was created a Baronet 31st July, 1801, and had the honour of a free Barony of the Holy Roman Empire conferred on him in 1782 by his Imperial Majesty Joseph II., with reversion to male and female descendants. He married, in 1774

Letitia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William KNOX, Esq., but has not left any issue. He succeeded as third Baronet on the decease of his elder brother in 1840.

LORD SEAFORD.

Charles Rose Ellis, Lord Seaford, died suddenly, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at his seat near Chichester. His Lordship was younger son of John Ellis, Esq., first cousin of the accomplished George Ellis, author of the "Early English Poets," and grandson of George Ellis, Chief Justice of the Island of Jamaica, by Anne, his wife, sister of William Beckford, of Fonthill, the well-known Lord Mayor of London. Previously to his elevation to the Peerage in 1826, he had for many Parliaments a seat in the House of Commons. He was born on the 19th of December, 1771, and had been twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of Augustus, Lord Hervey, he has left two sons; the elder, Charles Augustus, succeeded, in right of his mother, to the Barony of Howard de Walden in 1803, and is at present Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon. Lord Seaford's second wife, whom he married in 1840, was the widow of the gallant Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The funeral of this distinguished ornament of the Bar took place on Friday morning last at 11 o'clock.

The procession was formed on the terrace of the Inner Temple in the following order:—

The Porters and Warders of the Inner and Middle Temple, with their staffs of office, covered with black
The Benchers of the Middle Temple, two-and two.
The Benchers of the Inner Temple two-and-two.

Those of the Inner Temple were Lord Lyndale, the Attorney General, Dr. Lushington, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir John Beckett, Sir George Rose, the Recorder, Mr. Spence, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Starkie, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Richards, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Whateley, Mr. Baines, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Russell Gurney

The Mutes.
The Feathers.
The Sexton and Assistant Sexton.
The Boys of the Choir, two and two.
The Gentlemen of the Choir, three and three.
The Reader.
The Master.

THE BODY.

The Pall, borne by

William Burge, Esq., Treasurer of the Middle Temple.	R. B. Crowder, Esq., Treasurer of the Inner Temple.
The Lord Chancellor.	Sir Robert Peel.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas	Sir James Graham.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	The Vice Chancellor of England.

The Mourners,
The Brothers and other near Relatives.

Then followed the distinguished persons who desired to attend; viz., The Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Baron Alderson, Baron Platt, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Thomas Acland, Major-General Sir Robert Houston, Captain Houston, Sir William Horne, Masters Wingfield and Lynch; the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, T. F. Simpkinson, Esq.; and Messrs. Stuart, Kindersley, Turner, Lowndes, and almost all the Benchers of that Society; the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, T. Greene, Esq., M.P.; Messrs Romilly, Teed, Whitmarsh, &c., benchers.

Barristers and students were admitted into the church at eleven o'clock, and filled the seats appropriated for them. On the arrival of the porters at the west door of the church, the "Dead March in Saul" was performed until the arrival of the choristers.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple, preceded by their porter, then took their seats on the north side of the church; those of the Inner, preceded by their porter, took their seats on the south side

The porters then returned and took their station on each side of the arch which separates the Round from the Square Church. On the arrival of the choir inside the gate, they commenced the beautiful service, "I am the Resurrection." The choir having arrived at the square pew, they marched off, and each took their stalls. The Master took his seat on the south side, the Reader on the north side.

The respective Treasurers were conducted to their seats by their respective porters.

The Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr Rowlatt, and the lesson by the Master of the Temple.

The body was then brought to the vault, and the Master, Reader, and mourners, took their stations. After which there was sung the beautiful anthem, "Man that is born," &c. Then the concluding Commander of the service were read by the Master, followed by the beautiful anthem of Handel, "His body is buried within the grave, but his name shall live for ever" Messrs Machin, Bennett, Seguin, and Coward were amongst the gentlemen composing the choir.

We have never witnessed a more solemn and impressive ceremony, and there did not seem the least confusion or interruption.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON We last week presented our readers with a sketch of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Count D'Orsay. His Grace is now having his portrait taken, in oil, of the full size, by the Count, and gave the finishing sitting on Saturday. The likeness is most striking.

EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a director, in the room of Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville.

DINNER TO MR. BRITTON, F.S.A.—On Monday, upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, to celebrate the birth-day of Mr. Britton, when the chair was taken at six p.m. by Mr. Pettigrew, who in a few terse but appropriate remarks proposed the health of the guest, who, in returning thanks, said that he felt very grateful for the honour conferred upon him by the gentlemen present, but he could not help feeling that he was undeserving of such a compliment, as he had only done his duty in endeavouring to promote the interests of literature and the fine arts. He was happy to say that the Society for the Encouragement of Literature, the Fine Arts, and Antiquities, was in a very prosperous state, and he hoped that the Society would continue to flourish. He then proposed the health of Mr. Pettigrew, who returned thanks, and proposed the health of Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary to the Society, who also returned thanks. Mr. Britton then proposed the health of Mr. Gould, the Treasurer, who, in returning thanks, said that he was happy to find that the Society was in a very flourishing state, and that the number of members was increasing. He then proposed the health of Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary to the Society, who also returned thanks. Mr. Britton then proposed the health of Mr. Gould, on whose right was seated Mr. Britton, and on his left, the Bishop of Hereford. In the course of the evening, the company were ably addressed by several gentlemen, and the health of Mr. Britton was drunk with enthusiasm, and the party separated after a delightful entertainment. Among the gentlemen present, we noticed Mr. O. Rees, R.A., Mr. Tite, the architect, Mr. W. Tooke, Dr. Conolly, the Rev. Dr. Ingram, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. G. Godwin, and several of the most eminent architects and builders in the metropolis.

CURRANCE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.—One of the most astonishing things connected with railroads is the rapidity with which the longest train is cleared. Hundreds of people, with hundreds of boxes, parcels, trunks, bundles, portmanteaus, travelling bags, handboxes, have to be sorted and owned by those to whom they belong; and yet, in a few minutes, all is again still. The most extraordinary effect of this sort I witnessed once in the middle of the night. My master had left me resting against one of the first floor windows of that superb hotel at the terminus at Birmingham. This window had a view over the whole of that wonderful, gigantic, yet fairy like roof which covers the immense space where the trains arrive and depart. The stillness of death reigned over the whole place. The numerous gas lamps which illumine that spot looked like the brilliant lights in some palace hall from which the guests had been suddenly removed by enchantment. As I looked upon the silent scene, I thought: "And can this be the place in which more traffic is carried on than in any other spot of the kind in the whole world? Impossible." I knew it was near the time for an enormous train to arrive; but, as yet, not a sign of anything sensible and profound appeared, could be observed—not a living thing was there. I gazed, and gazed; when all at once whether it rose through the flagstone on which it was, or fell down from the roof, I know not—but certainly there stood the figure of a man. Those who have watched the lighting up a church in the Diorama, and have found little glimmering specks popping up one after another, in spots where least expected, may form some idea of the effect before me. Look which way I would, there, on all unaccountable spots, stood men; the windows of the various offices, which, but a moment before, were black and dark, now threw out a blaze of light. Great baskets, on wheels seemed to have run there by themselves; waiters, with their own white napkins, stood about—and even women without bonnets—but all this was in order; when, like a trumpter's whistle, a shrill sound was heard, and in an instant the scene, as if by magic, changed. The great baskets now appeared to be running away from men behind them, waiters' napkins were flying about; the women without bonnets, proved to be chambermaids, put their caps in order, and smoothed down their aprons. A rumbling noise was heard—several loud bumps as it passed those roundabouts on which the carriages are turned—and, lo! the train was there. In a moment, the whole side of the enormous train was covered with human beings, as they emerged from the numerous doors. There was one prodigious carriage to all appearance, without door or window: but I saw, from out the very side itself, appear three or four young men, without hats, and running towards the house in slippers. This carriage was, in truth, a flying Post office; those were the clerks, who, during the transit, receive, sort, account for, and despatch, all letters to and from every town on the way from London to Liverpool. Great was the rush towards the hotel in twenty minutes, great was the rush again therefrom. The side of the train seemed to swallow up, in an instant, the whole of the hundreds of passengers, as if it had been an enormous mouth The magic which had brought about the scene now dispelled it. The rumbling noise was again heard—the loud bumps sank repeated—the prompter's whistle sounded—the train was gone! [We quote the above from Rodwell's graphically amusing "Memoirs of an Umbrella," No. 2.]

THE THEATRES.

There has been very little novelty to notice in the theatrical world during the past week. The principal event has been the revival of "La Reine de Chypre" by the Brussels Company; but its representation did not excite any great enthusiasm in the audience; indeed we do not think Halevy will ever attain much popularity in England as a composer. We have only had an opportunity of hearing one other of his works, "La Juive," and, if we remember aright, the greater part of the music in that magnificent spectacle was cut out after the first representation. The *libretto* is the one on which Balfe's "Daughter of St. Mark" was founded, the plot being nearly the same; and most of the scenery was brought into use together with the decorations, on Monday evening, at Drury-lane. The singers exerted themselves to the utmost, but they could not warm up the house to anything approaching to excitement; and we must say, that the long periods between the acts were enough to weary the most patient listener. At the close of the opera, after midnight, every body was completely tired out. This should be remedied: it is quite enough in itself to keep people from attending the performances. The operas of "Le Postillion," "De Loujumeau," and "La Part de Diable," were advertised on Wednesday as by desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians.

DRURY LANE closed on the 3d, with the benefit of Madame Thillon, and an address from Mr. Bunn, who stated that the season had been brought to a favourable issue. The outcry of "patronising foreigners," and "illegitimate performances," is now almost worn-out, and we are not disposed to find fault with the lessee, for having made ballets and operas his staple productions. A manager takes a theatre and embarks his money in it as a mere commercial speculation, whatever he may affect to the contrary. His object is to draw as large an audience as he can, by representations most suited to their taste; and if he finds that the legitimate drama will no longer attract, either from lack of actors capable of rendering it in a first-rate manner, or a decided change in the public feeling, he is compelled to fall back upon that style of theatrical entertainment most likely to fill his house. Some of the foreign *artistes*, it is true, have been paid large sums of money; but we may suppose that they have attracted in proportion: and we believe we are right in saying that throughout the season the salaries have never been curtailed or allowed to fall in arrear one single week, whilst two or three hundred English mouths have depended upon the theatre for the bread that filled them. With regard to the patronage we so liberally bestow upon foreigners—here and elsewhere—we have before stated that John Bull is too patriotic to countenance any thing that is not superior to his countrymen. But it is as well to own, with a good grace, that we cannot approach our continental neighbours in music and dancing. Still we may be content with finding our manufactures and power displayed in every corner of the globe; and not grumble at seeing it practically proved that the production of operas and ballets is the only point on which they can compete with us, to be assured of superiority.

THE HAYMARKET, PRINCESS', LYCEUM, and ADELPHI have kept the same pieces in the bills; and nothing remarkable is underlined at either of these theatres. The houses have been very good, for the weather, which has operated generally against in-door entertainments.

THE STRAND came to a sudden close on Saturday evening. The prophecy which we made, that the management would be a short-lived one, has thus been realised; and we hope and trust that this will be the last of these miserable ventures. If it be true that the salaries have been unpaid lately, the case is still more reprehensible: management then becomes a mere affair of trading upon the unpaid abilities of, in most cases, a necessitous class. The story of all these speculations is the same. Some person, from self-glorification, or the remote chance of gain—a third, fourth, or fifth-rate actor, or one even who is scarcely recognized as such—contrives to rent a theatre, and gets up a company, whose names are either unknown, or constantly associated with struggling *entreprises*. Conventional announcements are then made, of the elegance with which everything is to be conducted—the Vestris' management being taken as the type: whilst the parties in question are altogether deficient in education and perception; or incapable of mixing in that good society, from constant association with which the tone and class of pieces likely to suit a refined general audience, is alone to be learned. The pieces come next, and the public, far more attentive to minute detail than managements suppose them to be, are disappointed; then the houses fail; stock pieces, requiring no getting up, or worn-out farces, high in provincial favour for several years, appear in the bills; there is a salaam in the cabinet, and the chief performers quit the concern, the remainder struggle on for a fortnight or three weeks; and, lastly, some disreputable and sudden termination concludes the "season." This is not the history of one of these ventures, but of all: and such may expect but little mercy at our hands.

The opera season commenced on Monday at the Haymarket, having been delayed thus late by the difficulty experienced in procuring a leading female singer. The company now includes Madame Eugenia Garcia, Mr. D. W. King, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Barker, and Miss Collett. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was the opera chosen to commence the season; and Madame Garcia, as the heroine, was most warmly welcomed by the Surrey patrons, as indeed were all the other singers, who are new to this side of the water. The orchestra was ably directed by Mr. Edward Loder. The house was well filled, although not crowded.

The hot weather, whilst it has injured the theatres, has done great things for the *al fresco* places of amusement; and Vauxhall, the Surrey Zoological, and Rosherville Gardens, have been reaping good harvests. The luckless Cremorne House, at Chelsea, with its really beautiful grounds and commodious mansion, has also been opened; but the entertainments and accommodation are not of a class likely to prove attractive. There is a dreary look about the whole concern, which accords well with the fallen fortunes of the estate; and although there are plenty of steam-boats and omnibuses to take you there, the process of getting to them is by no means altogether so satisfactory.

That graceful *ballerina*, Carlotta Grisi, will take her benefit next Thursday, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The evening's performances will be most splendid. By special desire, Mozart's magnificent opera "Don Juan" will be given on that evening, with the original cast, which will appear in the last act of "Anna Bolena." The entertainments in the ballet department will be numerous, including, amongst others, the favourite ballet of "Giselle," in which *la* Carlotta Grisi will make her last appearance but one.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

The amusements provided at these Gardens are very attractive, and the present lessee conducts the establishment with such spirit and liberality, as to deserve the patronage the Gardens receive. In the palmy days of the Royal property, the entertainments were really of a much inferior description. For instance, there was not such a splendid band as that of Musard.

The Juvenile *Fête* took place on Wednesday evening; and although the weather was rather indifferent, there was a full attendance, not only of young children, but of children "of a larger growth," all of whom seemed delighted at the entertainment.

Several novel *fêtes* are announced, and we see that there is to be another Masquerade. At the last one, as we have already mentioned, there was a tendency to boisterous mirth, but the management had done its duty in providing ample amusement. There is no doubt, that it will do the same upon this occasion. Vauxhall is just the place for a masquerade, and all lovers of fun will no doubt be satisfied. It is true that the fun is sometimes a little violent, but some people have no relish for grins unless they are broad ones. At all events, there is every requisite for enjoyment at a masquerade at Vauxhall; and, accordingly to report, the lessee intends to have plenty of novelties for the next one.

MLLE. TAGLIONI For the portrait of this distinguished *danseuse*, in the large Opera page in our last Number, we are, in part, indebted to Mr. Charles Heath's superb work, "The Beauties of the Opera," which has already been highly commended in our columns.

A new nautical work is about to be published, entitled, "My Marine Memorandum Book." Report states it to be full of original humour, and its author to be a master in his craft.

The Annual Dinner and Ball was given by the Newsvendors of the metropolis to their assistants on Wednesday, at Highbury-barn Tavern. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Wild, and nearly 500 persons partook of the substantial fare.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The chief racing feature of the week was "the three days of July," at Newmarket. This, "the middle meeting," as the natives call it, is remarkable for the appearance of two-year-old stock, and the non-appearance of company. Its recent anniversary was neither better nor worse than the ordinary average: the races were few, and far from distinguished; and consequently the visitors few—exceeding, however, in quality rather than quantity. The sport in this district from the general rule at Newmarket—the favourites had infinitely the worst of it. As the winner of the July Stakes is in next year's Oaks, it may be proper to state that she is a fine stapping filly, with capital quarters, great depth of chest, and very likely to improve on her two-year-old form. Moreover, she won her race "all the way," as the lads express it, which means, with great ease; and her blood is the right sort for speed.

More Derby robberies were the subjects of discussion, in the absence of more agreeable matter: unless things mend, what shall save Epsom from an earthquake?

In cricket there has been a little doing, but the important match, "The Gentlemen and Players," which originally was fixed for Monday, stands prorogued to the 28th inst. And, *apropos* of bal. practice, there was a little shooting the other day at the Red House, Battersea, worth mention. A Mr. Capps backed himself to kill ninety-two pigeons out of a hundred, and only lost by one, and that was more his misfortune than his fault. Having missed his bird with his first barrel, the fowl towered so steadily over his head as to afford him a point blank shot. But Mr. C. is sherry-sighted, and uses a glass when at work. Now, on this occasion his first fire doused his glim, so that had it been a hay-stack instead of a turtle-dove, he couldn't have seen it; for which reason, of course, he couldn't bring it to bag, or rather to account.

First, however, of metropolitan recreations for the sporting way, was—or we fear we must write it—was to have been, the Regatta at Erith. A very sporting sum was contributed by the neighbourhood [illegible] £200, or thereabouts—and last week a very goodly programme was published of the entries. Most of the crack river crews, both of gentlemen and professional rowers, were set down among the various nominations for the prizes, and those were of quite a first-class character. This regatta took place on Thursday—the noon of which was most unpromising for a water festival. It was dull and black; and, either for that reason or some other, the *éclat* of the thing was spoilt. Still, at the hour appointed for the start—half-past two—the picturesque little bay was sufficiently brilliant with pleasure-galleys and steamers, and all the paraphernalia of sporting aquatics.

Among the not least accountable of the craft, was an eight—a long floating horticultural test higher out of the water than a toothpick) about to undertake a voyage to Ostend. Her crew were a likely company of youths—may good [illegible] have mercy on their souls! [illegible] The attendance, as has been said, was not good, but the arrangements were, and excellent time was kept, a set invaluable from in the usual general come-off of such matters. The principal races were the Amateurs' Four-oars Match, for the Presentation Cup, value seventy guineas; and the Watermen's Four-oars, for sixty pounds in money. The first of these the Leander Club won, after as hardly-contested a race as ever was run for; the St. George's pressing them for dear death for second; the latter by Coombs's cryer in a canter indeed, without an effort. As a holiday tryst it was a bad John Bull specimen. The grand hotel was closed for the nonce—if not for ever; and eating and drinking were episodes, instead of the current action of the scene. One of the oldest inhabitants—and, by-the-by, he plended guilty to three score years and ten of residence, and that was long enough) assured us that the parish of Erith is half-a-century of civilization behind any other of the County of Kent; and as we saw neither feasting nor junketing of any sort, we are of opinion he is not far from the truth.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A tolerably full attendance, and business, as regarded the number of events specilated, was reasonably brisk, but without any prominent features. We may therefore content ourselves with stating that Moonbeam was a "pot" for the July Stakes, and that several betting commissions were executed in favour of Winesour, Milton, Treeboy, and the Doncaster, for the Liverpool Cup; in no other respect was the betting worthy of comment.

JULY STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Moonbeam	2 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill	

LIVERPOOL CUP.

7 to 1 agst Winesour (t)	8 to 1 agst Treeboy (t)	10 to 1 agst Ironmaster
8 to 1 — Milton (t)	8 to 1 — Cotherstone	10 to 1 — Lightning

GOODWOOD STAKES

5 to 1 agst Kent's Bet	20 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	25 to 1 agst Kedger
5 to 1 — Pyrrhus	18 to 1 — Queen Mab (t)	25 to 1 — Tomboy
12 to 1 — Miss Libel (t)	20 to 1 — Mowbray (t)	25 to 1 — Wee Bet
25 to 1 Warp	25 to 1 — Boarding School	22 to 1 — Europa
25 to 1 — Pine Apple	Miss	25 to 1 — Coal Black Rose
20 to 1 — Lightning	18 to 1 — John o' Gaunt	40 to 1 — Queen of Tyne

GOODWOOD CUP

2 to 1 agst Fitz-a-Ballagh (t)	11 to 1 agst The Ironmaster (t)	
10 to 1 — Arnado	16 to 1 — Stonecutter (t)	

ST LEGER

5 to 1 agst Westerhirt	20 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger	30 to 1 agst Fantasia
10 to 1 — Annandale		30 to 1 — Cœur de Lion

DERBY

20 to 1 agst Stingo	50 to 1 agst King Charles (t)	
50 to 1 — Sanspareil	50 to 1 — Beehive to Mazeppa Monarch (t)	

THURSDAY.—The betting, although in small sums, touched upon all the races now in the market, enabling us to present a full table of the averages—

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst Winesour (t)	10 to 1 agst Kent's Bet	12 to 1 agst Lightning
6 to 1 — Milton (t)	11 to 1 — Ironmaster	20 to 1 — Little Hampton
8 to 1 — Treeboy	12 to 1 — Cotherstone	

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst Fitz-a-Ballagh (t)	8 to 1 agst Ironmaster	20 to 1 agst The Drummer
	12 to 1 — Stonecutter	20 to 1 — Gamecock

GOODWOOD STAKES.

11 to 1 agst Pythia	18 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	20 to 1 agst Wee Bet
12 to 1 — Libel	20 to 1 — Europa (t)	20 to 1 — Wee Pet
15 to 1 — Pine Apple	20 to 1 — Mowbray	20 to 1 — Boarding School
17 to 1 — Venus	20 to 1 — Lightning	Miss [illegible]
18 to 1 — John O'Gaunt (t)	20 to 1 — Warp	25 to 1 — Kedger

ST LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	9 to 1 agst Beehive	20 to 1 agst Fantasia
6 to 1 — Merry Monarch	10 to 1 — Old England	25 to 1 — Kedger

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

A meeting of very slender pretensions commenced on Tuesday with the July Stakes and a handicap (the match between Panther and Hartshorn standing in the list for the second day) and a company sadly deficient in numbers and scarcely less so in rank, many of the leading members being detained in town upon railway committees.

The Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

TUESDAY.

Duke of Rutland's Panther, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	..	(Boyce) 1
Lord Exeter's Adelaide	..	..	(Mann) 2

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Vernon's Hartshorn beat Duke of Bedford's Paul.cr.

£5 5s for three-year-olds.

Mr. Shafto's Metal, 3 yrs	..	..	(Puttik) 1
Mr. W. S Stanley's Keppel, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 2

The Town Plate of £50.

Col. Peel's Heresy	..	..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Wigram's Kesheng	..	..	.. 2
Mr. Freeman's Stamp	..	..	.. 3

THURSDAY.

Sweeps, of 10 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Tuneli, 3 yrs	..	..	(Mann) 1
Duke of Rutland's c by Bucanus out of Minikin, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 2

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance by Jerced	..	..	(Nat) 1
Duke of Rutland's Fly Caesar out of Ramadan's dam	..	..	.. 2

WORCESTER RACES.

The Severn Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Collet's Caramel, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb	..	..	(Marlow) 1
Mr. Buckley's Dot, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb	..	..	.. 2

The Two Year Old Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added. Five subs.

Mr. Cooper's Nancy, 8st 2lb	..	..	(Wakefield) 1
Mr. Treen's Astonishment, 8st 2lb	..	..	.. 2

The Worcestershire Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Collett's Caramel, 7 yrs, 9st 3lb	..	..	(Marlow) 1
Mr. Ongley's Roderick, 6 yrs, 7st 8lb	..	..	.. 2

CRICKET

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND v. THE COUNTY OF HANTS.—Contrary to the anticipations of many, this match terminated on Wednesday, in favour of the Marylebone Cricket Club, by a majority of 63 runs. At the close of the play on Tuesday, Pilch and Martingell were well in, but Pilch did not play in his accustomed style, and the result was, that a very inferior ball from Lillywhite settled his business in quick time. Martingell and box soon followed, whilst Day, after some fine hitting, scored 16. The whole side made 62, thus losing by 64 runs.

CLAPHAM AND BLACKHEATH (PARAGON).—These clubs played a match on the ground of Mr. Cutler, on Wednesday, when the former were victorious upon the first innings by 142 runs.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—A resolution, moved by the Marquis of CHANDOS, respecting the election of Directors of Railways, was made a standing order. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE took occasion to mention a predicament into which Mr. Craven Berkeley had been placed by the unwarranted insertion of his name in a Navigation Company's Act, and moved that another standing order be added, to the effect "That no Lord should be recited in a bill as liable in any pecuniary amount, until it had been first proved before the Standing Orders' Committee that the names were inserted with the consent of the parties concerned."—Lord BROUGHAM recommended the passing of an act "to relieve Mr. Craven Berkeley from the legal liability under which he lies, on account of the fraudulent conduct of the parties who procured the act in question to be carelessly passed by the Legislature."—Earl FITZHARDINGE stated that the sum for which his brother was sued in this case was £35,000, and the costs already incurred in defending the action were £400.—The standing order was agreed to.

THE BRAZIL SLAVE TRADE TREATY.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Brazil Slave Trade Bill. He stated that the effect of the measure would be to enforce the first article of the treaty of 1826, which enacted that within three years after the ratification of the treaty subjects of Brazil trading in slaves should be treated as pirates. This article had been hitherto rendered nugatory by the appointment of Mixed Commissions, to try offenders, which had taken the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. The second reading was carried without observation.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—Lord BROUGHAM (who moved the second reading of the Bill for the Administration of Criminal Justice. By this measure it was proposed to fix upon certain places as assize-towns, at which, as the Central Criminal Court, all prisoners within a certain circuit should be tried.—Lord CAMPBELL thought a consolidation of the kind would be very beneficial, but that the matter should not be pressed forward this session. Great advantage would be derived from the appointment of a new commission with power to inquire into the whole subject, and to re-divide the assize districts of England and Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR admitted the necessity for a new commission; but, though he himself did not consider the Irish Judges in any way inferior to their English brethren, he did not think they could administer justice so successfully in England as the report of the late commission was unsatisfactory, he should feel it his duty to recommend the appointment of a new one with more extensive powers.—Lord BROUGHAM, after this statement, said he should not press the bill this session, but the second reading was carried.

The house adjourned about 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF THIS SESSION.—Sir R. PEEL, according to promise, stated the course which the Government intended to pursue with regard to the various bills before the house, and mentioned those with which it was intended to proceed this session. From the statement it appears that the bills of general public importance which are intended to be brought forward this session are:—The Irish Colleges Bill, the Scotch Poor law Amendment Bill, the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill, and the Commons Enclosure Bill. In addition to these, there are a number of other bills, some of them relating to Ireland, to all of which no general opposition is anticipated, and which are intended to be pressed forward, especially as several of them are continuance bills, necessary for the renewal of powers conferred by expiring acts. Of bills to be relinquished there are the Physic and Surgery, the Parochial Settlement, the Charitable Trusts; and nothing is to be done for the improvement of the Irish Registration, or the Irish Municipal Franchise. On the subject of the Irish Landlords and Tenants Bill, Sir R. Peel declined to give any assurance, though twice questioned, alleging that the bill was still in the House of Lords, and not therefore before them. In answer to a question, Sir R. PEEL said he intended to proceed with the Small Debts Bill. Sir R. PEEL having stated, in answer to Lord J. RUSSELL, that he could not give up any Government night for the discussion of the Ecclesiastical Bill, that Noble Lord intimated that he would not press the bill during the present session, as he would have no opportunity of bringing it on.

THE LATE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—On the motion of Mr. DIVETT, Mr. David Phillips, the plaintiff in the action against Mr. Jasper Parrott, for evidence given before the select committee on the Medical Relief Bill, was called to the bar for examination. After considerable hesitation, Mr. Phillips admitted substantially that the action was brought against Mr Parrott for evidence given before a select committee of the house, in which evidence he had, previously, been chairman of the Poplar board of guardians, and a most litigious against the character of Mr. Phillips, which the latter regarded as not only utterly untrue, but deliberately malicious. The consequence of these statements was, that Mr. Phillips, though in practice as a surgeon for upwards of twenty-four years, had lost his situation as one of the medical officers of the union, and had been otherwise injured in reputation. In answer to various questions, Mr. Phillips said he had not brought the action until he had first tried every other means for the vindication of his character. He said he was unaware that he had, by bringing the action, committed a breach of the privileges of the house, and therefore had not consulted them, and that he expressed a hope that the house would institute some inquiry, which would enable him to vindicate his character. He consented to stay the action. A long discussion then took place, which terminated in the call of Mr. Phillips, embodying the expression of his regret, and formally asking for the lenient consideration of the house. Thereupon, on being informed by Sir John Yarde Buller that he had withdrawn the action until the house had acted, he was ordered to withdraw. He then returned and was brought by the clerk at the table. The attorneys who had commenced the action, in imitation of the course pursued by their client, sent in a petition, pleading ignorance of the privileges of the house, and praying that it would forgive and remit the unwillingness to abstain from conduct, in future, of a similar nature. This repentance was accepted; and, in consideration of their submission to its authority, the house came to a unanimous vote, discharging Mr. Phillips and his attorneys from further attendance.

The house was then engaged until nearly two o'clock in the morning in Committee on the College of Ireland Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business to-day was unimportant. Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, on Monday next, state when he would move an address to her Majesty, praying that she would give orders for preparations to be made for being made in the new building for that House of Parliament before the next session of Parliament with temporary fittings: and he would also add a prayer that especial care should be taken for providing means of ventilation in the house in a manner to render it fire proof. At an early hour the house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Commons commenced its proceedings to-day. It met at noon, and discussed the Commons Inclosure Bill in Committee for four hours. After an hour's interval business was resumed, and some railway bills were advanced a stage.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord PALMERSTON moved for a return of the names and description of the witnesses examined before the mixed British and French Commission, appointed to inquire into the best means for putting an end to the slave trade; and of copies or extracts of the evidence given by those witnesses. The noble lord at great length expatiated on his efforts to put down the slave trade by treaty or otherwise, and contended that the right of search conventions of 1831 and 1833 been maintained, and had not Spain, and Portugal, and Brazil, systematically, scandalously, and dishonourably, violated their engagements? A system of slavery would now be at work. He condemned the treaty just concluded with France, as abrogating for ever the mutual right of search between the two countries, without substituting anything equivalent for accomplishing the purpose which appeared to be what France professed to desire. He valued the right of search as the most efficacious means of putting down the slave trade. He charged the Government with having pusillanimously yielded to the bullying tone of France. It was said there was an equivalent in the arrangement made that the two squadrons, one English and the other French, were to guard the West Coast of Africa. The right of search was much more extensive. It extended to the West Indies, the Brazils, to Africa, and a certain limit round the Isle of Madagascar. The present arrangement was confined to the West of Africa, and, even in respect to this, it would be ineffective, unless the English and French contrived to move together like Siamese twins, and hunted in couples. Lord Palmerston vehemently condemned the wording of the preamble, and, after arguing that in all parts of their foreign policy the Government had exhibited weakness or assumed a low tone, said he was not prepared to move any resolution condemnatory of the course he knew to be approved by the great majority, but he was determined to press for the evidence he required, believing that that evidence went to prove the necessity of a right of search as a means for effectually crushing the slave trade.—Sir R. PEEL said that Lord Palmerston, who was imbued with very strong feelings upon the subject, should not have considered the probability of his being in a minority on the question, had he not construed the first article of the treaty in the sense of the house. He denied that the honour and dignity of this country had been at all compromised by the recent convention with France—a convention wise and praiseworthy in itself, and which would be productive of the most signal benefit to the slave trade, and to the interests of humanity. He could not admit that the right of search was a bad one, and that the clamour against the right of search was wholly unfounded; but the irritation existing at that time in the minds of the French people against Lord Aberdeen's conduct in the Cracow affair rendered it hopeless to procure the ratification of the treaty. So far from quietly acquiescing in the refusal to ratify the treaty, the British Government earnestly protested against its non-ratification, but it was found to be impossible to control popular feeling in France, and ultimately the recent convention was concluded, which, he believed, would be found more effective than the limited right of search which had been previously agreed upon. Sir R. Peel then contended that the right of visit now conceded by France would be a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the flags of either country, and that the severity of the French law would have its effect against the practice of having double sets of papers, for the very fact of having two sets of papers was of itself an act of piracy according to the law of France. He had no objection to give the names of the witnesses, but he trusted the house would not forget who the two men were by whom this convention was considered and signed Dr. Lushington and the Duke de Broglie, both of them remarkable in their respective countries for their anxiety to suppress the slave trade. The evidence moved for, he could not give consistently with his feeling of public duty.—After a long debate, a division took place, the numbers being—

For the motion	..	..	.. 51
Against it	..	..	.. 94
Majority against the motion	..	..	.. —43

The house adjourned at two o'clock in the morning, having sat thirteen hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house again met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until nearly six in discussing the clauses of the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill. The bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday.

THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Mr. MACAULAY, in the absence of Mr. Rutherford, moved the second reading of this bill, and, in doing so, said he regretted much to find that the bill was to be opposed by the Government, for it was a bill founded upon sound principles, the application of which was called for by the peculiar circumstances of Scotland. This principle was precisely the same as that upon which the Irish Colleges Bill was grounded, and he could not understand how the Government could have introduced the latter, and yet oppose the former. Mr. Macaulay adverted to late occurrences in the Church of Scotland, and after reviewing the position of that Church, argued against the policy of maintaining tests. He contended that by the enforcement of tests they would shut out from the universities more than one-half of the Presbyterian people of Scotland. By throwing out this bill, in fact, they would cause a rival establishment to be founded, which would diminish the number of the pupils and the resources of the universities; and the result would be that Scotland would be blessed with a race of the shallowest "Dominies," filling the chairs of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Reid, Black, and Ferguson. The right hon. gentleman then challenged the Government with not knowing its own mind twenty four hours together—they had carried tests in Limerick, for instance, at Glasgow, against them at Belfast, and for them at Aberdeen. The Government was like a reed shaken by the wind, and could not command public respect even for an hour.—Sir R. GRAHAM said he would not allow himself to be seduced to follow the right hon. gentleman in the course of invective in which he had indulged, and which he was in the habit of resorting to in the rencontres of debate. The result of the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland only confirmed him in his previous disposition to oppose the measure, such opposition arising from no hostile or unfriendly sense of public duty, looking to the engagements of the Crown with the Scottish Church, and looking also as a Minister of the Crown to the effect of the measure upon the interests of the country. He was on principle rather favourable to tests, and in Scotland tests, as they existed, were founded on ancient statutes, and were, in his opinion, far superior to any modern modifications In Ireland, however, tests were not advisable, owing to its peculiar circumstances of the country. In Scotland he feared that sectarian education was inevitable. The tests prescribed by statute were intended for the security of the Established Church, the destruction of which appeared to be the undisguised object of the Free Church party. Under these circumstances, the right honourable baronet moved that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—After a debate ensued, in the course of which Sir ROBERT PEEL denied that the principle on which the Government proceeded in proposing academical institutions for Ireland was necessarily applicable to other parts of the United Kingdom. The universities of Scotland were by compact and statute connected with its Established Church, and the abolition of the required tests would not only be a violation of the Act of Union, but would be equivalent to a declaratt that in Scotland there should be no Establishment whatever. —Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the unanimity of tests was demonstrated by the facts that such men as Hume, Bolingbroke, and Gibbon, had held offices even during the time when the sacramental test was applied.—On a division the numbers were—

For the second reading of the bill	..	..	.. 168
Against it	..	..	.. 115
Majority against it	..	..	.. —8

Mr. WATSON then moved the committal of the Catholic Relief Bill, the object of which was to repeal those clauses in the statute book which were still unrepealed against the Catholics.—When a division took place, however, the bill was defeated by a majority of 89 to 47.—The house did not adjourn till a quarter past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ARRESTMENT OF WAGES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, this bill was read a third time and passed.

PRIVILEGE.—The Duke of RICHMOND rose to call their Lordships' attention to a matter of privilege. He held in his hand the petition of Mr. Thomas Baker, who had been superintendent of the C division of the metropolitan police force from the year 1829 down to August in the last year. The petitioner stated, that, on the 26th day of April, he attended before the committee of that house appointed to inquire into the law respecting gaming, at which he was examined by such committee, and gave evidence before them that Mr. John Harlow, a person named in that evidence, commenced an action on the case in the Court of Queen's Bench against him, wherein he was required to recover damages from the petitioner for evidence which had been done to him in consequence of such evidence; that petitioner had not pleaded to such action, and therefore he prayed the house to take the premises into their consideration, and to grant him petitioners against the action.—On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, a committee was appointed to search for precedents upon the subject, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met again at twelve o'clock, when the time discussed the Commons' Inclosure Bill in committee. The clauses were all agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to morrow (Friday).

In the evening, the Glasgow, Barhead, and Neilston Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. C. BULLER gave notice that on the 19th instant he should move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the New Zealand Company since the late debate.

SPANISH TREATIES.—Lord PALMERSTON said it was his intention on Tuesday next to submit a motion on the subject of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Spanish Ministry on the subject of the existing treaties between this country and Spain.

IRISH COLLEGES BILL.—On the motion that the Colleges (Ireland) Bill be read a third time, Mr. DENSOMB proposed that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, (1) from the College lands; (2) from such sum as may be beneficially realised on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source; also in the manner in which that income is expended, the number of Senior and Junior Fellows, Professors, Scholars, and Officers connected with the College, and the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of members of the Trinity College, Dublin, are not sufficient to enable them so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all Scholarships, and to all such Fellowships, Professorships, and Offices as may be deemed by the College, on the ground of their academical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowment.—After a long discussion, the house divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 39 to 9. The bill was then read a third time and passed.—The house did not adjourn till past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PRIVILEGE.—The Lord CHANCELLOR laid on the table the Report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents upon the petition of Thomas Baker, which he presented yesterday.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved that Mr. Baker be called to the bar to deliver in the declaration which he had received.—The Lord CHANCELLOR: The course which he would propose was this. That the report be printed and placed in the hands of their lordships. He proposed merely to call the petitioner to the bar to identify the transaction and prove the fact; after which he would move that the plaintiff and his attorney should attend on Monday next. If any discussion should be necessary, it might take place previous to calling them to the bar. This course was adopted.

RAILWAYS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE laid on the table the minute of the Board of Trade for the future regulation of railway business. He said it was the intention of the Government to do away with the Railway Board. In future, that business would be transacted by the Board of Trade as a distinct branch.—A discussion ensued upon a resolution of Lord Brougham respecting railways, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and the house adjourned at half past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

There was another sitting this morning to-day.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Bendet came to the table, introduced by Sir John Tyrell and Major Beresford, and took the oaths and his seat for West Suffolk

The house was then occupied for some hours in discussing the Lunatics Bill.

RAILWAY BILLS.—In the evening the following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Dublin, London and Portsmouth Railway Bill; the Brighton and Chichester Railway Bill (Portsmouth Extension); and the Guildford, Chichester, and Portsmouth Railway Bill.

POOR-LAW (SCOTLAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, a long discussion arose, and Col. RAWDON moved that the house should go into committee that day three months. On a division, it was resolved, by 99 to 36, to go into committee. The speaker, therefore, left the chair, and the Committee proceeded to discuss the different clauses of the bill.—Nothing of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which took place at a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

NEW WRIT.—On Monday, as we last week stated would be the case, a new writ was moved for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, appointed to the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

NEW ELECTIONS.—On Wednesday, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth took the oaths and his seat for Exeter, in the room of Sir W. Follett.—On Thursday the Attorney-General was introduced by Lord Jermyn and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, and took the oaths and his seat, on his re-election for the borough of Abingdon.—On Monday, Mr. Moffatt took the oaths and his seat for Dartmouth, in the room of Mr. Somes, deceased.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.—On Saturday Lord Huntingtower appeared in the Court of BANKRUPTCY on his petition. Originally, when the case came before the Court, it was adjourned, on the ground that a suit was pending in one of the Ecclesiastical Courts, between Lord and Lady Dysart, and it was expected that something would be done for the insolvent, the only son and heir to the title. Nothing, however, had been done, and it was stated that the suit was still pending. Mr. Bramwell appeared for Mr. Stephen Cox, a horse dealer, in Stamford street, Blackfriars-road, to oppose the petition, and that a debt of £9,230 had been fraudulently contracted. He submitted that a case had been established of a debt contracted under false pretences. After evidence had been heard, the Learned Commissioner, in giving his opinion, said he should dismiss from his mind the charge of false pretences. That charge, if it could have been supported, should have been brought before a jury. But there were some words in the act which he could not get over. He could not say that this was a debt incurred with any reasonable expectation of payment. Certainly it was lamentable to see the heir of a fortune and title so left by Lord Dysart, whose duty it was to have acted in a different manner. It was his duty to his son, as the heir of a title, and for the sake of the dignity, which was a public trust, and not confined to any private or personal gratification, to have seen that his son had some means afforded him. He should adjourn the case *sine die*, and when the public knew that whatever estate he had was vested in the Court, they would not indulge him to contract debts, and the harpies, perhaps, who had surrounded him, would disperse. The Court adjourned the case *sine die*.

Mr. E. James asked for a short protection. The Court refused. The adjournment without protection was meant as a punishment. The insolvent must expect a different conduct There was permission given by the act to apply at a future period.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS on Wednesday was tried, Scott and another v. Hawkesley. A reference is made to this case in our Parliamentary report. The plaintiffs are ship brokers at Greenock; the defendant is the Hon. Craven Hawkesley, M.P. for Worcester. Mr. Greenwood opened the pleadings, from which it appeared this was a *scire facias* to ascertain whether the defendant was not a member of a company entitled "The Indian Steamship Company," against which the plaintiffs, suing their secretary in his proper officer and representative, under a statute, had recovered judgment, while execution remained to be levied. The defendant in his plea denied that he was a member of the company, at the time the judgment in question was recovered, and this was the fact the Jury had to find. Sir Thomas Wilde stated the case. The plaintiffs had recovered judgment against the company in the name of the proper officer to be sued, for the sum of £38,066 1s. 9d., in respect of a ship built by them upon contract for this company. The plaintiffs, after obtaining their judgment, looked about to see what assets were possessed by the company. They could discover none; and there, of course, they had only to see, in the alternative, who were the individuals who had rendered themselves liable for this debt as partners. The plaintiffs had therefore selected Mr. Craven Berkeley, and a fact now to be ascertained was, whether he was or was not a member of the company, and so liable for the amount of the judgment recovered against the Secretary, Mr. Manning. It might be true that he had not taken any active or prominent part in the affairs of this company, but that would not exempt him. He might have been rather ornamental than useful, but while he had his name on a paper, it might have the effect of seducing persons to give credit to the concern from the belief in his respectability and responsibility. A good deal of evidence was given, and it was finally agreed to a verdict *pro formâ* for the plaintiff, with liberty to move for a special case to be turned into, as far as practicable, a special verdict. The Chief Justice thought that after the subsidiary question had been disposed of, the main point might be turned into a special verdict.

COURT OF BORING EXTRAORDINARY. — In the Court of BANKRUPTCY, Wednesday was fixed for the choice of assignees in the matter of Thornton Hemsted, formerly carried on business as a stock-broker and dealer in railway shares at Copthall chambers, City, and his private residence was at Croydon, where the only assets obtained by the messengers was a collection of "waste paper." The bankrupt, Mr. C. B. Smith, had absconded, and had kept no regular books of account for the last three years. The proofs of debts were principally by parties who had entrusted him with money to invest in different securities; and in no one case had he complied with their instructions. The number of these cases has not yet been ascertained, neither has the amount of his debts and liabilities. Amongst the proofs admitted, was that of a gentleman who had been dealing with him at his

SHREWSBURY, FROM THE SEVERN.

SHREWSBURY.

Next week "the Metropolis of Shropshire" will be the scene of the Great Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These interesting proceedings we shall illustrate in the forthcoming number of our journal. Meanwhile, as public attention will be more immediately drawn to this fine old town, by means of this great national gathering, we have deemed it a fit opportunity to introduce to our readers a few of the picturesque antiquities for which Shrewsbury is celebrated.

The town lies nearly in the centre of the county of which it is the capital: it is situated on two gentle declivities, and is formed by the river Severn into a peninsula, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, having an isthmus not more than 300 yards across. The first of our illustrations shows the town and river:—

> Admired SALOPIA! that with venial pride
> Eyes her bright form in Severn's ambient wave;
> Fam'd for her loyal cares in perils tried;
> Her daughters lovely, and her sirpings brave. SHENSTONE.

Shrewsbury is conceived to have been first occupied or built some time in the fifth century, after the destruction of the Roman Uriconium, as an asylum for the fugitive Britons from the devastations of their Saxon invaders.

The Britons named the place *Pengwern*; the Saxons *Scrobbes-byrig*: both are synonimous, importing a fenced eminence, covered with shrubs. The ancient Welsh called it—and do so to this day—*Amwythig*, signifying "the Delight." The Normans, *Sciropesberie*, and subsequently, *Salopesberie* and *Schrosbury*, from whence is formed its present name—Shrewsbury and Salop. Leland thus beautifully explains the etymology:—

> Built on a hill, fair SALOP greets the eye,
> While Severn, like an eel, curves gliding by:
> Two bridges cross the bark-conveying stream,
> And British alders gave the town a name.

The town has been the scene of some of the most interesting events in our history, and has been a place of importance from the earliest ages. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it had five churches. Roger de Montgomery, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, built a large castle here, in place of one destroyed by the Anglo-Saxon insurgents and the Welch, who burnt the town in 1068. The town and castle were surrendered to Henry I.; they were besieged in Stephen's wars, retaken by Henry, son of Maud, afterwards Henry II., who gave the town a charter; but the earliest charter extant, is of Richard I. In the wars between the English and the Welsh, the town was an important rendezvous; and in 1283, a Parliament was held here. Edward I. resided here in 1277; and Sept. 30, 1283, was held here a Parliament, "the first national convention in which the Commons had any share by legal authority." In 1398-9, Richard II. adjourned from Westminster here his "Great Parliament." The next great event was the memorable Battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403, fought about three miles distant from the castle, at a place called Battlefield. The Queen of Edward IV. resided at Shrewsbury; and in Shrewsbury Richmond was first proclaimed King (Henry VII.). In the civil wars of Charles I., Shrewsbury contributed money and plate to recruit the Royal forces, but the town was surprised and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1644. James II. visited the town in 1685; and Dr. Sacheverel entered it in triumph in 1710.

The fine old town and suburbs, with their numerous spires and towers, are delineated in our first Engraving. The three accompanying Illustrations show portions of the most ancient parts of the town. Of these are the Interior Gateway of the Castle, with its noble semicircular arch, formerly defended by a portcullis and towers through this gateway the last Norman Earl of Shrewsbury issued with the keys, to make submission to Henry I. Next, is a Tower on the Town Wall, present-

TOWER, ON THE TOWN WALL, SHREWSBURY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SHREWSBURY.

ing a specimen of the ancient fortification. Lastly, is the Royal Free Grammar School, founded by King Edward VI.; and where, in the time of Elizabeth, was educated the gallant Sydney, "the miracle of the age." In our own time, too, it has maintained pre-eminent rank under the able management of the late head-master, Dr. Butler. The School is situated near the Castle, and built of freestone in the Italianized Tudor style: the building occupies two sides of a quadrangle, with a square pinnacled tower at the angle, partly rebuilt in 1831.

Next week, we shall glance at the interior of the town, and its street architecture, in conjunction with our Illustrated Report of the Great Agricultural Show. By the way, Thursday was the last day for receiving the Implements, Seeds, &c., to be exhibited; and the following is the Programme for the ensuing week:—

Tuesday, 15. The Implement Yard open to the Public. The public exhibition of the working of the Implements to take place at Mr. Taylor's, Monkmoor, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 16. The Judges inspect the Stock and award the Prizes. The Implement Yard open to the Public. Council Dinner in the Concert Room, at five o'clock; when the Judges' award of Prizes (with the exception of those for Horses) will be read.

Thursday, 17. The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the Public. Dinner of the Society in the Great Pavilion, on the Quarry.

Friday, 18. Cattle Yard open at Seven. Sale to begin at Nine for Ten precisely. General Meeting of the Members in the Town Hall at Twelve o'clock.

The Cattle and Implement Show Yards, on the Race Course.

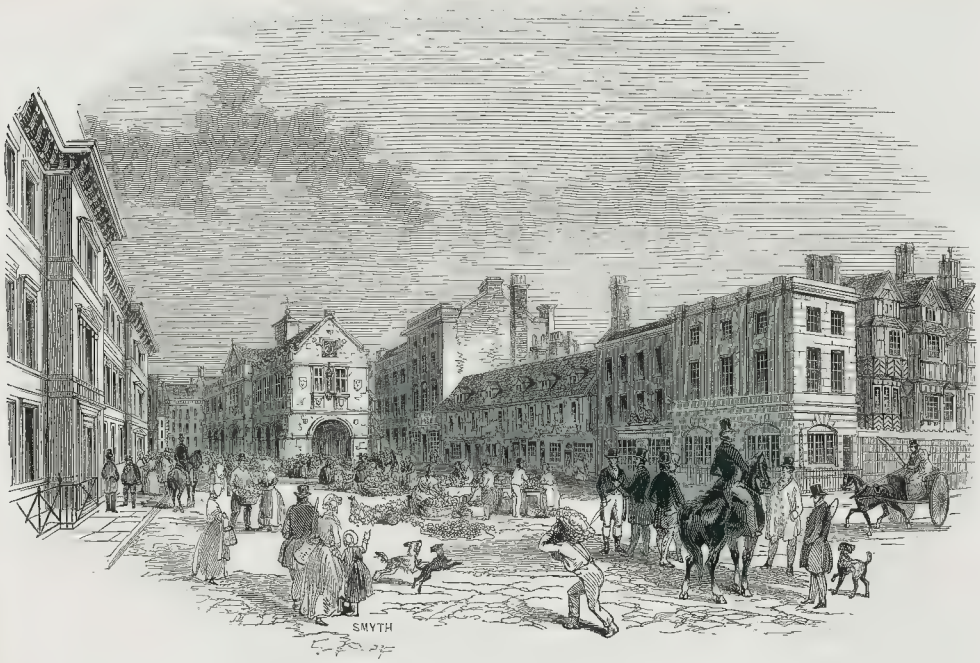
PORTRAITS OF EMINENT LIVING PAINTERS.

WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A. WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.

No two painters are more unlike than William Mulready and William Etty. They possess no one quality in common but that of high genius for their calling. Mulready delights in Village Doors—Boys at Play—Girls at School—Interrupted Fights—Domestic Incidents and Scenes from the Vicar of Wakefield; Etty in Illustrations of Heathen Mythology—Homer's Iliad, and the Fairie Queene. Mr. Mulready finds his pictures in the street in which he lives; Mr. Etty in Tooke's Pantheon or the columns of Lempriere. They can enter, therefore, into no kind of rivalry one with another, beyond that of friendly emulation in their respective branches of the Art. They are both favourites with the public, but their works will rank higher than they have heretofore done, when the hands are torpid that called them into being. But this is writing in the spirit of prophesy, and we have now to deal only with the past and present

Mr. MULREADY was a boy of twenty, when (in 1804) he exhibited, for the first time, in the rooms of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House. He had three small pictures in the Exhibition of that year:—"A View of Kirkstale Abbey," a "Crypt," in the same building; and a "Cottage at Knaresborough, Yorkshire." In 1806 (the year in which Wilkie came to London) "A Cottage Woman Hanging Clothes Out." In 1807, "A Cottage with Figures," and "Old Gaspar," from Southey's Battle of Blenheim; In 1808, a "Girl at Work," and "The Dead Hare;" and in 1809, a subject of a more extensive character, "Returning from the Ale-house," a picture which is said to have suggested to Wilkie his "Village Festival," originally known as "The Ale-house Door." Wilkie and Mulready were much together at this time, drawing from the same figure at the Royal Academy, and sitting near, and often next one another. Nor were people wanting to traduce Wilkie, and insist on the superior merits of Mulready, though it is fair to state that Mr. Mulready himself was always shy of stripping for a fight with his inimitable rival. He knew too well (no one better) that Wilkie was no common competitor in the race for fame, and that his own reputation was secure without incurring the risk of a fall with so powerful an opponent. He confined his pencil, therefore, for some time longer, to the representation of incidents akin to those by which he had at first attracted attention, while Wilkie secured a seat in the Royal Academy, and Collins appeared as a rival to oppose Mulready. It was high time, therefore, for Mulready to be about and stirring. Collins, a younger

GATEWAY OF THE CASTLE, SHREWSBURY



THE MARKET-PLACE, SHREWSBURY.

painter, already elected an Associate before him, was looking forward for the higher rank of a Royal Academician, when Mulready stripped for the day, and, in a picture with an appropriate name—"The Fight Interrupted"—won golden opinions, and, dearer still, the full rank of Royal Academician in the same year.

Periods of great exertion require commensurate periods of rest, and Mr. Mulready for the two years following his election stood aloof from the Exhibition, and collected new materials for other pictures. In 1819, the year in which Wilkie exhibited his "Penny Wedding," Mulready exhibited his well known picture of "Lending a Bite;" and, in 1820, in the same room with "Wilkie's Reading the Will," the far-famed "Wolf and the Lamb," a perfect picture of its kind, and inimitably engraved by Mr. J. H. Robinson.

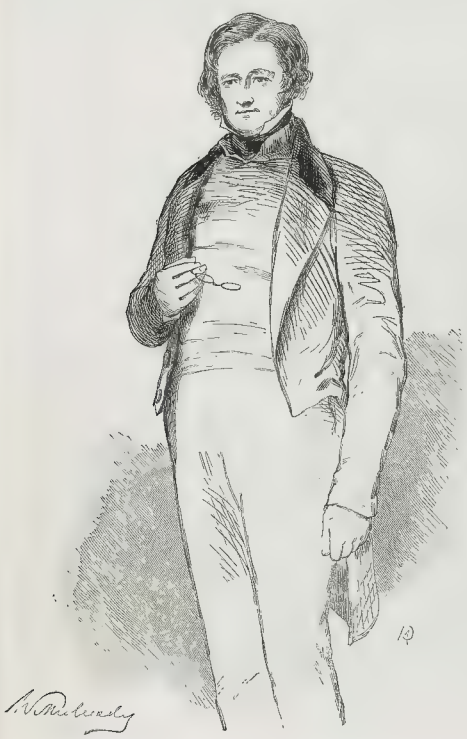
Mr. Mulready was never a very regular or a very industrious workman. He is a slow painter, one who achieves excellence by repeated strokes and touches. His pictures are therefore few in number, and, what is more, of a small or cabinet size. One picture a year is the utmost he ever painted; and such is the request his works are in, that a new collector must wait the turn of many years before he is likely to acquire a picture from his hand; and a prize-holder in the Art-Union, with a £400 prize, may wait for ever. Mr. Mulready's pictures are sold before they are exhibited. Nothing escapes the covetous longing and ample purses of a Vernon or a Sheepshanks; and they are right; a good collection of modern pictures is no bad investment of surplus capital. See what a good collection brings—pleasure, profit, reputation, and, when you are dead (witness the Knott distribution at Christie's the other day), seventy-five per cent. and more for your executors to see to.

That admirable picture of the year 1820, "The Wolf and the Lamb," was followed within the next ten years by "The Careless Messenger Detected," "The Convalescent," "The Widow"—

"So mourn'd the Dame of Ephesus her love;"

"The Travelling Druggist," "The Origin of a Painter," "A Boy Firing a Cannon," "Interior of an English Cottage," "Puppies' Heads," "A Dog of Two Minds," "Returning from the Hustings." "The Widow" was sold the other day at Christie's, and "The Convalescent," one of the best of his works, is being engraved by Mr. Doo for the Art Union Distribution of the present year. The picture, we believe, is Sir Robert Peel's.

"The Dog of Two Minds," in the Exhibition of 1830, was followed by "A Sailing Match," "The First Voyage," "The Last In," "Open Your Mouth and Shut Your Eyes," "The Ford," "Fair Time," "First Love," "The



Sonnet," "All the World's a Stage" (we can summon each picture unmistakeably before us at this moment), "The Whistonian Controversy," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and a scene from "St. Ronan's Well"—"Mr. Peregrine Touchwood Breaking in upon the Reverend Josiah Cargill"—one and all possessing the peculiar force and character of Mr Mulready's pencil. Touchwood's action in the scene from "St. Ronan's Well" conveys the air but audible "Hem!" of the consequential intruder. The reader may refresh his memory by a sight of the engraving in Scott's own edition of "The Waverley Novels." It is one of the happiest illustrations of Scott we remember to have seen.

WILLIAM ETTY first sought public approbation as a painter in the rooms of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House, in the year 1811; when Mr. Mulready had been seven years before the public. His fancy would appear to have been turned, from his first outset in life, to that poetic portion of his art in which he has achieved so well-merited a reputation. His earliest exhibited works were "Telemachus Rescuing the Princess Antiope from the Fury of the Wild Boar" and "Priam Supplicating Achilles for the Dead Body of his Son Hector." His future excellence is said to have been foretold by West before he had given any unmistakeable proof of high genius for his art; and when he exhibited his "Cleopatra on the Cydnus," the year after the death of West, the prophecy was thought to have been fulfilled, and the President was praised accordingly.

The "Cleopatra" was followed by "Cupid Sheltering his Darling from the Approaching Storm;" and "Cupid Darting the Shaft of Love by the Seasons." He had now done more than enough to justify his election to the honours he aspired to in the Royal Academy, and in the election of 1824 he was chosen an Associate of that body, in opposition to Mr. Allan, now Sir William Allan. "You know the claims of Mr. Etty," Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote to Wilkie, "and how much he may be said to be a child of the Royal Academy." Fuseli, Opie, Lawrence, Shee, Mulready —a former pupil of its President, and a man of the most blameless life, modest and natural manners. "The Judgment of Paris," "Judith and Holofernes," and "The Offering of Hero and Leander," were thought to have confirmed the Royal Academy in the selection, and in 1826 Mr. Etty was elected a Royal Academician. Nor could the selection have fallen on any man with higher qualifications for the place—a cultivated taste, a fine fancy, an eye alive to the beauties and resources of his art, and a hand skilful in embodying the noblest conception of the loftiest of poets

The skill with which Mr. Etty had handled the subject of Judith and Holofernes, and the untiring assiduity with which he clung to the higher branches of art, indicated the Scottish Academy of Fine Arts in Edinburgh to commission a companion picture to the former work. Nor from the good people of the North any reason to feel displeased with the picture when painted. We are not aware, however, that the commission was followed by an order of a similar description from any other of the public academies then existing; though it would be difficult to say how a surplus sum of money belonging to a public body could be laid out to greater advantage than in the encouragement of high art in one who lacks opportunity, not skill—a patron hand, not genius

One of Mr. Etty's subjects of the year 1830, exhibits the peculiar character of more than one subject he has chosen:—"Candaules, King of Lydia, Shews his Wife by Stealth to Gyges, one of his Ministers, as she steps to bed." The presumed indelicacy of the subject was thought by some to have put it without the province of Mr. Etty, with that skill which men of genius only can summon to their aid, kept it from the very first within the unregnulated confines of his calling, and men who came prepared to cavil and affect displeasure, returned well pleased with what they saw.

Mr. Etty's subjects, within the last twelve years, have been.—"Youth on the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm," Phædra and Cymochles, or the Idle Lake," from the "Faëry Queene;" "Hylas and the Nymphs," "Britomart and Amoret," "Venus and her Satellites," "Psyche Laying the Casket of Cosmetics at the Feet of Venus, while Cupid pleads in her behalf," "Samson betrayed by Delilah," "A Bivouac of Cupid and his Company;" "Mars, Venus, and Attendant, Derobing her Mistress for the Bath;" a subject from Milton's "Comus," and the portrait of the Lady Mayoress of York. A good deal has been said of late about the scene from "Comus," painted for the Summer House at Buckingham Palace, and the portrait of the Lady Mayoress of York will excite a smile in all who have ever chanced to set eye upon it. Mr. Etty is a great artist—an honour to the English school, and one who will live hereafter

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

All our earthly kingdoms—the Kingdom of Animals, the Kingdom of Vegetables, and the Kingdom of Man—have been flourishing under the invigorating warmth of summer; the Lambs and the Lords of Creation, and the Cookery, just as the appetites of the mortal part of creation has been July'd into its Epicurean Climax. It is a fact just come to our knowledge, that *two hundred dozens of pine-apples were sold in one day* at Covent Garden Market for *five shillings*; and ham-knuckles may be boiled in a whole twelve of that fine-hearted vegetable, for which only *twopence* need be disbursed by the caterers. It almost follows that there should be a scarcity among the hams and a surfeit among the tailors.

Parliament in the meanwhile keeps up its debating, though rather in a chit-chat style. The Railway question has become a matter of great fun, and, except when the questions are grett, the houses are small. Privilege has continued to be a topic of conversation, but no *coup de main* has come off. Smith O'Brien, and "Sir Tom and Sir John" have been much interrogated their contumacy, and although some unparliamentary action against some parliamentary witness has been stopped *in limine*, yet the Sergeant at-Arms has been trusted to the original commission with some sincerure, and has not been ordered to take the Queen's Bench into custody.

The "Enclosing of the Commons" has been an interesting theme among the legislators; and at first blush of the matter it is the poor man's goose is for the moment forgotten in the startling idea that the Commons of England are to undergo imprisonment, and that *the House* is about to be enclosed. Heaven forefend—whatever they may do with the Commons in the open air —that they should shut up the elect of St. Stephen's, and do this stifling weather place the politic.ans of the nation in the durance of a Parliamentary Quod!

Macaulay's Bill for applying to the Scotch Universities the same principles which Ministers are applying to the New Irish Colleges, was thrown out on Wednesday, but with a majority for Government of only eight—the numbers being 108 and 116. This was close shaving, for a vital resistance, and appears to have been driving much too near to defeat. When Sa'fe hired his conscience, he did not take the man who said he could go within a hair's breadth of the precipice, but the man who said he wouldn't go near it at all. Peel should apply the distancing principle to his divisions, as being safer to the chances of Ministerial existence. The Government experienced in the debate some hard rubs at the hands of their opponents. It was rather a difficult fix, in truth, which obliged it, upon the same question of collegiate education, to resist in Scotland what they were urging in Ireland with all their might. Lord John Russell came out quite poetical with a simile to the point. He said, "There is an old story of two knights meeting upon different sides of a shield, and one saw the side which was blazoned on the side with silver, and that the one knight maintained that the shield was white and the other that it was black, and they fought a desperate battle, and were ready to peril their lives for the sake of the maintenance of their opinions. One would think that each, trusting to his own eyesight, acted honestly and faithfully. But to tell one of the knights to come round to the black side, and say that the shield was entirely black, and then go to the white side and say it was entirely white (a laugh), and to claim credit after that for acting upon a conscientious view, is really what no fiction could have supposed, and what, until this night, no one ever imagined would be realised in the conduct of an Administration in this country." (Cheers)

Macaulay, poet, historian, scholar, and statesman, spoke out, amidst broad cheering, in even bolder terms:—"I am indignant at the idea of a joint-equation, because he thinks we shall be teaching our neighbours the science of wooden walls. The Commodore is a jolly old tar, and there may be some reason in his philosophy; but, nevertheless, it is a noble sight for the mental eyes of Civilization to gaze upon the union of the prowess of the two greatest nations of the world, to sweep the seas in the name of Freedom, and make the badge of liberty an earthquake wherever it was a slave."

Bunn has closed Old Drury with what Plausibility would designate a good deal of *address*. He spoke a Farewell, in which he recited the properties of his management, and then with an earnest bow and a broad, unconcumum about his own management the harmless indulgence of an egotistical joy.

The Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, published by her physician, are making a little literary noise; and the present Earl Stanhope writes to the *Times* in fair mood of annoyance. He seems to think that physicians have no business to prattle just upon what they see, but upon what they hash of Lady Hester's makes a very *piquant-plat*. What a masculine imp of merriment she was; caring for nothing she said—nothing she did—nothing for any body's opinion, and every thing for her own. The Pet of Pitt, what a beginning of lie was here; how full of calamitous indifference its middle—how strange and eccentric its end. And now out comes her biography in the teeth of society, with all its wild unrest and all its reckless personality

Last week we recorded that Henry Lytton Bulwer had been made a Privy Councillor. The diplomatist is getting on; what has become of the novelist. While Disraeli is writing such novels as "Coningsby" and "Sybil," where is Sir Edward? Are his books to be lost in his Baronetcy?

What a batch of electioneering we have had, and into what elevation of dignity has Thesiger suddenly mounted. We suppose he will be the youngest judge on the bench, when Fitzroy Kelly is Lord Chancellor. He is now returned for Abingdon after a contest with a military rival—fairly enough carried on as between man and man, but with no very creditable evidences of the independence of the borough. Kelly has a much harder fight for Chanchellorship which, indeed, is confined to the bar; but for the ungraciousness of that delay in his appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship, which prevented his accepting Exeter last week. As a lawyer, he would have walked wrestling for the mastery of Solicitor-General with Austin's critics and patriot, who left only too soon the path of eminence along which, by genius and integrity, he was so proudly led. Already we are glad to find the design of a splendid monument to his memory originated by the county in which he was born.

It has been pleasing to us to observe that the noble spirit of Charity is glowing around us with a warmth kindred to the sunny influences of the season.

The magnificent manner in which the benevolence of the merchant herd of England has exhibited itself in favour of the suffering citizens of Quebec, is every way creditable to the national character: a similar munificence towards the surviving family of the unfortunate Mr. Raggett, who perished amid the ruins of his house and his fortunes, has (we see by this day's papers) been of splendid growth, and the liberality with which the people of our manufacturing towns have paid tribute to the memory of Hood, has proved that literature is not unfostered in the toiling places of the land.

A correspondent of the *Times* complains bitterly of the folly of the Jesuits in Belgium, and hints that conversion to Popery is going on as fast as railway speculation in this money-cultivating region of Great Britain.

A voluntary meeting of leading auctioneers, with Mr. Raisy at their head convened for the purpose of suppressing sharp practice in the profession and discouraging certain evil suspicious alliances between auctioneers and solicitors, is one of the wholesome signs of the times. Every step towards honesty is refreshing amid a prevalence of humbug.

And here we head our tired pen's entreaty.

Which hails and ends it, as we write *Valete*."

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday). The little English wheat on sale to-day went off at prices quite equal to those of Monday last. The demand for foreign is certainly not by no means brisk. The unsettled state of the weather caused the holders to ask more money for free foreign wheat, but the sellers were not disposed to comply with their demands. There was a slight arrival in grinding barley. The malt trade was rather dull, seeing from the supply being more than equal to the demand. Oats and oatmeal were unaltered. Beans experienced in obtaining late rates. In oats, beans, and peas, no variation

ARRIVALS:—English wheat, 6,670 qrs.; barley, 1630; oats, 2160 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2770 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1020; barley, —; oats, 5540 quarters. Flour 5500 sacks and 1000 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s to 50s; ditto, white, 45s to 53s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 32s to 36s; ditto, Chevalier, 36s to 38s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 33s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s; beans, Tick, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; harrow ditto, 32s to 34s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 60s. Chevalier, 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, ditto, old, 36s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 38s; maple, 38s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s; flour, per sack, 40s to 45s; ditto, per quarter, 20s to 24s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 280 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 48s; white, 50s to 52s. *Retail*.—Barley, per bushel, 27s to 30s; ditto, malting, 36s to 38s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —, Baltic, 18s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes still command a steady sale, at full prices. In all kinds of seeds next to nothing doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Carraway, 18s to 20s, per cwt. Rapeseed, Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, fine to £27, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes £5 5s to 5s 6d; ditto Baltic, £5 5s per quarter. English clover seed, per lb. 5d to 56s; ditto, 52s to 64s; white ditto 62s; extra ditto, up to 65s. Foreign, red, 42s to 45s; extra ditto, white 50s to 52s, extra, 70s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d.; barley, 21s 10d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 31s; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 36s 5d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 31s 8d; beans, 36s 4d.; peas, 37s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s.; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 4s 6d.

Cools (Friday).—New Tanfield, 12s 6d, West Wylam, 14s 3d, ditto, 14s 3d; Riddell's, 14s 9d; Wharncliffe, 15s; Eden Main, 15s 6d; Adelaide, 16s 9d; Adelaide, 16s 6d per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s 1ls to 4l 14s; useful ditto, 4l 14s to 4l 5s 5s; fine ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; clover ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 10s; new ditto, 3l 10s to 4l 5s; straw, 1l 18s to 2l 2s; wheat straw, 2l 2s to 2l 5s per load. New meadow hay is selling at from 3l 3s to 4l 4s per load.

Provisions.—We have had a very steady business doing in Irish butter, at full prices. Foreign qualities remain unaltered. The demand for bacon is steady; but not in brisk, and the terms lower. In other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to report.

Hops (Friday).—Pockets of 1844 Sus.: Kents and Sussex, 80s to 90s; Farnhams, —s to —s. Pigs were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Mutton cows sold at from £16 to £6 6s each.

Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ewe ores, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior ores, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled ewes, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 1d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime sucking calves, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; and suckling pigs, 16s 6d to 20s 6d each. Beasts, 2,764; sheep, 14,610; calves, 230; pigs, 280.

[illegible] and Leadenhall Market.—We have very little [illegible]

[illegible] Kenny Hayward

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market opened on Monday with an apparent tendency to improve, but, notwithstanding the payment of the dividends, it closes rather flatly. The Commissioners of the National Debt have recommenced their official purchases, and will take 40,000 Stock four times a week, until the 10 h of October next. Under ord nary circumstances, this has usually produced a rise, from its making Money Stock occasionally scarce. The closing quotations are—Bank Stock, 210½ to 211½; India Stock, 267; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99¾, New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102¾; Exchequer Bills, 56; Consols for the Opening, 99 to ¾.

The Foreign Market has been unusually inactive during the week, and prices have consequently been generally flat. Spanish declined a point on Monday, quoting 26½ to ¾ for the Five per Cents., and 38½ to 39¾ for the Three per Cents. Some good purchases, however, improved these quotations, on Tuesday, to 27¾ for the former, and 38½ to ¾ for the latter. These prices have been since maintained, and are about the closing quotation. Mexican remains at the same value as by the previous advices received by the *Oxford* packet, some fears being entertained that a collision might ultimately arise between Mexico and the United States. The Actives closed flatly at 40¼. There is nothing doing in Portuguese, Dutch, or Russian Stocks. Columbian remains about 17¾ to 18; Brazilian is 91 for the Old, and 88 for the New Bonds; Chilian is 101; Peruvian, 20; Portuguese, 65; Belgian, 99; French Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 115.

Although no great activity is apparent in the Railway Market, prices are generally well maintained. The South Midland Railway shares have been allotted, and were quoted at a premium of 1 to ¼ on Wednesday. The Eastern and Birmingham Company are said to be favourable to the line, but the Midland Company will only promise not to oppose it. The North Staffordshire Scrip is by no means in request, and the Shares are nominally unchanged, of, its present price being a satisfactory proof of the good opinion in which it is held. A curious circumstance occurred in the course of the evidence offered in the Lifford and York case. Mr. Cobbold, the member for Athlone, stated that since he had seen the Nottingham and Boston prospectus, he felt convinced that Lincolnshire required an outlet for its traffic, and consequently he should support the Nottingham line. This is valuable evidence of the importance of the line, coming, as it does, from a witness who is perfectly disinterested, and who, to render his evidence available to the Lifford and York case, must have devoted much attention to the wants of Lincolnshire generally. Dealings in the French lines are rather increasing. The adjunction of the Great Northern of France is understood to be fixed for August. The line is stated to be in a very forward state, and will be ready for traffic shortly after the Company leasing it are placed in possession. A strong feeling exists, that if the Directors proceed satisfactorily another month's inactivity will give place to a renewal of speculation, causing prices generally, and of Scrips particularly, to improve. The lacquisition of Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., to the Directory of the Great Western, Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 44; Bristol and Exeter, 94½; Ditto (New, 11; Caledonian, 10¾; Cambridge and Lincoln, 3; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; Great Northern, 19¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and York, 2; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine, 2¾; Dublin and Galway, 3¾; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 8½; Eastern Counties, 2⅛; Ditto New, 7⅞; Eastern Union, 4; Hull and Selby, 84; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 21; Manchester Shares, 19½; Ditto New Quarter Shares, 8¾; Great Western, 305; Ditto Half Shares, 113; Guildford, Yarcham, and Portsmouth, 3; Harwich, 1¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 15¾; London and Brighton, 21; Ditto (New Thirds, 47; Do., 2 Shares, 38; London and Blackwall (Ex. New), 9¾; London and Brighton, 73¾; London and Croydon, 22¾; London and Greenwich, 10¾; London and Northern, 4¾; London and York, 2; Londonderry and Coleraine, 3¾; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 2¾; Lynn and Ely, 5¾; Lynn and Dereham, 2¾, Manchester and Leeds, 168; Ditto Quarters, 24; Manchester and Birmingham, 59; Manchester, Bolton, and Mailock, 3¾; Midland, 191, Ditto New, 28¾, Midland Great Western 16; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 63¾; Ditto New Branding, 28¾; castle and Berwick 1¾; Newry and Enniskillen, 3¾; Newark and Sneffield, 1¾; North British, 26¾; Ditto New, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 2¾; Norwich and Brandon, 2½; Oxford and Worcester, 6¾; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 1¾; Scottish Central, 6¾; Scottish Midland, 3¾; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 3¾; Shrewsbury, Hereford, and North Wales, 3; South Eastern and Dover, 4⅞; Ditto, No. 1, 19; Staines and Richmond, 1; South Wales, 5¾; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 1¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2; Welsh Midland, 3¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 5¾; York and North Midland, 13; Ditto Scarborough Branch 5¾; Ditto Extension, 2⅛; Great North of France (Lafitte's), 3¾; Ditto (Rothschild's), 2¾; Jamaica Junction, —; Ditto Second Midland Junction, 2¾; Louvain and Jemappe, 5¾; Namur and Liege, 5¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 1¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10¾; Over Yssel, 6¾; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's, 2¾; Paris and Lyons (Commanditaire), 2¾; Paris and Orleans, 6¾; Paris and Rouen, 40¾; Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron's), 2¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 3¾; Verona and Ancona, 2¾; West Flanders, 4.

SATURDAY EVENING.—There was no alteration of any importance in either the English or Foreign Markets yesterday. The Share Market was rather dull. A rich sensation was created by the Report of the Committee on the South Eastern case, with reference to the North Kent Line, and the Attorney to the Board of Ordnance. The Chairman of the Committee on the Epping Branch of the Blackwall Railway, declared the preamble proved, an arrangement having been en'ered into with the Eastern Counties Company not to proceed further than Old Ford.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION. WHITEHALL, JULY 5.—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing Sir Frederick Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Reid Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Lefroy, late Inspector General of Railways; George Biddle Airy, Esq., Astronomer, Observator in her Majesty's Observatory at Greenwich; Peter Barlow, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring whether in future power shall be given to Railway Companies for the construction of railways, having a greater or less breadth than seven feet; and, if such power should be granted, whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures for securing an uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures for securing an uniform gauge, and to inquire whether any other mode of obtaining the same object would be more expedient and practicable, and to report their opinion thereon, and to make such other inquiries connected with the matters aforesaid as may be necessary to enable them to report their opinion thereon, and to make such other inquiries connected with the matters aforesaid as may be necessary to enable them to report their opinion thereon, which are represented as likely to arise from the want of an uniform gauge, could be adopted.

BANKRUPTS.—H. HARRIS, Covington grove, Camberwell, and Cole-street, Dover road, blue salesman. G. PO..OCK, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, and Bond-street, Bond-street, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS. — The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing, on a surface of 420 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington passed the Victor. "Admirably have Captain Siborne and his artists executed their task. Napoleon, Ney, Wellington, Blucher, Bulow, Picton, Ponsonby, Alten, Gordon, Hill, Uxbridge, Somerset, Hamilton, Halkett, Kempt, Pack, Adam, Colborne, Maitland, Byng, Clinton, Cooke, Chassé, Van Merlen, Perponcher, Saxe Weimar, Duplat, Bylandt, Ompteda, Kielmansegge, Alava, Constant Rebecque, Müffling, Gneisenau, Muffling, Gneisenau, Muffling, Gneisenau, Mu

SHINNIE, BY THE CLUB OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS, ON BLACKHEATH.

CAMANACH'D OR SHINNIE.

We here present to our readers the match of this ancient Scottish game, which was played on Monday week (June 30), by the members of the Club of True Highlanders. The spot selected for the sport was Blackheath, and he mustering-place the "Princess of Wales." A considerable party of the members, accompanied by their friends and numerous visitors, numbering several ladies, were early at the appointed spot. The game, which is played with a hard ball and curved sticks, (the merit of which consists in sending the ball beyond a given boundary,) then commenced, and was kept up with much spirit until near five o'clock, during which time many clever hits were made, and many a blow on the *shin* both given and received; all the players being in full Highland costume. The piper, too, was in attendance, and kept up the hilarity of the day by performances of celebrated Scotch airs. After the game was concluded, the party retired to the "Princess of Wales," where a sumptuous repast was provided, and passed the remainder of the evening in mirth and good fellowship:—

> And sure and a' they're nae to blame
> For sounding out each hero's fame,
> Wi' kilt well buckled round his wame,
> Wha played wi' 'em at shinnie

The above Club was established in the year 1815, for the relief of distressed natives of Scotland, and the preservation of the music, costume, and sports of the Gael. After an existence of thirty years, and numerous distributions from their funds, they have still a considerable sum in hand, which is fast accumulating, and will enable them more effectually to alleviate the distresses of those whom misfortune has overtaken distant from their natal soil and their own country friends.

The members of the Club hold their usual meetings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The present state of affairs at this theatre is such as to excite universal wonder. So overflowing is the number of artists engaged, that it must require no small ingenuity to give to each the opportunity of display. Frequently an occasion is afforded of hearing, on the same evening, seven or eight of the greatest vocal performers of the age, each of whom has been the "bright particular star" of a Continental theatre; while in the ballet, the difficulties created by the contending claims of the great *ballerine* who now belong to the *troupe*, have been obviated by the simultaneous appearance of two or three at least of them; while on Saturday next all four will rivalise their claims for public applause. Certainly, nothing could be more calculated for effect than the appearance, at the same time, of these four dancers, each possessing a style so peculiarly her own, and each straining in that style the highest degree of perfection. The buoyant joyousness of Cerito; the stately elegance—the classical *poses* of Grahn; the graceful archness of Carlotta Grisi; the simplicity—the poetry—the intellectuality of Taglioni's dancing; all these form contrasts of a most perfect and most delightful order. Such a combination has not been witnessed for many years, and will not be again for many more—for the *déesse de la danse*, Taglioni, after this year abandons her throne to her fair rivals, who, excellent as they are in their art, have hardly yet learnt to do it so much justice, or to raise it to so high a standard. With such a *troupe* as now exists at this theatre, while variety is ensured, the highest possible standard of excellence is raised for the public taste.

On Saturday and Tuesday last, "Il Giuramento" and "I Puritani," by her Majesty's desire, were repeated; and, in contrasting these operas, how much is the comparison in favour of the sweet-flowing melodies of the gifted Bellini! In this opera, however, a defect we so often have occasion to comment upon impairs the effect of the composer's inspirations—the plot is unconnected, and occasionally incomprehensible, and this is the more to be regretted as the subject is happily chosen, and even in its present form affords much scope for pictorial effect. The characters of the two sturdy Puritans, *Giorgio* and *Riccardo*, with their martial ardour, their stern fanaticism, only softened in both by their affection for the daughter of the elder of them, are most dramatically elicited in the splendid duet "Suoni la tromba," while the picturesque and appropriate costume, the dignified and expressive gestures, and the imposing figures of Lablache and Fornasari, heighten admirably the whole effect. This is the moment chosen by our artists. One great charm of the performance of this opera, in addition to the intrinsic merit of the music, is the perfect *ensemble* of the great artists who enact it, and who from long habit are perfectly at home in their respective parts. As to its different *morceaux*, the execution of such arias as the lovely "Vieu diletto in Ciel la Luna," the polacca by Grisi, and Mario's "Credea si misera," &c., are so well known to every *dilettante* as to need no comment.

Donnetti's "Anna Bolena" was the opera selected for Thursday's performance. This opera—given but once or twice last year—presents one novelty in the cast; in other respects, filled by artists who are as much adapted to it by nature as they are by habit. Moriani's execution of this music is, however, in every respect a novelty. The beautiful "Vivi tu," which we have been always accustomed to hear garnished with the most intricate *fioriture*, is by him given with perfect simplicity, and with hardly a single alteration from the score. Opinions will, of course, vary with difference of taste, as to the superior effect of this simplicity and severity of style; but it must, at least, be conceded, that it is a far higher test of the intrinsic merit of the music itself, and likely to raise a better and purer standard of taste.

SCENE FROM "I PURITANI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—LABLACHE AND FORNASARI.

PRESENTATION OF THE CALCUTTA ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—When Dwarkanauth Tagore paid his first visit to this country, he was honoured by being made the medium through which the city of Calcutta received a very great and well-appreciated compliment—namely, a present from the Queen and Prince Albert, of their full length portraits. These have been placed in the Town hall of Calcutta, and are represented to be admirable likenesses of the Royal donors. In acknowledgment of the honour thus conferred, the inhabitants of "the City of Palaces" unanimously voted an Address to the Sovereign, and took the opportunity of Dwarkanauth Tagore's second visit to this country to have it presented to her Majesty. Dwarkanauth Tagore was honoured on Monday with an audience of the Queen and Prince Albert, when he presented the Calcutta Address, which was most graciously received by her Majesty. At the same time she condescended to prolong the interview, by expressing the warm interest she felt in her Indian dominions, and by making numerous inquiries relative to them, which showed considerable familiarity with the subject. Her Majesty and Prince Albert closed the audience by presenting Dwarkanauth Tagore with their miniatures, exquisitely copied from the well known portraits by Winterhalter. On Monday evening he had the further honour of joining the Royal party at the Palace, and of being introduced by the Queen to her illustrious relatives, the King and Queen of the Belgians, both of whom expressed a lively interest towards India

MR. C. MATHEWS AND HIS CREDITORS.—Mr. Commissioner Law (of the Insolvent Debtors' Court) has finished the audit of debts under the insolvency of Mr. C. Mathews in the year 1942. The debts proved amount to about £1300, and a dividend has been declared on the same of 4½d. in the pound. The debts originally appeared on the schedule at £37,000, and upwards.

THE MURDER IN THE SLOOP "WASP."—The names of the officers and men of her Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, who were risen upon and murdered whilst in charge of the Brazilian schooner *Felicidade*, on the 3rd of March last, have been received at the Admiralty; they are as follow:—Mr. Palmer, midshipman; James Mullens, A.B., Edward Marshall, A.B., James Mitchell, A.B., Thomas Barfoot, A.B., James Beynon, Ord. George Godding, Ord. Thomas Gould, private Royal Marines, 3d class; Jack Andrews, krooman, Joe Wilson, ditto. The ten men (eight Brazilians and two Spaniards) charged with this offence, have arrived at Plymouth, and have undergone an examination at the Guildhall there. The case is still in progress.

A letter from Rome states that an English company was in treaty with the Pontifical Government for the construction of railroads through the Papal dominions. Their offers were said to be most advantageous. They required the concession of the lines only during 50 years, and they undertook to complete at their own expense the famous church of St. Paul, near Rome, and to give 50,000 scudi to the congregation *De Propaganda fide*. The company was said to possess already a capital of 32,000,000 scudi.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 168.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE LAWS OF WAR.

The impossibility of dispensing with laws and regulations among mankind, is proved by the fact, that when civil society is broken up, and peace and order destroyed, a kind of code is established even or that state of things, and is quite as rigorously carried into effect as the one it supersedes. Thus the Laws of War are as distinctly recognised as those of Peace, and cannot be broken without bringing disgrace and infamy on those who infringe them: if both sides cease to observe this unwritten compact, war, bad as it is under its least repulsive aspect, degenerates into something the contemplation of which sickens and disgusts, and produces a feeling which it could be wished existed against war in any and every shape whatever. Enemies equally matched, conceive a mutual respect, which, when the struggle of the battle-field is over, leads each side to treat prisoners and wounded with humanity; the former, being defenceless, are spared insult or injury: the latter are not altogether disregarded, though the best intentions rarely having at such times the most effective means to work with, cannot prevent the occurrence of a hideous mass of human suffering. The history of the Peninsular War presents many instances of this sort of chivalrous feeling exhibited between the French and English armies; between the French troops and the Spanish peasantry, however, the conflict was very different; the "Laws of War" were disregarded—every atrocity was retaliated by another—and the whole struggle was a bloody series of massacre and assassination. It is, unhappily, not difficult to account for this. The natives of a country held by a foreign invader feel far more fiercely and bitterly than the soldier of another land, called in to defend them only in the discharge of his professional duty, indifferent whether he has to meet the invading force there or anywhere else. Men of a common calling, however opposed, have a certain professional understanding, and will rarely carry their enmity beyond the point of necessity; the enmity ceases when the power to resist is gone.

But even this very negative alleviation of the horrors of war, which cannot always be depended on even among the best disciplined troops, ceases to exist in two cases—civil war, and the war of a civilised race with savages. Inhumanity of men during civil conflict is proverbial, though of the same country and language. If divided by religion or allegiance, their hatred is more intense, their violence more unscrupulous, their passion more unsparing, than if oceans rolled between their climes, and they were utter strangers to each other's speech. We need not draw examples from the past; we have seen them in our own time; nothing in history is worse than the cruelties of the Carlists and Christinos in the late civil war in Spain.

In the other case, that of a war with barbarians or savages, humanity is equally outraged; and here, we must say, the crime on the part of the civilised man is the deeper. In the first place, his education has taught him much of which the savage is ignorant; and in the next, his wealth and skill make him the stronger, and the contest, unequal as it must be under any circumstances, ought not to be rendered a disgrace to humanity by atrocities committed by the strong on the weak—cruelties which the purposes of conquest or policy cannot require, and which the sternest necessity cannot excuse.

An act of needless and ruthless savagery, recently perpetrated by a portion of the French army of occupation in Algiers, has excited the detestation of Europe, and we are glad to see that it is visited by severe condemnation in France, the language of nearly the whole of the French press being that of severe denunciation. What defence or palliation will be made of the atrocity of stifling upwards of five hundred men, women, and children, like vermin, by fire kept up deliberately for nearly a day and a half, we cannot tell. From the details, which subsequent accounts have too fully confirmed, any kind of defence would seem to be impossible. If they were in arms against the French troops, the "Laws of War," the observance of which by the French armies towards ourselves we have acknowledged, were grossly violated, to the stain and disgrace of soldiership; if they were unresisting, it was a brutal and cowardly murder.

We have on a former occasion remarked on the utter failure of the French attempt to colonise the district of the North of Africa they have seized, but can be scarcely said to possess. They have devastated the land, and put an end to cultivation and commerce; they have fallen on the soil like a blighting curse, and after years of trial the natives are more inimical to them than ever. Will not such acts as this make their hatred fiercer? The whole history of the French occupation of Algiers is a deplorable one: it was begun with little or no purpose, has proved a continual drain on the resources of France, without any return; has caused a frightful loss of life to her army, which, though drawn from among a people who are passionately fond of military glory, has become gradually demoralised and degraded by the nature of the service, till men are to be found among it capable of perpetrating a deed like this, at which the world shudders, and visits with disgust and contempt the folly, or the fatality, that has changed the warriors of Marengo and Austerlitz to a band of cowardly and merciless *chauffeurs*. Most sincerely do we sympathise with the people of France, who, we hope, will disown and punish this worst deed of the worst part of its army, for the stigma thrown by it on the French name. Such events as this, wherever they occur, are really national calamities.

NEW PAS DE QUATRE, BY MDLLES. TAGLIONI, C. GRISI, L. GRAHN, AND CERITO, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The past week's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been signalised by an event unparalleled in theatrical annals, and one which, some two score years hence, may be handed down to a new generation by garrulous septuagenarians as one of the most brilliant reminiscences of days gone by. The appearance of four such dancers as Taglioni, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn, on the same boards, and in the same pas, is truly what our Gallic neighbours call "*une solennité théatrale*," and such a one as none of those who behold it are likely to witness again. It was therefore as much a matter of curiosity as of interest to hurry to the Theatre to witness this spectacle, but every other feeling was merged in admiration when the four great dancers commenced the series of picturesque groupings with which this performance opens. We can

safely say we have never witnessed a scene more perfect in all its details. The greatest of painters, in his loftiest flights, could hardly have conceived, certainly never executed, a group more faultless and more replete with grace and poetry than that formed by these four *danseuses*: Taglioni in the midst, her head thrown backwards, apparently reclining in the arms of her sister nymphs. Could such a combination have taken place in the ancient palmy days of art, the pencil of the painter and the song of the poet would have alike been employed to perpetuate its remembrance. No description can render the exquisite, and almost ethereal grace, of movement and attitude of these great dancers, and those who have witnessed the scene, may boast of having once, at least, seen the perfection of the art of dancing in little more than its infancy. There was no affectation, no apparent exertion or struggle for effect on the part of these *artistes gritées*; and though they displayed their utmost resources, there was a simplicity and ease, the absence of which would have completely broken the spell that fascinated the scene. Of the details of this performance it is difficult to speak. In the *solo* steps executed by each *danseuse*, each in turn seemed to claim pre-eminence. Where every one in her own style is perfect, peculiar individual taste alone may balance in favour of one or the other, but the award of public applause must be equally bestowed; and, for our own part, we confess that our *penchant* for the peculiar style, and our admiration for the dignity, the repose, and exquisite *pose*, which characterise Taglioni, and the dancer who has so brilliantly followed the same track (Lucile Grahn), did not prevent our warmly appreciating the charming archness and twinkling steps of Carlotta Grisi, or the wonderful flights and the astounding bounds of Cerito. Though, as we have said, each displayed her utmost powers, the emulation of the fair dancers was, if we may trust appearances, unaccompanied by envy.

Every time a shower of bouquets descended, on the conclusion of a *solo pas* of one or the other of the fair *ballerine*, her sister dancers came forward to assist her in collecting them; and both on Saturday and Tuesday Carlotta Cerito offer to crown Taglioni with a wreath which had been thrown in [illegible] the dance. We were also glad to see on the part of the audience [illegible] meaning than had been displayed two or three years since, on the performance of a *pas de deux* between Elsler and Cerito. The applause was universal, and equally distributed. This, however, did not take from the excitement of the scene. The house, crowded to the roof, presented a most animated and brilliant faces, never diverted for a moment from the performance; and the extraordinary tumult of enthusiastic applause, joined to the delightful effect of the spectacle presented, imparted to the whole scene an interest and excitement the most rare to be imagined. Such was the effect produced on us by this matchless performance, that the lyrical portion of the entertainments has been comparatively disregarded. We must not, as passed, however, neglect to notice the admirable performance of Marie, on Tuesday, in "Il Prata." He surpassed himself in every portion of the opera. The "Ta ta vedrai" was admirably given, especially the first part. The second movement was more energy and passion than this artist has yet given to it.

On Thursday night there was an immense assembly, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, &c., to listen to Mozart's charming opera of "Cosi fan Tutte." The principal parts were sustained by Madame Castellan, Rossi Caccia, and Ronconi. Bosio as the three soprani, but the weight of the beautiful work fell on Lablache, the younger Lablache, and Ronconi. The overtures of the tenor and two basel, compensated to a great degree for the deficiency of the lady vocalists, who, evidently, were strangers to the lovely strains of Mozart. The Quatuor of *danseuses* excited, as usual, the most unbounded enthusiasm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers all join in reprobating the [illegible] of cruelty practised by the French troops in Algeria towards a body of Arabian prisoners. We give an account of this atrocity under the head of Algeria.

In the Chamber of Peers the Prince of Moskowa asked Marshal Soult if it were true that a French Colonel had rendered himself culpable by an unjustifiable unaccountable act of fact, by causing a body of unarmed unfortunate Arabian prisoners—an act unheard of, unexampled, and unprecedented in the military history of France. He then read to the assembly the account, and called on the Minister of War, for the honour of the French army, to contradict the statement if false, or to make an example of Colonel Pelissier if it were true. Marshal Soult replied that the reports he had received were so contradictory that he had instituted an inquiry for fresh information; and added, that the moment he should obtain the particulars he had demanded, he would lay them before the Chamber. The Marshal then expressed his personal disapprobation of the fact, but the expression not being considered strong enough by M Montalembert, he added that he sincerely deplored it.

The two Englishmen (Williams and Parker) in whose possession four stolen Bank of England notes were found, have been tried and convicted in Paris, and sentenced Parker to be imprisoned for one, and Williams for eight months. The bank notes were confiscated, but 240 sovereigns in gold, and 400f. in silver, were returned to Williams, in whose possession they had been found.

The Royal Court of Paris has decided that, duelling constituting no crime or offence, there was no cause for proceedings to be instituted against M. Rosemond de Beauvallon, and the four seconds who figured in the duel which terminated in the death of M Dujarrier, responsible editor of the *Presse*.

It appears by the description of the persons to be shipped off during the Paris papers, that, of the 150 gaping wretches rescued from death, only survived. The total number of victims is, therefore, upwards of 600.

The Chamber of Peers has agreed to the law for carrying the branch lines from Dieppe and Fecamp to the Havre railroad, and from Aix to the Avignon line, by 97 votes to 6

In the same Chamber, the bill granting 28,709,600f. for the improvement of several harbours in France has been adopted, by 98 votes to 2. The bill demanding 13 000,000f. for the improvement of the harbours of Toulon and of Port Vendres has been also voted, by 103 to 1.

Letters from the south of France describe the present harvest as truly magnificent. All the hay (an immense crop) had been gathered in. The reaping of rye had become general, and that of wheat had progressed admirably. In short, a finer or more abundant season had not been known in that part of the country. More north ward that is, in the vicinity of Paris—the hay had also been saved. The grain was fine, and a very important matter in France particularly; the straw was of unusual length.

The Chamber of Peers commenced on Tuesday the discussion on the Budget of Expenditure for 1846. M. Dubouchage entered into a long argument to show that the balance in the receipts and expenditure announced in the King's speech had not been realised, and that the deficit now amounted, to upwards of 200,000,000f. M. de Boissy, who spoke next, reprobated various acts of the Administration, and, amongst others, the appointment of public functionaries to seats in the Legislature. In the course of his speech, he asked the Minister of Finance what the intentions were relative to the reduction of the interest of the Five per Cent. stock. The Minister replied, that having refused to make known in the other house, the intentions of the Government on that subject, he felt bound not to reply to M. de Boissy's question.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA.

There have been some insurrectionary movements in Catalonia, which have led to loss of life, and at first they were considered to be very formidable. The *Journal des Débats* gives the following narrative of these disturbances.

"Disturbances took place in the district of Barcelona, on the 5th inst., in consequence of the *quinta* or levy of recruits [illegible] for the military service. Barcelona and its district had hitherto, we should observe, been exempt from that exaction. On the 6th, the day fixed for the operation, it was resisted on different points. At Molins del Rey, San Andres, Sabadell, Tarassa, Badalona, Esparraguera, Colders, and San Feliu de Llobregat. Serious excesses, it appears, were committed, and which were attended in some places with loss of life. At Badalona the riots were torn down and burnt, and two policemen killed; at Tarassa, the Alcalde was murdered; and at San Andres the inhabitants drove out the authorities, and fired upon them. At Molins del Rey [illegible] the *quinta* was drawn at the stage coaches."

Private letters from Barcelona of a date anterior to the forenoon, state that a number of persons, armed with pistols and daggers, were arrested on the 5th, in the act of distributing proclamations, calling on the Catalonians to fight and die for their ancle *à fueros*. On the 6th not a row was to be seen in the streets; the troops remained under arms, and the conscripts having all had into the convents, the *quinta* was drawn at the town hall, in presence of their relatives and friends. At San Andres de Palomar, a village [illegible] the insurgents were marched to their assistance, who, on reaching the [illegible] fingers entering barricades. A charge of cavalry, however, dispersed them, and 300 individuals, all natives of Barcelona, were brought back prisoners to that city.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the insurrection in Catalonia is confined to the districts in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, and as the [illegible] ones which have roused the people to this line of a local nature, it is probable that it will not spread further. General Concha is taking vigorous measures to put down the disturbance [illegible] on the afternoon of the 8th, with 2000 men and 6 pieces of artillery, [illegible] which he attacked, killing 25 of the insurgents, and taking 25 of the insurgents prisoners. The [illegible] of the insurgents, the remainder [illegible] Villafranca had declared in favour of the insurrection.

Letters from Barcelona of the 10th instant, state that the capture of Tarrassa had been attended with much slaughter. General Concha was pursuing the insurgents [illegible] at the head of 1200 men with the bayonet against the insurgents [illegible] The general had marched from Tarrassa to Martorell, on the road to Barcelona. A Carlist Junta had established itself at Igualada, whose first act was to invite Espartero to return, and to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, which fixed the majority of the Queen at 14 years. On the 10th, all the troops that could be spared with were sent from Barcelona to reinforce the columns operating against the insurgents. Barcelona was tranquil, but the authorities had [illegible] and lodged in the citadel a number of individuals implicated in the late insurrectionary movements.

Our advices from Paris state that the French Government had received a despatch dated Barcelona, the 13th, announcing that General Concha had entered Igualada without striking a blow, that the members of the Junta had dispersed, and that the revolt was almost entirely [illegible]

ALGERIA.

BURNING OF ARABS BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The Akhbar, of Algiers, of the 5th inst., contains a recital of an atrocious act of barbarity committed by the French in Algiers. It says:—

"There has been no exaggeration in the accounts of those terrible events which deeply affect those who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that everything possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have now at last submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding place, the colonel threw in letters offering to allow life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose as to the question as to whether there should be a war to the knife or to surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they themselves were about to suffer. Colonel Pelissier then stopped the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of firearms, and could not perform his mission. The state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed, and ended in the burning to the ashes of the body of natives who were in possession of Flagstaff hill and the gullies between the upper and lower blockhouses. I did not enter the house to see their dead bodies, but remained outside on a platform in front, where the seamen from the *Hazard* were working two field guns, assisted by — Hector, Esq., and two of the town's people (old soldiers, I believe), in the second firing, as there was room for no more on the platform. They fired from the sloping ground on each side of the blockhouse towards the rear of the building, and on the natives on the adjoining hill, behind the blockhouse in front of the barracks, which was covered with brushwood. A very sharp fire was kept up by the natives, and was well and effectually returned by us; this continued all the morning, two or three of the seamen and a party of my regiment also assisted Mr. Campbell in the block house, as many as had room; the remainder were in the stockade with the seamen and town's people, commanded by Lieutenant Hedgcock, R.N.

"After a considerable time I went down to the stockade to get some ammunition for the ship guns, and left Ensign Campbell in charge. The fire soon after ceased firing, nor was it afterwards renewed, it had lasted for some hours. Immediately after the first attack one Captain Robertson's party, in the morning, the natives on that side of the town retired in a body from the town towards Matawai Bay, carrying off their dead and wounded. The body of natives who had surprised and taken the blockhouse on Flag staff hill, were the assailants of the lower block-house, held by the military; the stockade Mr. Polack's house) was at no time attacked or threatened, the lower block-house commanding, and prevented such an attempt. A party of seven or eight of the town's people from the stockade skirmished with the natives on the hill to the left of the block house, with the exception of this, the force in the stockade was not engaged during the day since the attack in which Captain Robertson was wounded at daybreak.

"Immediately on my arrival at the stockade to obtain ammunition, I suggested to Captain Robertson the urgent necessity of sending the women and children on board the ship *Hazard*, seeing Mr. Polack's house and cellars were crowded with them. Shortly after they got on board, the magazine, which was in the same house, blew up; the building was completely destroyed, and fortunately no officers or seamen were injured; Lieut Morgan, R.N., received a slight wound in the shoulder from the explosion. Whether the explosion occurred by accident or was the work of an incendiary remains unknown.

"A council was held on board her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, when it was agreed to evacuate the town, which was done, the town's-people embarking first; the property of natives in the block house were the last to embark. During the embarkation Mr. Polack commanded

A private letter, dated Auckland, March 28th, says: "The settlement at the Bay of Islands is now completely swept away—not a house is standing; a church and block houses are in the course of erection. All is exciting ment. alarm, and dismay. Most of the stores are cleared of their valuable stocks, which have been shipped on board the *Slave Castle* for Sydney, and the cabins are nearly all taken up for ladies and families who are being sent away. The whole town is in a ferment not easy to imagine, much less to describe. At least £40,000 worth of property is lost. Russell has nothing left in the world but his schooner, the *Russell*, and that is part sold and paid for by th Maories at Opotiki. Polack has, of course, lost everything he had at Kororarika."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great preparations are being made in Bonn for the Beethoven festival, at which the Queen of England and Prince Albert are confidently expected to attend.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following from Aleppo, June 3:—"The Pasha of the Pachalic of Damascus have gained a great victory over the Arabs, who had surrounded the town of Hama. They took 1000 prisoners, of whom they beheaded 230, and immense booty."

The Grand Duke of Nuremberg had a narrow escape on the 5th inst. Whilst at Ludwigsburg, seeing some experiments with a newly invented cannon ball, one of the projectiles burst close to his Majesty, but, fortunately, the pieces took a contrary direction. An officer and some men were slightly wounded.

According to a letter from Ostrovo, in Poland, dated June 30, the Russian General, Tolstoy, assassinated, with his own hand, in open day, at Warsaw, an unhappy hackney-coachman, who had committed the "crime" of slightly touching the sleeve of his uniform as he passed him! In vain the poor coachman threw himself on his knees before him, and begged his pardon; the General wounded him to his wounded dignity, without the least pity.

An importation has recently taken place of wild nutmegs, d-vested of the shell, in an American vessel from New York. The tariff contains two rates of duty for the article, viz., nutmegs, 3s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per lb., and wild nutmegs, *in the shell*, 3d. per lb. After some difficulty, these nutmegs were admitted at the low rate of duty.

The new steam basin at Portsmouth will be proceeded with immediately, the ground being now in the hands of Government for that purpose The entire purchase money was about £66,000, and the space covers as nearly four acres as possible.

Pigeon expresses are now not sufficiently expeditious for the Stock Exchange gentlemen, to convey to them the intelligence of the decisions of railway committees; they have now, it seems, a system of telegraphing the news by means of flags hoisted up at Westminster bridge, and by the aid of one or more intermediate signs, the expectants at London-bridge are communicated with. Thus is speculation the mother of invention.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, of the total destruction by fire, off Cape Verd Islands, of an Indiaman named the *Uruguay*, Captain Kelso, master, between 400 and 500 tons burthen, belonging to Liverpool, together with a rich cargo, and the ship, of the value of £30,000.

General M'Leod, who took an active part in the late Canadian rebellion, and who has been an exile since 1837, has received an unconditional pardon from Sir Charles Metcalfe, and is on his way to report himself to the Canadian authorities at Montreal.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, about to make a pleasure tour in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Constantinople, in the Russian steam frigate Bessaraba, and, though holding the rank of Vice-Admiral, has assumed, with a view, it is pretended, of keeping down the excitement of the Greek population, the humble designation of Captain Lieutenant, studiously shunning public honours, in the way of salutes, guards of honour, and so forth. Every honour has been paid to him at Constantinople.

A great Indian Council has recently been held within the limits of the Creek nation, at which the following tribes were represented, viz.—the Muxnogees, Seminoles, Chickesaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, Delawares, Piankeshaws, Osages, Kickapoos, Quapaws, Peolies, and Senecas. Colonel Butler, Colonel Logan, and Lieutenant Flint, of the United States army, were also in attendance Speeches were made by the Chiefs of the several tribes, all unanimous in the object of this Council, which was to endeavour to make all white where it has been spotted and darkened with blood, and to extend the white path to the very doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Apaches of Texas. The usual token, a ping of tobacco, was then smoked, attached to which were white beads; a deputation of the Cadoes bore the first, and of Osages the latter.

A quantity of unusual richness, has been received in Liverpool from Sydney, New South Wales. It contains 70 per cent. of lead, and silver at the rate of about 11b. weight to a ton of ore.

The magnetic telegraph is attracting considerable attention in the United States. A spirit commencing to connect by its means the Atlantic states with the Mississippi valley. It is said, that by "arrangements already made the line will be completed from Albany to Harrisburg on the Susquehannah, before December next, and to the Ohio at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring." The whole line embraced within the proposed plan will exceed 3000 miles in extent.

The Athens Journals of the 29th ult. announce that a committee had been appointed to examine the difference which had arisen between Generals Grivas and Kalergi, so that the report given in the French papers of the death of former General is untrue. The latter, however, has been ill-treated with banditti, and two most respectable citizens, M. Patriarkea, of Peloponnesus, and M. Petzali, of Eubea, had been murdered.

A German paper notices the jealousy expressed by Russia in Poland in regard to names. Names of all kinds which bear the slightest resemblance to anything seditious, are sufficient to render the owner suspected. An Italian musician (Ricci), whose name seemed to resemble the word *revolution*, was to appear at the theatre, when he suddenly received an order to quit the city under pain of imprisonment. Totally unable to understand what could be the cause of this unexpected order, he repaired in all haste to the office of the Chef de Police, who, after much trouble, gave him permission to appear on the stage, but solely on condition of changing his name.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, which was signed at Naples on the 29th day of April last, has been ratified by his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the ratifications were exchanged at Naples on the 9th ultimo, from which time the provisions contained in it will have come into operation.

An aeronaut named Comaschi, who ascended from Constantinople in a balloon in honour of the marriage of the Sultan's sister, has not been since heard of, although by the latest accounts thirteen days had elapsed. Mes sengers dispatched in the direction in which, from the way the wind blew at the time, it was supposed he would have been carried, have returned without any trace of him; a report, requiring confirmation, had, however, got abroad, that a body of an individual, answering to his description, and the remnants of a balloon, had been picked up in the Danube.

A letter from the banks of the Rhine, states that Prussia intends to employ its whole influence in the Congress at Carlsruhe to support the present tariff of customs in the states of the Zollverein, under which tariff those States have acquired an extent of their manufactures, and a degree of prosperity which none of them knew previously to the formation of the Zollverein.

MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. DUVERNAY.—On Monday Mdlle. Duvernay, the *danseuse*, was married, at Putney, to C. L. Stephens, Esq., of Rochampton.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—The following pensions have been granted upon the Civil List between June last year and the 20th ult. —Mr Fraser Tytler, £200 a-year; Mrs. Hoof, now the widow of the late Thomas Hood, £100 a-year; the four daughters (Susan, Mary, Elenor, and Elizabeth) of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson Macdonald, and grand daughter of Robertson, the historian, £50 a year each; Jane, Caroline, and Frances Agnes, sisters of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart, £75 a year each; Mdlle. Angelica Emma d'Este, £500 a-year; and Clara Maria Susannah Lowe, daughter of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, £50 a year; making in all, £1200 a year.

SLOANE OF RAILWAY FAME.—The opening of that part of the line between Manchester and Sheffield, which has hitherto been delayed, took place on Monday, in presence of the Directors and a large number of persons from the neighbouring districts.——The works on the atmospheric line of railway are progressing rapidly between the Dartmouth Arms and Croydon, a distance of five miles. The engine and boiler houses are nearly completed, and the boilers are already set. It is anticipated that the five miles from the Dartmouth Arms to Croydon will be opened before the close of the present month.——The Belgian papers announce the commencement of the works on the Sambre and Meuse railway. About 300 men have been set on, and a large number will be added weekly, as fast as the line is finally determined upon.——The Committee on Group X, in the House of Lords, have come to the following important resolution.—"When the rest of the Direct Northern and Farmgdon-street Extension lines are closed, the Committee will proceed to consider the merits of the two competing schemes before them, for effecting a new railway communication between London and York—namely, that of the London and York Company, and that which consists of the Cambridge and Lincoln, the Direct Northern, and the Farmgdon street Extension lines, in connection with the Eastern Counties Railway."——Last week's synopsis of new schemes embraces upwards of 18 new lines. Amongst the leading ones are the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, with a proposed capital of one million; the East and West of England Junction, from Northampton to Cheltenham; the Warrington and Stockport, with a capital of £160,000

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.—The question of privilege which occurred last week was discussed to-day.—Mr. Harlow and his attorney appeared at the bar of the house, and stated that the ground of action against Mr. Baker was evidence he had given before a select committee of the House of Lords, which the plaintiff considered to be a libel upon both his calling and injurious to his character.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved that the action was a breach of the privileges of their lordships' house.—Lord BROUGHAM earnestly advocated the necessity of maintaining their privileges to be decided upon by the law of the land. In former times, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament were supported by the people, because they were considered as a barrier against the encroachments of the Crown, and it was suffered, under such circumstances, to be carried to very extreme and unreasonable lengths. Now, however, the Crown itself subjected its privileges to the decisions of the high courts of judicature; and Parliament should therefore, erect itself into prosecutor, judge, jury, and executor, for the purpose of sustaining its assertion of privileges, which, in too many cases, resulted to a denial of justice.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the courts of law, as well as the houses of Parliament, were judges of their own privileges, and he never knew any failure in the effect to do so. In fact, the proceedings in Parliament, in such cases, were precisely analogous to those adopted in courts below; and they would find, if they did not protect witnesses examined before them pro se ely as they would their own officers, that they might as well abdicate their legislative functions altogether.—Lord CAMPBELL contended for the propriety of defending the privileges of the house.—The Earl of WICKLOW doubted the discretion of proceeding in the way suggested, and said, the assumption of those privileges was not popular with the country.—The result was that the house ordered that John Harlow, the plaintiff, and his attorney, Peter Tait, Harlin, should be committed to the custody of the Black Rod, until the further orders of the house.

The adjournment took place at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at noon, and discussed the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill.

THE COLLISION AT NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hawes, Mr. HOPE stated that despatches had been received from New Zealand which confirmed the accounts given in the newspapers of the collision which took place between the natives and settlers in the colony. The loss of property was four times that stated, and the troops, seamen, and civilians, altogether, thirteen killed, and twenty three wounded; that of the natives must have been very considerable, although the exact number had not been ascertained. The settlers had all been removed in safety to Auckland, but the missionaries still remained at the Bay of Islands, their houses and lives having been list untouched by the natives. The despatch alleged that the insurrectionary attack arose from the determination of some native chiefs to upset the sovereignty of the Queen in New Zealand

Subsequently the Coal Trade (Port of London) went through Committee, and several hours were then consumed in discussing the Poor Law Amendment Scotland Bill in Committee.

A Militia Vote was taken in Supply.

The house sat till two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS —TUESDAY.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from John Harlow, in which he stated that he had instructed his solicitor to withdraw the action against Thomas Baker, and prayed to be discharged from custody. Lord Brougham said the petitioner had been guilty of the great offence of breaking an unknown law, and he hoped their Lordships would permit him to move that the petitioner be discharged out of custody upon payment of his fees.—Lord CAMPBELL thought it would not be exactly fair to the petitioner to make him answerable for the sarcasms of his noble and learned friend, and he should therefore concur in the motion.—Mr Harlow having been called to the bar, was admonished by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to be discharged on payment of fees.—Lord BROUGHAM said that, after the rebuke which he had received from his noble and learned friend the junior law lord, and almost the junior peer in that house, he should take care not to fall into the same error again, for he must, at any venture, be committed himself for breach of those privileges which were so notorious to-night, but which were stated to be unknown yesterday. Lord Brougham then presented a petition from Peter Tait Harlin, the solicitor, who said he was not aware that in bringing an action he was committing a breach of privilege, and expressing regret. The same course was pursued with Mr. Harlin as with Mr Harlow.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that he would, early next session, inform the Government of some peer entitled to more weight than himself—being the junior law lord and junior peer in the house (a laugh) did it before—introduce a bill to enable their Lordships, and the other house of Parliament, when an action was brought in violation of their privileges, to stay such action in the same manner as actions were now stayed when they were brought for publishing papers under the orders of their lordships' house.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move an address to her MAJESTY for the assistance of the Government should do so, with respect to getting into the new houses of Parliament next session

SPANISH PRODUCE.—The Earl of CLARENDON then brought forward a motion similar to that moved in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, relative to the construction placed by the Government on the treaties of this country with Spain, which construction had led to the refusal to admit Spanish produce on the footing of that of the most favoured nations, while the same personal rights were accorded to Spanish subjects as those of the most favoured nations could by claim to. He then entered at great length into the spirit of the treaties with Spain, contending that we were not bound to treat Spanish produce on the same favourable terms as Spanish subjects.—The house divided upon Lord Clarendon's motion, which was negatived by 38 to 14.—At eight o'clock an adjournment took place till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The morning sitting was devoted exactly to the Lunatics Bill.

SPANISH COLONIAL SUGAR.—In the evening Lord PALMERSTON moved an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct that the subjects of the Queen of Spain should be permitted to import into the United Kingdom all the productions of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Crown, paying thereupon no higher duties of customs than are paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations, on the importation of like articles being the production of the territories or possessions of such nations. The noble lord alluded to the correspondence between the Duke de Sotomayor and the Earl of Aberdeen, and contended that no reply of the latter to the claim of the Spanish Minister was full of fallacies. Lord PALMERSTON then entered into a history of the treaties between this country and Spain, and stated the question was not one of the opinion of Crown lawyers, for the question was not one of law but of honesty, and, looked at in this way, there could, in his opinion, be no doubt as to the justice of the Spanish claim to have the sugars of Porto Rico and Cuba imported on the same terms as sugars the produce of the most favoured nations. By the course the Government had pursued they were about to cast away our trade with Spain by their breach of faith, as they were fast losing the trade of this country with Brazil.—Mr. GLADSTONE entered into a variety of details subversive of the positions assumed by Lord Palmerston, and insisted that neither by the literal construction of, nor by the spirit of, the treaties could the claim preferred by Spain be justified; and that the noble lord himself while in office had performed many acts recognising the construction placed upon the treaties by the present Government. After a long and tedious debate the house divided:—

For the motion		87
Against it		179
Majority against the motion		—88

The Arts Unions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past two in the morning, having sat fourteen hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The morning sitting was devoted to the Lunatics Bill, the remaining clauses being ultimately got through, with the omission of clause 113. The schedules were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The Drainage Bill passed through committee, after some discussion.

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on this bill.—Mr R. HERON objected to proceeding with a new bill at that hour. An Hon. Member moved that the house be counted, and twenty three members only being present, the house adjourned at half-past four in the afternoon.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Dog stealing Bill, the Drainage by Tenants for Life Bill, the Defamation and Libel Act Amendment Bill, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.—The Earl of BESSBOROUGH brought up the report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into certain allegations which had been made against the Dublin and Galway Railway Company. The Committee had only thought it advisable to go into the allegation respecting the forgery of four names to the subscription deed of the Company, and they ascertained that the Company had been in the habit of making allotments of shares without obtaining any references as to the respectability or status of the applicants. After a short consultation, the bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the morning sitting, several bills were read a third time and passed. Among them was the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.—The Earl of LINCOLN moved the third reading of this bill. Colonel SIBTHORP protested against it. It was, however, read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he should record his opposition to the bill, by dividing the house against it. On a division, the numbers were 48 for the motion, and there was not a single vote in support of Mr. Crawford.

A discussion arose on the Lunatic Asylums, and Pauper Lunatics Bill, but eventually the third reading was carried.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Mr. F. KELLY took the oaths and his seat in the House.

THE JEWS DISABILITIES BILL.—After a long discussion, this bill was read a second time by a majority of 31 to 11.—The house did not adjourn till a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of RADNOR moved for some papers relative to the late events at Syra. The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said there would be no objection to their production in a few days. The noble earl entered into some explanations upon the subject.

The Australian Waste Lands Bill was read a second time.

The Foreign Lotteries Bill was read a third time, and passed; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At the morning sitting several bills were forwarded a stage.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill went through Committee

RAILWAYS.—In the evening the reports on the following bills were brought up and agreed to:—Epping Railway; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway (Hastings, Rye, and Ashford Extension); South Eastern Railway (Branch to Deal, and Extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate and Margate Railway); East Dereham and Norwich Railway; London and Croydon Railway Enlargement.

The Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

The South Eastern (Widening and Extension of the London and Green wich Railway) was read a third time and passed.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The house was occupied for some time with a motion of Capt. BERKELEY for an Address to her Majesty, praying for a reward to the officers and men engaged in the late war in China. The motion was resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir R. Peel, that it was not a constitutional principle for the house to interfere with the Crown in regard to rewards to the army and navy, and that the Government had adopted a fair principle. On a division the motion was rejected by 68 to 27.

The house then went into Committee of Supply, and voted several miscellaneous estimates.—Nothing of importance took place up to the adjournment.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. July 16.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich, on Sunday, the 24th day of August, 1845

The Rev. B. Wood, M.A. (B.A. 1814) has been appointed to the curacy of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. H. Beanish, B.A. (1845) has been appointed to the curacies of Ilford and Ilford, West Somerset.

The Rev. E. N. Rolfe, M.A. (B.A 1832) has been appointed to the curacy of Thurgarton, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. S Aldrich, B.C.L. (1838) has been appointed to the curacy of Somersham, Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Bickerstetb M.A. (B.A 1841) late curate of St. Giles's, Reading, has been elected Evening Preacher to the Magdalene Hospital, London. The rev. gentleman retains his curacy at Clapham.

The Rev. Samuel Coates, M.A. (B.A. 1830) incumbent of Sowerby, near Thirsk, has been appointed a Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland.

The Rev. John Farr, B.A. (1842) has been appointed to the curacy of Benacre and North Hales, *alias* Covehithe, Suffolk.

The Lord Bishop of London has recently licensed the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Hennker, M.A., (Hon 1834) as Minister of Berkeley Episcopal Chapel John street, Berkeley square, London.

OXFORD.

Lord Brougham and Vaux has appointed the Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, Oxon, to be one of his domestic chaplains.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. CHAMBERS.—In the Court of BANKRUPTCY, on Tuesday, the case of Mr Chambers was disposed of. The bankrupt, the well known banker, whose case has been in progress of litigation for a number of years, came up for his certificate. No opposition was offered, and the certificate was granted.

THE ROMFORD BANK REFUSAL OF A CERTIFICATE.—On Wednesday, in the same Court, the application of Mr. Johnson, for a certificate, was heard. A long investigation was made into the accounts of the bank. Mr. Wilkinson, a solicitor, said, that although the creditors have no wish to press vindictively against Johnson, yet they felt that they ought to press against the allowance of the certificate, for they considered there never was a case in which the conduct of a trader was more culpable or more deficient in moral propriety than this. Several witnesses were then examined relative to the pecuniary affairs of the bank.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said he wished to know from the official assignee what capital Mr. Johnson had when he entered into the bank.—The official assignee thought, as far as he could discover, that it was not really more than £1000 Mr. Wilkinson said that at one time it was not more than £56. Mr Cooke then addressed the Court for the bankrupt. After going over the facts given in evidence, he said there was no proof that the bankrupt was a reckless trader, nor was he charged with having lived in an extravagant manner.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in giving judgment, said it was a most painful case. He then reviewed the evidence, and concluded by stating his opinion that nothing could be urged to palliate the conduct of the bankrupt. While in a state of hopeless insolvency, he had received the moneys of his customers, and instead of rendering them due payment, had applied them to his own speculation and uses. After much consideration, it was his opinion that the failure of the bankrupt in this case could not be called the result of misfortune, or of circumstances over which he had no control, but rather that it arose from years of misconduct, as a trader in a branch of business, which of all others required the greatest care and attention. He therefore, the judgment of the Court was that the certificate must be refused.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from all parts of the country represent the crops as having been much injured by the late storms. The accounts from the hop districts in Sussex show that the plants generally continue to do well, according to all appearance there will be a large crop. Some of the older plantations look sickly.

NEW MARKET AT BIRKENHEAD.—The new market house at Birkenhead was opened on Saturday last, and presented a most lively scene. The building is one of the largest in the kingdom, and certainly superior to anything in its admirable arrangements and accommodations. Large quantities of eatables of all sorts were displayed at the various stalls, and the purchases made were such as to insure success to the renters of the shops and stalls. The entire cost of the building is about £34,000, and there can be but one opinion as to the liberality which manifested in every department of this valuable addition to the township.

A YOUTHFUL PREACHER.—On Sunday last Master John Mills, of Aitrington, preached two sermons at Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool, in aid of the Sunday Schools attached to the Methodist New Connexion in that district. This young gentleman has attained little more than his thirteenth year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORTHING.—On Friday afternoon last week, two young ladies who had been staying at Worthing, went off to sea in a pleasure-boat. The weather was tolerably settled, and all four appeared to enjoy the sport. The accident was seen from the shore, and likewise by a gentleman named Reynolds, who was sailing about half-a-mile from the spot at the time. He immediately went to their assistance, and rescued one of the ladies, the man, and the boy; but the other lady, unable longer to retain her hold, had disappeared. The body of Miss Eden was picked up on Saturday, and conveyed to the New Steyne Hotel, for a coroner's inquest. The young lady was 20 years of age. Mr. Eden, who is a brother of Lady Brougham, had gone to town the day before the accident. Mrs. Eden was on the beach, and witnessed the accident; and it is a remarkable fact, that she also witnessed the death of her first husband, Mr. Baring, who, we understand, was drowned off Dartmouth Pier. Her agony on the occasion was intense. The inquest was held at the New Steyne Hotel, on Monday. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased lady was accidentally drowned. No new facts were stated. Immediately after the inquest, the remains of the unfortunate young lady were removed for interment at Sompting. It is a singular circumstance, that while this unfortunate young lady was riding, in the course of the week, with her father, she was so struck with the quiet and simple beauty of the churchyard at Sompting, that she expressed a wish to be buried there which was, alas! but too soon fulfilled. The lady rescued is Miss Baring, daughter of Mrs. Eden by a former husband, who was also drowned by the upsetting of a boat in her sight. When brought on shore, Miss Baring was insensible, but by prompt attention bestowed on her at the baths, she soon recovered.

DEATH OF MR. J. ADOLPHUS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Adolphus, the celebrated barrister, which took place suddenly at the house of his son, Mr. J. Leycester Adolphus, in Montagu street, Russell-square, at a late hour on Wednesday night.

Letters from Tunis give detailed accounts of the arrival there of his Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, by the French war steamer *Gomer*, on the 30th ult. His reception by the Bey was of the most hospitable character. His Royal Highness having been *fêted* by the Bey for four days successively, left the hospitable shore of Tunis, direct for Alexandria, without having touched here.

LAST HONOURS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

The American journals, just received, are nearly filled with details of the last hours of General Jackson, and of the marked testimonials of respect that have been paid to the deceased throughout the country.

Our artist has sketched the Hermitage, at Nashville, in West Tennessee, where the General breathed his last, on the evening of Sunday, the 8th of June. The villa is of handsome classic design. The Grecian temple, beneath the willow, upon the left, is the tomb of the General's wife. The entire scene is an impressive picture of repose.

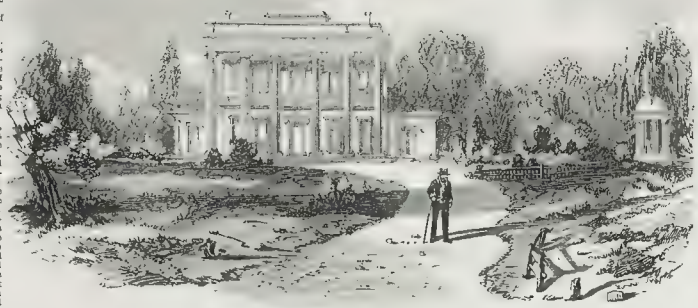
We abridge the following incidents of the General's last hours :-

"He died with the utmost calmness. The public had been led to expect this sad event for many weeks. The venerable patriot himself, in the last letter he ever wrote, said: 'I am dying daily. I feel that I can no longer be of service to my country, to my friends, or myself; and I am ready and willing to appear in the presence of my Maker.'

"On the morning of Sunday, the 8th, the General had swooned, and, for a time, was supposed to be dead, but he soon after revived and lived till evening. During the forenoon he gathered around his bedside the members of his household, whom he admonished most affectionately to cherish Christianity, to be kind and loving to each other, to love their country and protect its institutions. He then gave each individual his patriarchial blessing, placing his feeble hands upon their heads as they knelt before him, and beseeching Almighty God to bless and protect them. The household then knelt in prayer, and each and all took an affectionate farewell of the dying patriot. The scene was most affecting. Every eye was bathed in tears, but the General meekly and resignedly besought them not to mourn.

"He retained his senses to the last, and, during the day, expressed the liveliest interest in the prosperity and welfare of the country. He continued to commune with God in prayer during the day, and enjoyed the brightest hope of immortality. The clergyman at his bedside (Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church) afterwards remarked that he never witnessed a more triumphant death."

The body was buried on Tuesday, the 10th of June, in the temple tomb in the garden, shown in our engraving. The funeral took place in the presence of an immense concourse of people from the surrounding country. After a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the text of which was Rev. 7th chap., 13, 14 verses, and after the coffin had been placed in a zinc covering and soldered, and again placed in an outside coffin, it was conveyed to the tomb in the garden. Prayer was then offered over the grave, and singing; and last of all came the military of Nashville, and fired three volleys of musketry over his grave. In observance of his request, there was no pomp or display on the occasion—no martial music—and nought but solemnity and tears. In Nashville the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired, a part of the day. The stores were closed



THE HERMITAGE, THE RESIDENCE AND BURIAL PLACE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

a whole day, and all seemed to feel that the country had lost a patriot and statesman, and they a father and friend.

Tuesday, the 24th of June, was the day fixed for a demonstration of patriotism and respect for the memory of Andrew Jackson, when the pageant surpassed any ever witnessed in New York. The people of the city and of the surrounding country poured into the public thoroughfares, either to join the procession, or to witness the ceremonies: business of every kind was suspended, and the city was one vast scene of mourning.

"The funeral knell tolled sadly from every spire and dome. The slow and solemn tread of military companies, civic societies, and citizens generally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minute-guns from all the fortifications and from some of the public Parks; the universal display of flags at half-mast; banners shrouded in crape; public buildings and hotels dressed in mourning, all spoke of the great worth of the departed."—STATESMAN AND PATRIOT, and of the affectionate regard with which the people cherish his memory.

"The various preparatory arrangements alluded to in the programme were fully carried out. The different military and political bodies, civic societies, fire department, &c., &c., assembled at the Park and in the streets adjacent, with their flags and banners hung in mourning, and almost every individual in the immense gathering wearing the usual token of mourning on the left arm, and badges with the likeness of the deceased on the left breast. Among the military were large bodies of horsemen. *There* were several bands of excellent music, the drums and various instruments generally displaying the badge of mourning."

The procession started from the Park at 2 o'clock; it numbered from 20,000 to 25,000 men, and occupied three hours, within a few minutes, in passing a point in East Broadway. We have not room for the programme: it consisted of bands of music playing dirges, regiments of infantry and mounted troops, &c.

The second division consisted of a large number of coaches containing a number of distinguished men, among whom were Ex-President Van Buren; Colonel Backhoad, &c.; then a body of naval officers. To these succeeded the orator of the day, the pall bearers, &c., in barouches; then the Urn, drawn by four white horses, caparisoned in black, each horse led by a coloured groom dressed in Eastern costume, followed by a white horse led by two grooms, one on each side; then a large body of United States marines, infantry, and artillery; then the members of the Common Council, &c. Then came the different bodies from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark; then a carriage containing Foreign Consuls, &c.

In the third division was a very large body of Freemasons, in full insignia with banner, ark, bible, &c. The entire procession consisted of thirteen divisions, consisting of Benevolent Societies and Clubs, the Fire Department (from 1200 to 1500 men), bands of music, companies and cavalcades, far too numerous for us to specify.

The head of the Procession reached the western gates of the Park about the time the end had left the eastern gate the members of the Sacred Music Society took their places upon the stand soon after six o'clock, and the Urn, with the horses attached to the car, was drawn up in front. A prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, the immense multitude standing uncovered. The Hon. Benj. F. Butler then delivered an eloquent eulogy; a requiem was sung by the Sacred Music Society; and the solemnities terminated with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Our Illustration shows the Procession at a most imposing point—rounding Union-place, entering by Bowery, and retiring by Broadway, in a brilliant sunset—time, half-past five o'clock. Our Correspondent spiritedly notes of this locality:—"Yesterday, a wilderness—to-day a splendid square, surrounded with princely mansions where reside some eminent men, Ex-Chancellor Kent being one—to-morrow an absolute desert of the old city. Such is the rapid transition from trees to bricks, chaos in the foreground, the rural pleasaunce and fine old trees of a beautiful country residence are being ruthlessly excavated and hewn into building lots."

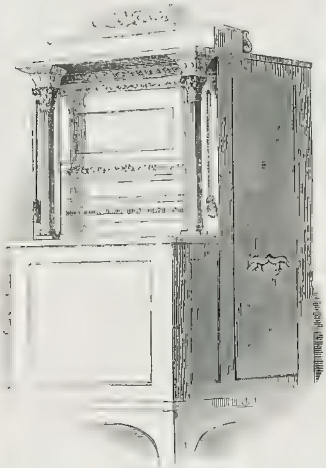
PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON, AT NEW YORK.

THE EUREKA.

Such is the name of a Machine for Composing Hexameter Latin Verses, which is now exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It was designed and constructed at Bridgwater, in Somersetshire; was begun in 1830, and completed in 1843; and it has lately been brought to the metropolis, to contribute to the "sights of the season."

The exterior of the machine resembles, in form, a small bureau book-case; in the frontispiece of which, through an aperture, the verses appear in succession as they are composed.

The machine is described by the inventor as neither more nor less than a practical illustration of the law of evolution. The process of composition is not by words already formed, but from *separate letters*. This fact is obvious; although some spectators may, probably, have mistaken the *effect* for the *cause*—the *result* for the *principle*, which is that of Kaleidoscopic evolution; and, as an illustration of this principle it is that the machine is interesting—a principle affording a far greater scope of extension than has hitherto been attempted. The machine contains *letters* in alphabetical arrangement. Out of these, through the medium of *numbers*, rendered tangible by being expressed by indentures on wheel-work, the instrument selects such as are requisite to form the verse conceived; the *components* of words suited to form hexameters being alone previously calculated, the harmonious combination of which will be found to be practically interminable.



THE EUREKA.

The rate of composition is about one verse per minute, or sixty in an hour.

"Each verse remains stationary and visible a sufficient time for a copy of it to be taken; after which the machine gives an audible notice that the Line is about to be decomposed. Each Letter of the verse is then slowly and separately removed into its former alphabetical arrangement; on which the machine stops, until another verse be required. Or, by withdrawing the stop, it may be made to go on continually, producing in one day and night, or twenty-four hours, about 1440 Latin verses; or, in a whole week (Sundays included), about 10,000.

"During the composition of each line, a cylinder in the interior of the machine performs the National Anthem.

"As soon as the verse is complete, a short pause of silence ensues.

"On the announcement that the line is about to be broken up, the cylinder performs the air of "Fly not yet," until every letter is returned into its proper place in the alphabet.

"There is on the frontispiece of the machine, above the line of verse, a tablet, bearing the following inscription

"'Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
And many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."
Full many a thought, of character sublime,
Conceived in darkness, here shall be unrolled,
The mystery of number and of time
Is here displayed in characters of gold
Transcribe each line composed by this machine,
'Record the fleeting thoughts as they arise;'
A line, once lost, may ne'er again be seen,
'A thought, once flown, perhaps for ever flies'"

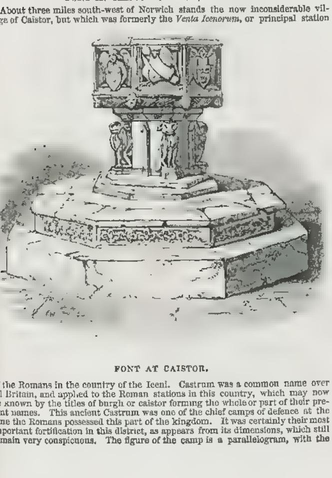
The *primum mobile*, or first moving power of the machine, is a leaden weight of about twenty pounds, with an auxiliary weight of ten pounds, applied to another part of the movement: these are occasionally wound up, and the velocity is regulated in the usual manner, by a worm and fly.

"The entire machine contains about 86 wheels, giving motion to cylinders, cranks, spirals, pullies, levers, springs, ratchets, quadrants, tractors, snails, worm and fly, heart-wheels, eccentric-wheels, and star-wheels—all of which are in essential and effective motion, with various degrees of velocity, each performing its part in proper time and place. And in the front of the interior is a large Kaleidoscope, which regularly constructs a splendid geometric figure. This action is performed at the commencement of the operation, and at the precise time when the line of verse is conceived, previous to its mechanical composition."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FONT IN CAISTOR CHURCH, NORFOLK.

About three miles south-west of Norwich stands the now inconsiderable village of Caistor, but which was formerly the *Venta Icenorum*, or principal station



FONT AT CAISTOR.

of the Romans in the country of the Iceni. Castrum was a common name over all Britain, and applied to the Roman stations in this country, which may now be known by the titles of burgh or caistor forming the whole or part of their present names. This ancient Castrum was one of the chief camps of defence at the time the Romans possessed this part of the kingdom. It was certainly their most important fortification in this district, as appears from its dimensions, which still remain very conspicuous. The figure of the camp is a parallelogram, with the

BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

corners rounded: the north and south sides are each 449, and the east and west sides 373 yards The breadth of the fosse and rampart is, in some places, 18 yards, and in others not more than 30. The ruins of two old towers, one at the north and the other at the west end, were remaining in 1749. It is a square single vallum and rampart, and has been inclosed with a strong wall of Roman bricks and flints, still visible in many places; the grand entrance was in the middle of the east part, at each corner of which there were mounts or watch-towers. At the south-east corner, within the rampart, stands the parish church, erected there on account of the convenience of the materials with which it is built; the whole being composed of flints and pieces of Roman bricks taken from the walls of the old camp.

At the south-east corner of the chancel is a small spring, or well of water, about five feet deep, which is always full, and extremely cold. The font was erected by Richard of Castor, in 1402; and on it are sculptured, in compartments, the emblems of the Holy Trinity, the four Evangelists, with the instruments of the Passion, the arms of the last Angles, West Saxons, and Bury Abbey; and round the base is an inscription, partly obliterated

"Orate pro anima . . . . liis . . . . ici de Castre . . . ."

Many relics, interesting to antiquarians, have been at various times found in the vicinity of the camp—coins, according to Blomefield, amounting to hundreds, bronzes, lamps, and urns. In 1821, the remains of two bodies, with the teeth in a perfect state, were discovered; and within the last few years several ornaments in gold and copper have been brought to light.

Richard de Castre was Rector of St. Stephen's, in Norwich: he was a man of great piety and learning, and so beloved that he gained the name of Castor the Good. He died in 1419, and is buried in this church.

We are indebted to the "Norfolk Tour" for the substance of these details.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, we regret to state, has just lost one of its fine public buildings, and the United States some of their most valuable treasures of art. On the night of the 11th of June, the edifice belonging to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in one of the best quarters of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, an event that is ascribed to the act of an incendiary. The Academy is a chartered company, having for its

OPENING OF THE CORK TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

object the encouragement of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. It had a good collection of pictures, some fine pieces of sculpture, and a library. These were placed in the edifice just destroyed, and which contained a circular saloon lighted from a dome at the top, and several galleries. The contents of the Antique Gallery were destroyed in the conflagration of the 11th ult.: among them were an admirable copy of Titian's Venus; Canova's Graces, Hebe, Venus, bust of Junius Brutus, and the magnificent colossal bust of Napoleon, also attributed to Canova, which was intended for the gates of Rheims, but found its way to America when every *souvenir* of the Emperor was interdicted in France; the exquisite antiques of Meleager, Laocoon and his sons, Venus de Medici, Apollo Antinous, Germanicus, Mithridates, Apollo Belvidere, Piping Faun, Dying Gladiator, Hymen, Paris, Hercules, Two Fighting Gladiators, Silenus with Bacchus, Castor and Pollux; the bust of Jupiter, by Phidias; Lough's colossal cast of Milo, and various other gems of the sculptors' art: hardly a fragment is preserved. In the Rotunda, Gilbert Stuart's full-length Portrait of Washington was saved with some little injury, the canvas being torn and frayed. When this work was rescued from the flames, a gladsome shout from the crowd around the burning building, rent the air. It showed, indeed, that he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. West's "Death on the Pale Horse," Haydon's "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and Alston's "Dead Man Restored to Life," were preserved but with little injury. In the Directors' Room, Titian's Mistress, a portrait of Columbus, Inman's Portrait of a Lady, a Flemish Flower Piece, Stuart's Original Portrait of Washington, St. Mark Writing, a St. Francis, by Guido, &c., were all lost.

Immediately after the fire, meetings of the Academy were held, and measures taken for the restoration of the building; but the greater part of its invaluable contents are irreparably lost.

OPENING OF THE TEMPERANCE INSTITUTION, AT CORK.

On Monday week the handsome building just completed at Cork, for the Temperance Institution, was opened by a public *soirée*, which was admirably attended. At an early hour, the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, Richard Howden. During the evening the Right Worshipful Chairman conveyed the thanks of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and the British Association, to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, for his [illegible] exertions in the Temperance Movement, supported by the Rev. Mr Foley, the Rev. Mr. Whitelegg, Messrs. Aldermen J. Lyons, Dwyer, J. C. O. Donovan, Capt. O'Sullivan, and a large number of the most amiable, lovely, and intelligent of Cork's fair daughters.

In responding to the sentiment ably expressed by the President, the Rev. Mr. Mathew stated the object of the Institution to be the literary as well as moral improvement of a large number of highly respectable young men connected with the Temperance Movement; and the reverend gentleman explained how a portion of the earnings of the week was to be set apart for the reading of Essays written by members, and to Discussions on Music, and the other branches of the Fine Arts. There are to be added to the Establishment, rooms for Chess, Draughts, &c.; and, when the funds will allow the outlay, astronomical and other instruments for scientific purposes. As a commencement of the good work, the President has, in the handsomest manner, presented to the Institution several volumes of books, to form the nucleus of a library.

A delightful specimen of the enjoyment to be expected at the future *soirées* of the Institute was given on Monday evening by several of the Members, who favoured the company with some charming singing, most ably conducted by Mr Deane, who presided at the pianoforte. A military band also attended, and played quadrilles and waltzes until a late hour; and, at length, the company retired, with a most favourable impression of the social benefits to be expected from the Cork Temperance Institute.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20 Ninth Sunday after Trinity—Margaret.
MONDAY, 21.—Style altered, 1752.
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen—Union of England and Scotland, 1706.
WEDNESDAY, 23 Gibraltar taken, 1704
THURSDAY, 24.—Woollen Cloth first exported in England, 1331.
FRIDAY, 25 St. James Duke of Cambridge born, 1797
SATURDAY, 26 —St. Anne—Zodiac Signs invented, 547, A.C

Moon's Ages.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
W.	m.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
1.	3	35	3	41	4	1	4	24	4	46	5	7	5	30
2.	5	51	6	12	6	35	6	58	7	22				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Amicus Certus.*"—*We shall be happy to receive the sketch, &c.*
"*Merus Hibernicus.*"—"*Belvoir*" *is usually pronounced* "*Beaver.*" *The property returns are confidential: large incomes are usually over-stated, as in the case referred to by our correspondent.*
"*An Observer,*" *Tynemouth, is thanked. The telescope: no*
"*E. K. O.*"—*Colley's preparation may be purchased of a vendor of patent medicines.*
"*Don Quixote's*" *aunt shall not be lost sight of. The recommendation is of difficult determination.*
"*Bath Burg.*"—*Probably, Devonshire.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Donaghadee.*—*The distribution of the Art-Union prizes for the year ending March last took place on April 22. The Designs to outline due to the subscribers will be delivered in September; and the print,* "*The Convalescent from Waterloo,*" *it is hoped, at Christmas.*
"*Enquirer,*" *Birmingham, may subscribe by remitting to our office 6s. 6d. one quarter, in advance. All the Numbers are kept in print, and may be had by order.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Sunderland.*—*We have not room this season.*
"*Veritas,*" *Petworth, is thanked; the artist's error has already been explained.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*There are almshouses in various quarters; the choice depends upon the location of the applicant.*
"*An Amateur*" *should address a letter to Mr. Hullah, 445, West Strand. His last public exhibition took place at Exeter Hall a few weeks since.*
"*Amateur,*" *Knaresborough, wishes to ascertain when one of whom is to be heir the Gathering of the Clans to celebrate the centenary of the '45.*
"*A. B.*" *See our present number.*
"*W. X.*"—*See the receipt in No. 106.*
"*B. W.*" *Blockheath, states that he has been refused admission to the reading room of the British Museum, in consequence of the householder who signed his application not being known to Sir Henry Ellis. There must be some mistake here; he should renew his application.*
"*W. P. K.*" *Plymouth.*—*The portraits of the pirates do not accord with our system of illustration.*
"*Reuters,*" *Aldborough.*—*The design of the York Column was almost universally condemned by persons of taste, at the period of its completion, a few years since.*
"*F. J.*" *-The confession did not state the means.*
"*J. F. L.*" *Clunmel.*—*See our present number.*
"*G. C.*" *Somersetshire, should review his application to the Income Tax Commissioners, and appeal in the second case.*
"*R. D.,*" *Castle Carey.*—*The act of parliament and consecration are indispensable.*
"*G. B.,*" *Heywood.*—*The paragraph in question was quoted from another journal; we are not in possession of further details.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The details of the Battle of New Orleans, in the sketch of General Jackson, in our number for last week, are correctly stated.*
"*R. R. G.*" *is thanked, but the extract arrived too late.*
"*The Son of a Subscriber.*"—*Testimonials - Offers and acceptances of money, &c., for procuring public situations are altogether illegal.*
Brompton, "*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The liability depends upon which of the parties ordered the articles. In the second case the notice will suffice.*
"*Curiosity.*" *-The question was answered in our last volume.*
"*E. M. S.*"—*We have not room for the contributions.*
"*J. B. D.*" *Cranwell.*—*We know nothing of the remedy in question.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*" *The article may be purchased at No. 211, Strand.*
"*Amateur,*"—*The Claspers are Newcastle men.*
"*Lucifer.*" *There is an establishment called* "*Le Collége Héraldique de France,*" *whose office is in the Rue des Moulins, No. 10.*
"*J. [illegible]*"
"*W. L.*" *Hereford*—*A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee house, Walbrook.*
We have not room for "*The Old Lawn Hall.*" "*Gallo . . wan;*" "*Song to an Early Home,*" "*Sonnets,*" *by H. F. L.*

"*R. R. G.*"—*For* "*55 reasons to be presented at the opening of the Glasgow Testimonial*" *read* "*119*"—*two f. om Scotland.*

*** Next week we shall conclude our Illustrations of the Great Meeting at Shrewsbury of the Royal Society of Agriculture.

NEW PORTFOLIO.—We have received a specimen of the Perfectness Portfolio, manufactured of the size of our journal, by Mr. Harris, of York street, Covent-Garden: it is provided with moveable strings, which are fastened by safe and simple means: the article is registered.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

QUESTIONS of privilege seem to have at present a very buoyant and cork-like quality of coming to the surface of the stream of public events; no sooner is one pushed out of sight in the Commons than it re-appears in the Lords. The circumstances were precisely the same in both cases; an individual considering himself injured by certain evidence given before a committee, brings an action of libel against the deposing witness, who of course appeals to the body by whose authority he was examined, for protection. In both cases too, the Houses were relieved from the necessity of proceeding to extremities, by the submission of the parties—their apology and consent to withdraw the actions. In the Lords the submission was made on Tuesday evening, the plaintiff in the action and his attorney having been in the custody of the officer of the House for about four and twenty hours, a detention involving a heavy expense in fees. It is difficult to conceive why the parties in these cases began the proceedings at all, if they were not prepared to go on with them; not knowing that the Lords and Commons would alike throw the shield of privilege over their respective witnesses must be the only excuse for embarking in a course only to bring it to so lame and impotent a conclusion. Parliament has obtained an easy triumph; what the issue would have been if it had had to deal with parties more determined is still doubtful.

Lord Brougham made one of his ablest speeches on this subject on Monday evening; it was high time he should do something to redeem himself from the public contempt that is gathering over his name; his last offence against good taste and common decency, is the insult he offered to the Earl of Devon who had good humouredly remonstrated with him for speaking ten times on one question. With a vulgar insolence that disgusted everybody present, he reminded the noble earl of the time when he sat at the table of the House as clerk, and was obliged to listen to him! Wretched as the ebullition of offended vanity was in itself, it is rendered worse by conveying a falsehood; the Earl of Devon we believe had been called to the rank he inherits by right of birth, long before Henry Brougham was made a peer. As a retort it was singularly infelicitous; if it meant to convey an imputation of inferiority of rank on the part of the Earl of Devon, it was a gross blunder. William Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, was born the direct heir of one of the oldest titles in the kingdom, and is, if Gibbon can be relied on, the lineal descendant of the last Emperor of the West; noble by ancestry, and of the same profession as the ex-Chancellor, he is at least his equal; so that the clumsiness of the taunt is as great as the vile taste in which it was made. But Brougham has lately taken to talking like an Hidalgo or a Bourbon, forgetting what all the world remembers, that he is one of the political elevations of yesterday. On Tuesday evening he spoke with great contempt of Lord Campbell as the "Junior Law Lord," and "a new recruit in the ranks of the Peers;" what miserable weakness is all this? Lord Brougham's peerage is exactly fifteen years old, and he takes on himself to remind others of their recent patent, though the ink on his own can scarcely be said to be dry. This is one too, in the presence of men whose titles have descended from the Conquest; and to them the affectation must appear especially contemptible. The anxiety to obtrude his position on every body, is the sure mark of the *parvenu* either of riches or rank; a Clinton, a Berners, or a Howard, would never remind a brother peer of his recent elevation; but the Lord of yesterday does, and plumes himself on his ten or dozen years of precedence. The taunt is but a weak one, after all, that is thus turned by rank. The strong intellect wins honours and station, and enables the man to wear them as matters of course, too entirely a part of himself ever to be alluded to. No one ever heard Lord Lyndhurst commit himself by such puerilities as those by which Brougham has on several occasions lowered his character; but Lyndhurst is a man of talent and sound strong sense too; in Brougham, the deficiency of the ballast of common sense is often painfully visible, but never has been more so than in the instances alluded to.

THE discussion on the interpretation, put by the Government on our treaties with Spain, by which they have refused to admit on equal terms with the "most favoured nations," the slave grown sugars of the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, terminated as might be expected, in the vindication of the Ministry. The claim was made by the Spanish Ambassador, because we have lately drawn a distinction by differential duties between the produce of Slave-holding and Slave-trading States, and that of countries where labour is free. Had Spain been remarkable for strict observances of her part of the obligations of these treaties, she would have come forward on this occasion with much more weight of influence on her power in Europe than has been broken our treaties oftener—the Slave Trade treaties for instance—or does more to exclude our produce from her markets, we do not so much regret the refusal her demand has met with. Her commercial system is so absurd as almost to put her out of the pale of civilised people; imagine a great nation, by exorbitant duties, practically prohibiting all legal traffic, and driving its trade into the hands of smugglers and contrabandists, and that trade, so systematically carried on, that the Custom-house officials paid by the State to suppress it, gain another and a better payment by winking at it! It is the interest of a large class of men that this system should continue; but no class can be called the nation, and it is the nation that suffers. And to sacrifice the common weal to the selfish interests of a few, has always been the policy of Spain; for this she excluded every nation from trading with her American colonies; for this she fetters the Commerce of other countries now with heavy imposts; and as the general result of her miserable and imbecile system of exclusiveness and repression, we see her stripped of her finest Colonies, her Commerce gone, her Aristocracy decayed, her people sunk in ignorance, her manufactures extinct, or in the hands of foreigners, her vast navies that once threatened the world, reduced to a few rotten brigs, and her Government, such as it is, constantly struggling with a bankrupt treasury, without being able to replenish it by credit, or restore it by a policy that would even now render credit almost unnecessary, for the land is one of great resources badly applied.

Actuated by such a policy, it is not surprising to hear Mr. Gladstone prove that no sing e treaty made with Spain has ever been observed; at the same time, as Spain in the present case, asked to be allowed to act under these treaties, we are sorry a warrant for refusing her request has been strained out of them. We fear the modern distinction we have made between articles of Commerce produced in one manner, and the same article produced in another, resting a commercial discrimination upon a moral and social ground, and not, as heretofore, on political connections, or differences of quality and value in the article itself, will not prove a sound one. If we are not to consume articles into which slave labour enters—if that principle is rigorously acted on—Manchester will sink again into a village, and the Docks of Liverpool will be empty—for our mills cannot work without the slave-grown cotton of America. We must cease to purchase many other articles now become absolute essentials, and must in fact, drop all intercourse with every nation not yet arrived at that epoch of enlightenment and civilization which we had to attain before slavery could be abolished even among ourselves. We shall then exclude ourselves from dealing with about half the world, with what result need not be anticipated. As a State we did not discover that it was immoral to purchase slave sugar till very recently; we still think it very proper to buy, make, wear, and sell, slave cotton; and while we quietly swallow this camel of commercial immorality, we cannot strain at the gnat of slave-grown sugar, without being suspected by other countries of hypocrisy.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear in an official quarter, that, according to the present state of public business, it is likely that Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday, the 7th of August.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, about a quarter-past six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians afterwards walked in the grounds, and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, went to inspect the farms. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon.

VISIT OF THREE QUEENS TO HAMPTON COURT.—On Sunday, the palace and grounds at Hampton Court were honoured with the novelty of the presence of three Queens at one time, viz.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.—We understand that the Queen Dowager, in the early part of the ensuing month, will leave Bushy Park, for Scotland, on a tour through the Highlands, and will, during her progress there, honour several noble families with visits. Her Majesty will be accompanied by her illustrious sister, her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUNMORE.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dunmore, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Streatham, the noble earl's temporary residence, and whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, he having been in a declining state for some time past. The widowed Countess is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber. The deceased Earl was deservedly beloved in the family circle, and by a host of attached friends beyond it. He was a warm, though not conspicuous, supporter of the present Government.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Monday last, Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, the only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was married, by special license, at Benheim Palace, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, a son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Churchill, of Compton. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The bride was given away by the Duke of Marlborough, and was attended by the Hon. Misses Elizabeth, Jane, and Gertrude Duncombe, the Hon. Miss Spencer, Miss Jane Stewart, and Miss Dashwood, as bridesmaids.—On Thursday, the marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, and Lady Elizabeth Joanne De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Canterbury, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—Among the aristocratic alliances about to take place we have to mention that of the Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, with the Hon. Con. Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Balcarres.—The Hon. Miss Miller, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Sondes, is about to bestow her hand on Mr. Edward Fellowes, of Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdonshire. The ceremony is fixed to take place in London on Tuesday next.

LORD AND LADY LYNDHURST AT HOME.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst entertained at dinner her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lady Caroline Murray, the Hon. Captain Liddell, the Countess of Westmoreland, Marquis of Salisbury, Hon. Cecil Forester, Earl and Countess of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, the Marquis of Hertford, the Count St. Aulaire, French Ambassador, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Marcus Hill, Earl of Granby, the Hon. Miss Copley, the Count Ravoigi, the Marchioness of Alesbury, and Lady Southampton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly arrived in town on Wednesday evening from Cambridge, and shortly afterwards had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, at the Right Honourable gentleman's residence, Whitehall Gardens. On Thursday morning the hon. and learned gentleman was sworn into the important office of her Majesty's Solicitor General before the Lord Chancellor, in his Lordship's private room at the House of Lords.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASE OF THE CHEST.—MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Miss Catherine Lee, of Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, has forwarded the sum of two hundred guineas in aid of the building fund of the new hospital now in the course of erection at Brompton.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER. At twelve o'clock on Thursday the Court of Common Council assembled. The members being very numerous; the strangers' galleries were also crowded, and the whole seemed a scene of great excitement, from the anticipated presence of Sir H. Pottinger. After one of the Sir Knights who were on the table of the Court had been directed to be forwarded to Sir R Sale, and the other to the family of the late Sir W. Nott, Sir H. Pottinger entered the Court, and having taken his seat on the left hand of the Lord Mayor, was, after a highly eulogistic address by the Chamberlain, presented with the Freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a box of heart of oak. The gallant General expressed his acknowledgments in a speech of some length, and retired from the Court amidst loud plaudits, reiterated by the crowd outside, as he proceeded to his carriage.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, in their last report, recommend the establishment of a good medical garden in immediate connection with and as part of the present Royal Botanical Garden at Kew; to be available, under proper regulations, for the use of the medical students of the metropolis, for the inspection of plants *in situ*, for the supply of specimens to the various lecture rooms established in London, and for the occasional use personally of the professors of medical botany acting in connection with the several metropolitan colleges and hospitals

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—On Tuesday morning a very singular discovery was made by some men employed in excavating for the purpose of forming a foundation for houses intended to be erected in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge. At a depth of between ten and twelve feet, a small iron vessel shaped somewhat like an urn was found, which, upon being forced open, was found to contain a large quantity of gold and silver coins of the reign of Constantine the Great, and his predecessors, to the date, 53. These were, however, so much defaced, that no other inscription could be traced, besides which were found, some four or five feet deeper, large quantities of bones, the many parts of which were in a remarkable state of preservation.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE DISTILLERY.—On Wednesday afternoon a seizure was made by the Excise officers of a large distillery in Hertford-place, Globe-road, Mile-end, and the premises connected with the concern were at the same time captured. The police and an excise officer obtained admission by the premises in front, which during the night were in full operation. They immediately captured four men, who gave the names of John Jones, John Watson, Thomas Welsh, and Edward Dicken, who made a show of resistance, but on the production of the Queen's warrant

POSTSCRIPT.

AFFECTING SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN—DEATH OF SOME OF THE CREW.

The ship *Chance*, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, has arrived in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the *Java*, Mr. H. W. Hakenbury, master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 29th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. Captain Roxby having, on the morning of the 3rd of June, surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them, several persons were noticed on them; evidently in an exhausted state. The captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about, exhausted and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen, and three apprentice boys, were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only twelve minutes elapsed ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the mean while a sharp breeze had sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept beating about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance. It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain Roxby laid his ship sealine about the island, as it was impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short.

The poor fellows who had been on board the Indiaman contrived to get on the rocks when the vessel struck, and starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck were a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of rice. Immediately under the lee a burning sun pouring upon them, and not having a drop of water to quench their thirst, the heat was intense, and which they could only allay by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remain the whole day. At night time the spirit was distributed amongst them. The single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks, in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in getting a few wild fowls and eggs; they were almost driven to madness. At dusk, a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly had out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens, with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over.

On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colours hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and, to order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven feet in height, mounted the cask of oil in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to dabble along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship, but she passed onwards, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily lost sight of. That they have perished there can be no doubt. They had not the slightest provision with them—no compass and no oars, the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were fearful; and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat, the skin on their face, hands, &c., actually peeling off. On the morning of the fifth day the *Chance* hove in sight, and, as before notified, saved seven. Eleven, amongst whom was the doctor, were left on the island.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, have left England to return to Belgium.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A most important decision has just been come to by the Crown, on the subject of the Royal property in the vicinity of this town, principally interested by means of a contemplated direct line of railway from Windsor to London. A Memorial to the Woods and Forests, agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town-hall, a few days since, prayed that the Commissioners would endeavour to obtain her Majesty's consent to a railway passing over the Crown property in the immediate vicinity of Windsor. An answer from the Woods and Forests was received yesterday, and of the most unfavourable nature. The Commissioners, after observing that they had duly considered the Memorial which had been submitted to them on the 24th of a direct railroad from Windsor to London, stated, that as they considered it would be highly injurious to the property under their management for a railway to pass over it in the way contemplated by the memorialists, they could not recommend her Majesty to give her sanction to such a project; and that they therefore declined to receive any deputation on the subject of the proposed undertaking. It may be mentioned that, from the situation of the property belonging to the Crown, both in and around Windsor, it would be impossible, without traversing it to a considerable extent, for any railway to get within at least a mile of the town, except by proceeding around by Slough, and crossing the Thames about a mile above Windsor Bridge. In November, 1843, a very excellent plan for draining the town, which, in this respect, is in a wretched state, was submitted to the inhabitants by the Earl of Lincoln, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and, although it was there stated that the adoption of this plan would very materially add to the revenue of the Royal residents at the time, the project was scouted by the inhabitants, and the borough still continues to be one of the worst drained towns in the kingdom.

CONSECRATION OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.—The new church, dedicated to St. James, lately erected at Notting-hill, was, on Thursday, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, and many of the clergy of the diocese.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE. Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest yesterday, at the MASON'S ARMS, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, on the body of Mr. William E. Ha Delessor, aged thirteen, late of No. 1, Devonshire-street, from the evidence of deceased's brothers, it appeared that he complained of a pain in his head last Monday, and that between seven and eight o'clock he became insensible and speechless. Mr Brixey, surgeon, was instantly sent for, who found him in the last stage of collapse, from which he never rallied. During the proceedings a youth of twelve years of age rushed into the room, exclaiming, "Martha, Martha has fallen from the window!" The jury simultaneously rose, and the medical witness, accompanied by the three young Delessors, rushed to the latter's house, where a most awful spectacle presented itself. In the back area, lay the mangled body of Miss Delessor, who is only fifteen years of age. Mr. Wakley instantly adjourned the inquest, and hastening to the melancholy scene afforded every assistance, but the young lady was quite dead. It appeared that she fell from a two pair window—a distance of forty feet—and that her head struck with great violence against the flagging in heath. The family have only just returned from Italy, and took their present residence for three months, while they claimed some property of their deceased father.

THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG. RESULT OF THE INQUEST.—The Jury on Tuesday gave the following verdict:—"We find that Colonel Forde came by his death in consequence of a gun shot wound inflicted on him by a party of police, who attended the fair of Ballinhassig on Monday, the 30th of June last, and that such party was fired on by the above named day, under the order of Sub Inspector Kelly, who commanded said party, and that in the circumstances he was placed he was justified in giving such order, and that therefore the deceased Cornelius Forde is entitled to a verdict of Justifiable Homicide." This decision, however, was not the unanimous finding of the Jury. They divided three times. The third division, as to a justification for the firing from the hill, was carried by a majority of 12. The final question was then put, and carried thus—for a verdict of justifiable homicide generally, and in each case, 14; for wilful murder, 9.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE LATE ATROCITY IN ALGERIA.—The *Heraldo*, of Madrid, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Algeria, from which it appears that the occurrence was of a still more horrible character than was at first supposed. This correspondent says:—"It is impossible to describe the violence of the fire—the flames rose to the height of 60 yards, and thick volumes of smoke rolled into the cavern. The fire was kept up during the whole night and until day break, by which time no noise was heard within. At half past four I went towards the cavern, with two officers of Engineers, an officer of Artillery, and a detachment of from 30 to 40 men. At the entrance we found several animals dead, and already in a state of decomposition. We reached the entrance of the cavern over a layer of ashes a foot in depth, and from thence we penetrated about 30 yards into the interior. Nothing can give an idea of the dreadful spectacle which then presented itself. All the bodies were naked, and in a position which indicated that they must have suffered the most horrible convulsions. But the most horrible sight of all was to see children at the breast who had died from the most horrid suffocation, and their bodies lying about amongst those of sheep and other animals. In spite of all the exertions of the officers, the soldiers could not be prevented from searching the bodies to possess themselves of all the jewels they could find. The number of bodies amounted to from 800 to 1000. The colonel would not believe our report, and sent other soldiers to reckon the bodies. Six hundred were taken from the cavern, without counting those which were heaped one upon the other, nor the children at the breast—nearly all hidden in the [illegible] clothes. The colonel was horrified himself at the result—*he dreaded one fix the attitude of the newspapers*, which would not fail to criticise so deplorable an act. It is certain that, from what has taken place, the whole country will submit."

THE RIVER PLATE. Late advices inform us that the English and French offer of a joint mediation had been accepted by the Monte-Videan authorities

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IRELAND.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ARMAGH.

The 19th of July has not passed over without some fighting; at least in one locality—namely, Armagh, where on Saturday evening last a fierce encounter took place, and one or more deaths have ensued, besides several casualties.

According to the *Dublin Warder*, a portion of the Orangemen belonging to the Armagh district, who had been with the Loughgall district, returned to Armagh at about five o'clock in the evening, and when passing out of Thomas street into Dobbin-street, they were furiously attacked with stones by what is called the Irish-street mob. The stones were thrown from the foot of Ogoie street. The Orange party received considerable damage. After the attack ceased, they became somewhat disorderly. Stones and fire-arms were used by both parties. Some of the police were obliged to take refuge in the adjoining houses, and were badly wounded. The conflict was, and continued to be, awful, until it was ultimately quelled by a large military force under the command of Major Campbell. A man named Boyle died from a gunshot wound shortly after his admission to the County Infirmary. A man called Hagen, a Presbyterian, who had not to engage, received a gunshot wound in the breast. In the Infirmary, badly wounded, are the following persons:—William Carson and his wife; Thomas Corr, guardian; Arthur Hagen, shoulder; Jane Mullen, gunshot wound in the abdomen; Eliza Henderson, gun shot wound in the foot. Four of the above are Protestants.

The Orange party, says the same paper, throughout the day deported themselves in the most orderly manner, and gave no offence to any one.

In Lisburn, though the Orangemen made a most imposing demonstration, all passed peaceably.

In Dublin, as is of occurrence, the *Dublin Mail* of Monday says:—"Orange spirit is revived in all its power, integrity, and might. It has arisen from a sleep of years with renovated strength and vigour, like a giant refreshed with wine; and the exhibition of Saturday proves that ere long it will present an armed and a banded confederacy, united for mutual defence and the protection of Protestantism, resting upon a broader basis, and extending into more ramifications than it could boast of at any period since its original establishment.

A letter from Armagh, dated Monday evening, contains the following:—"The inquest on the body of John Boyle commenced this day at twelve o'clock, before Mr. Magee, the Coroner. The Earl of Gosford, and several other magistrates of the county were in attendance. The first witness was David Cassidy, but from the number of witnesses at the tables, the inquiry will be a protracted one. It is stated that another of the parsons wounded died this morning."

THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG.

After a somewhat tedious investigation of seven days' duration, the case for the prosecution closed on Thursday evening. The proceedings on that day possess no novelty. The same story was told over and over again, with the usual amount of deviations in the cross examination, and little variety between the last witness and the first; every one seemingly confined to the facts of the death of several persons, that is, that those persons were killed by gun shot wounds, &c.

On Saturday the case on the part of the police implicated in this disastrous affray commenced

Mr. Scannell addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He said it was quite unlike that the police were at the fair for a lawful purpose. After a few observations, the learned counsel adverted at length to the nature of the evidence he had to produce, and concluded by calling his witnesses.

Mr. Walsh: Whom do you call?—Mr. Scannell: Sub-constable Hickson.

Mr. Walsh: Is this one of the parties accused here of wilful murder?—Mr. Scannell: It is one of the police force who was present on the evening in question.

Mr. Walsh. Oh, we protest against such a course as that.

After the matter had been argued at some length,

The Coroner said, he would take the course as opted at Rathcormac, which was never called in question he would admit the evidence

Mr Walsh Then I shall look upon the rest of this investigation as nothing short of a mockery. I would retire altogether, only my duty compels me to remain here.

Several witnesses were examined throughout the day, but their testimony was unimportant, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

The investigation was resumed on Monday, but the evidence given throughout the day was unimportant.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met on Monday in their usual weekly convention. Mr. Loughnan, town councillor, was presented to the chair. Mr. Raw read letters from Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Fenton Steele, the former returning thanks for the address of sympathy presented to him on the occasion of Mr. Roebuck's attack, and the latter (Mr. Steele) giving an account of the proceedings of Parliament at Lisburn, which passed off within it the slightest disturbance. Mr. O'Connell moved that both these letters should be inserted on the minutes; but, with respect to the reference on the 12th of July, he was sorry to say that there was a very different and a very distressing account from another quarter, namely, Armagh, where he grieved to learn that blood had been shed. He was compelled to say, and he did so with the most unfeigned sorrow, that Orangemen were in the wrong (as he was informed), and had commenced the attack. The Orangemen, it is true, were walking through a part of the town exclusively inhabited by Catholics; but that made no excuse for them. From Repealers they should have neither support nor sympathy. (Hear, hear.) It was right to say that he had received a letter which charged the Orangemen with greatly exciting the Catholics by calling out to them "to hell with the Pope," &c., and it actually firing at the people in the first instance. Between these conflicting accounts, he did not pretend to decide; he would leave the facts to be investigated by due course of law. He regretted to say that from Cavan there was an account of the death of a young man, the son of a widow, who had been shot by the police at a place called Stradone. After the paying in of some money and the transaction of some business of little interest, Mr. O'Connell again rose, and devoted himself to an elaborate condemnation of the Irish Colleges Bill, and thence proceeded to repeat all his usual arguments for Repeal. With respect to the Colleges Bill, he intended defied Ministers to carry it into execution, and concluded by moving a series of resolutions, in the nature of a protest against it.—The week's rent was about £[illegible].

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. J. Payne at the Vestry hall, Horsleydown, on the body of George Frederick Duncombe, aged thirty six, a silk designer, who committed suicide by jumping off London-bridge on Thursday night week. The deceased resided at Westham, Essex, and was employed at Westham Abbey as a designer of silk. He was of rather a nervous temperament, but generally of a cheerful disposition On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, he left his work and returned home, and during the evening he felt much annoyed in consequence of a band of music playing before his residence, which had been sent from the Abbey in celebration of a wedding that had taken place that day in the village. He did not go to his work the following morning, feeling that the band had been sent to his house to insult him. He however, went to his employers, to obtain, if possible, work at home, but was told that it could not be allowed On that evening he left home about half-past six, saying that he was going to see his principal employer, Mr. Baker, but did not return. About a quarter before eight o'clock, he left London-bridge. An effort was made to save him, but it was ineffectual, owing to the tide running down so strongly. The body was not recovered until Monday afternoon, off Battle bridge stairs. The aunt of deceased said that, twenty-five years since, her nephew was bitten by a mad dog, and from that time his conduct had been very strange. Verdict—"Found drowned."

ATTEMPTED MURDERS AT OLD BRENTFORD.—On Thursday week, a man named John Eldridge, living in Old Brentford, brought house with him to tea a man named John Leary, a tailor, who lives at Mr. Talbot's-court, Gracechurch street, City, and whom he had accidentally met at the Feathers public-house, Old Brentford. Both had been drinking, and while Mrs. Charlesbridge, who kept the house, was preparing the tea, Leary suddenly rose from his seat, and pulling from his pocket a pair of large scissors, he instantly plunged it into the side of Eldridge, inflicting a wound two inches long, from which the blood flowed profusely. Eldridge feeling himself wounded knocked the scissors out of his assailant's hand, when a fearful struggle took place between them before Eldridge could prevent Leary repeating his weapon. Assistance at that moment arrived, and Leary was taken to the station-house. and Eldridge to a surgeon to have his wound dressed. The second case took place between eight and nine the same evening at a lodging house kept by a woman named Maria Pearce, in Bailey's row, Old Brentford. A man named Thomas Kent went to the house after his wife, who had left home, and who he suspected was harboured there. Mrs Pearce answered that Mrs. Kent was there, but refused to let the husband see her, and struck him twice in the face with her fist to prevent him coming into her house, when Kent said he would stay there as long as his wife did. He then turned round, and in a fit of passion, owing to some persons outside, when Mrs. Pearce came suddenly behind him with a poker, and raising it with both hands, struck him a most violent blow over the back of the head. It was instantly noticed by those about, that he had a few paces, and fell over a low wall perfectly senseless, and covered with blood. He was immediately carried to the station house, Mrs. Pearce in charge. Mrs Pearce answered that Mrs. Kent was there, but refused to called in by the police, who pronounced the man to be in the most dangerous state, and ordered his immediate removal to the Union Workhouse, where he now remains without the slightest hope of surviving. Last week Mrs. Pearce was examined before the Brentford magistrates on Monday, and was committed to Newgate for trial. Maria Pearce was also brought before the magistrates, charged with striking Thomas Kent on the head with a poker; but as the prosecutor was not present in great danger and unable to appear against her, she was discharged.

APPOINTMENT OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN. Major General Ready, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, died on Thursday week. He had long been troubled with an incurable complaint, and was at death's door, when, it is said, his dissolution was accelerated by a mistake in the administration of his medicine one preparation, in a moment of haste, having been given instead of another. The deceased was appointed to the office in which he died in 1833 or 1834. A Coroner's jury having inquired into the cause of Major General Ready's death, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUDDEN DEATH AT GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday a Coroner's inquest was held at Gravesend, by Mr. Carttar, touching the death of Mr. R. Hughes, who for many years carried on the business of copperplate maker in the parish of St. Bride, London. It appears that he proceeded to Gravesend on Sunday last, on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law, with whom he dined; after which he went to Rochester by the railway, and returned in the evening to Gravesend, promising his children that he would breakfast with them on the following morning; but as he did not arrive at the time appointed, they sent to inquire after him; when, upon the servant knocking at his bedroom door, and receiving no answer, she entered the room and found him in a state of insensibility A surgeon was immediately sent for, who declared him to be seized by apoplexy, of which he in a few hours expired. The medical man, Mr. Jones, of Gravesend, testified to that effect before the jury, who returned a verdict, "Died from natural causes." What adds considerably to the melancholy circumstance is, that on Sunday morning, a few minutes only after he left his home, his wife discovered that he had left behind him the card on which was written the address of his son-in-law at Gravesend, and fearful that he might forget the place of residence of his children, as they had only temporary lodgings at Gravesend, she determined to follow him in a cab to the steam packet wharf with it; when, on reaching Fenchurch-street, she was unfortunately thrown down by a large dog, which was running at full speed, and was thereby dreadfully lacerated on the head and face, and had her collar-bone broken.

NEW PANORAMA OF ATHENS.

Mr. Burford has just contributed to the sights of the season, a new panorama picture of Athens,

> "The eye of Greece,
> Mother of arts and eloquences;"

which may now be seen as accurately in Leicester-square as from the Hill of Museus itself, the point whence the Panorama has been painted, by Mr. Burford assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken on the spot, within the present year, by Mr. George Knowles. In the immediate foreground is the Monumental Philopappus, from whence are obtained the finest views of the Acropolis, ancient Athens, the open plain (nearly ten miles in diameter) in which it stands and the great ranges of mountains by which it is bounded. The eye first rests upon the splendid remains of the Acropolis, presenting in melancholy grandeur upon the crest of the Acropolis, sharp and distinct against the deep blue sky; and around it are grouped the beautiful Temples of Victory and Erechtium, the stupendous Propylæa, the Theatres of Bacchus and Herodes Atticus; behind much the mountains of Pentelicus and Anchesmus rear their magnificent heads. To the right of the Acropolis, too, is seen a portion of the new city, the metropolis of Greece; and the noble palace erected for King Otho. In this direction, the Arch of Hadrian, the Temple of Jupiter, and the Stadium of Herodes Atticus, mark, according to Thucydides, the most ancient part of the lower city; that which, in the days of Pisistratus, was the most embellished quarter. Here, too, may be distinctly traced the vale of the Ilissus; and to the whole, the long ridge of Hymettus, famous alike in ancient and modern days for its honey, forms a "noble background."

In the southern distance is the Ægean Sea, its deep blue expanse studded with islands, foremost in which lies Ægina, the cradle of ancient Grecian art. Westward is the port of Piræus, and the celebrated islands of Salamis and Cerigo, [illegible] long range of mountains, each consecrated in classic story. On the north is the Pnyx Hill, the great Athenian Council-hall, where the masterspirits held forth at Pericles; near it the elegant Temple of Theseus, the most perfect model of ecclesiastical antiquity in existence, and, in its entireness, reflecting the monotony of ruin; then, the Areopagus, where St. Paul preached; and beyond, a long grove, near which were the Academy and the Lyceum, sacred to Plato and Aristotle; the Gardens of Epicurus, and several other spots on the river Cephissus, the scenes of those celebrated schools of philosophy which have transmitted their influence to every succeeding age. Mount Parnes, and the precipice above Phyles, and the snowy range of the Cithæron, close the view. The entire scene is admirably adapted for panoramic representation; and in it, topographical correctness and picturesque are beautifully combined by the artists it is excellently painted throughout, and is, altogether, one of the most intellectual pictures that Mr. Burford has yet presented to the public. It was curious to witness the pleasures with which several visitors identified celebrated localities of antiquity, though the readiness of a greater number was directed towards the modern town; yet, such are the present facilities of travel, that "fourteen days wi l take the classical student (or any other?) from the Tower of London to the Acropolis of Athens."

We are glad to find that the Chinese Pagoda, in Kew gardens, which was rapidly decaying, is now undergoing repair; the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having determined on completing it, from the authority of Mr. Burford's Panorama, in Leicester-square.

THE SHREWSBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Old voices of the Land
Are speaking proudly here,
And Agriculture's hand leads forth
The triumphs of the Year.
The strength of Earth's broad Soil
Comes brawnily to sight,
And shows in many a chaughing form
The Symbol of her Might!

Bring forth the tillage-arms that fight
Her battles in the Sun,
That stir the earth heart of our isle
With many a harvest won!
That dig—hast plough that reap—
That work with steel and grain,
And give its pillow to the field,
Its fatness to the plain.

Come with the garner pride,
Come with the Fruit of Health,
Come with the Riches of the land,
That make the Farmer's wealth!
Come with the arts that crown
Strong Labour on its track;
And bring, on wings of young Renown,
Our olden glory back!

Come with the fatted beeves,
The rock-and-mossy kine;
Come with the ox, the steer, the sheep,
Robed in their raiment fine.
Clothed in the glory of nature's garb,
Beauty and strength grow one
Warmed within by the stontening food,
And wardroed by the sun.

Ay, let the proud
Grow'd in their grand parade;
May the pride of that beast-pageantry
Grow—not wear itself out!
Fruit shall have brought yon wine,
Corn shall have ground you bread,
But think ye these Men have done,
Stean fatten'd creatures fed.

Gone on your glorious sea
With English hearts of pride,
Parted their sails and bent their oars
And stood by the tempest's side.
Dared the battle and breeze
With the stalwart arm and strong,
With the roast beef rot through all their blood,
And its revel in all their song.

"strengthened your Soldier's frame,
In the wars and long you free,
And swell'd his veins with a lusty pride,
In the arms of Victory!
British eminence—
British sinew and blood.
Were native-born on his island throne,
But grew from his island food!

And come with the blackening steed
That hath toil'd at your trenchant plough,
Feasted at stable, or fed on the mead,
Bring racer of fiery brow.
The sinuous coat, and the lightning limb—
Creatures of sportsman's pride,
And lordly chargers that snort of war
When British troopers ride!

Still be this splendid truth
In the land's bosom graved—
O'er the good wealth of Peace, Tyrant's foot,
Ay the ruth is the Freeman saved!
Mo[illegible]orbs, and arms, and trade,
Mo[illegible] flourish above the soil,
Skilfully fashioned and finely made—
But the Soil wealth comes from God!

Bring it then proudly forth!
Let the earth hears come!
And they who have reared the richest crops
In the bright land of their home!
And they who have large stock flocks,
That have grown to a giant size,
[illegible] their strength to a glorious show
At [illegible] for [illegible] prize.

SHREWSBURY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHREWSBURY, Wednesday Evening.

The Great Annual Country Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which the Council decided on holding this year in Shrewsbury, commenced on Tuesday last.

The inhabitants had calculated on a great influx of visitors to their ancient town, and great were the preparations of lodging-house keepers; but, I regret to say those expectations have been sadly disappointed, and fruitless were those preparations to, at least, a very considerable extent. Down to Monday evening, the streets presented their ordinary quiet aspect, hardly one strange face betokening the arrival of the looked-for visitors. Additional coaches had been put upon the road at Wolverhampton and Whitmore, but many of them came in with far from a good load. A more striking proof of the utility of railroad conveyance could not be desired than was afforded on this occasion; for, independently of the expedition and comfort of such a mode of travelling, it possesses the additional advantage of regulated fares; whereas, some of the coach proprietors here seized the occasion to charge more than double the usual rates for passengers; and if gentlemen who had got so far as Wolverhampton, or Birmingham, of Whitmore, "by rail," demurred to such charges, they were "*railed* at in good set terms."

THE SHOW YARD.

On Tuesday morning, the Show Yard for Implements was thrown open to visiters; and the assortment of every description of agricultural implement and machine which modern skill and ingenuity have brought to such perfection was equal to that at any previous meeting of the Society. To attempt giving you a list and description of these would be to bespeak the entire space of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; but the Society have rendered this unnecessary, for they have published a complete catalogue of the whole, which such of your agricultural and scientific readers as were not here at the Show can readily obtain at the Society's rooms in Hanover-square. The ground selected for the Show Yard for Stock and Implements combines great natural scenic beauty with convenience, being on the new race-course, which is but ten minutes' walk from the centre of the town. Over twelve acres were occupied by the inclosed yard, which presented the appearance of a compact little town, with one dazzling roof of white canvas. The Implement Yard consisted of eighteen sheds, each 250 feet long, and the Cattle Yard of twenty sheds of the same length. The yard for the trial of Implements afforded a very interesting sight, the different steam apparatus for agricultural purposes being here set to work. The show of cattle was also both large and varied, some of the best specimens of the respective classes of fat stock being exhibited.

The Council Dinner took place this day in the Music Hall, a very beautiful modern construction. His Grace the Duke of Richmond presided, supported by a numerous and distinguished company. To-morrow (Thursday) will be the Pavilion Dinner, where accommodation has been provided for 1200 persons. There will be a ball in the evening, in the Music Hall, under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond, and a large number of the local nobility and gentry.

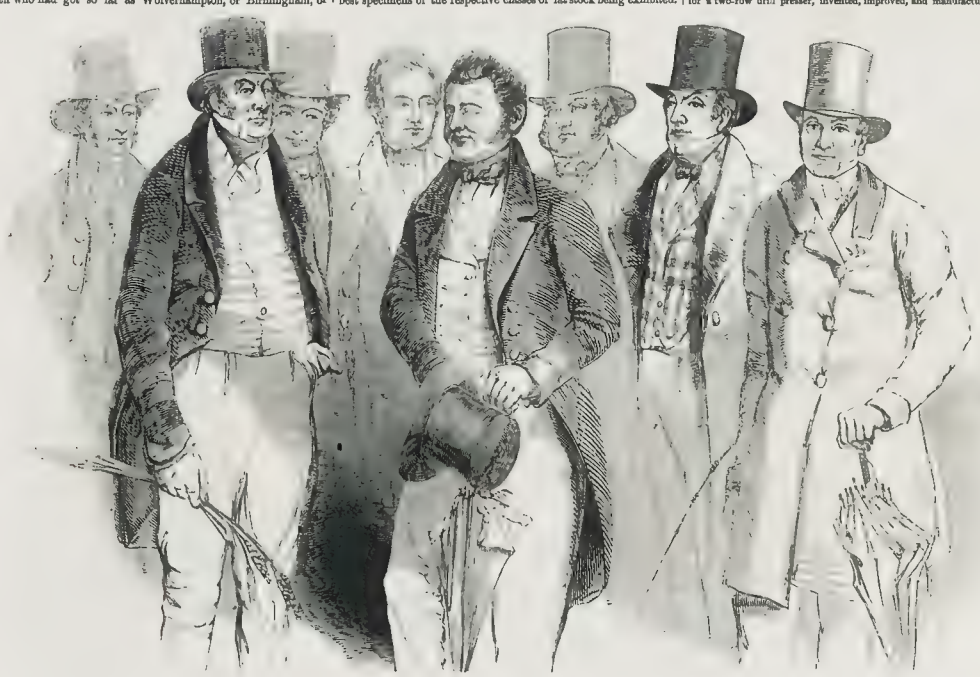
The weather to-day has been extremely fine, and the number of visitors considerably increased.

On Friday, the proceedings terminate with a general meeting of the Council and Members, at the Town Hall.

The Theatre has been open every night during the week, under the management of Mr. Bennett; the attendance was good—for the provinces.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

On Monday, the following prizes were awarded to the several exhibitors of these implements, &c. A prize of £10 was awarded to Earl Ducie, for a wrought-iron cultivator or scarifier with five tines, covering a space of 40 inches; invented by John Morton, of Whitfield Example Farm, improved and manufactured by Richard Clyburn, of Uley, near Dursley. A prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Cornes, for a chaff cutting machine, with three knives, to be worked by two men or machinery, improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, for a set of strong iron harrows, for three horses; invented by Samuel Taylor, of Cottonend, Bedford, and manufactured by the exhibitors. £10 to Mr. Hornsby, for a two-row drill presser, invented, improved, and manufactured by the



MR. RANSOME. EARL SPENCER. MR. GRANTHAM. PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ. JONAS WEBB, ESQ. HENRY HANDLEY, ESQ EARL TALBOT. GEORGE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.

THE CATTLE SHEDS ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved churn, invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. James, for a machine for weighing live cattle and farm produce generally; invented by M. George, of Paris, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved portable steaming apparatus for roots, &c.; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Locock, for a patent one-way plough, with Ransome's patent trussed iron beams; invented by the exhibitor, and improved by him, in the details of form of mould-boards and head draught, and manufactured by J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich. £5 to Mr. Bruce, for a skim plough; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Read, for a subsoil pulverizer, with iron beam and handles; invented by the exhibitor; improved by Benjamin Stratton, of Bristol, and manufactured by Richard Stratton, of Bristol. £10 to Mr. Croskill, for a patent clod crusher roller; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £15 to Mr. Newberry, for a five-rowed dibbling machine, invented and improved by Saunder and Newberry, of Hook Norton, and manufactured by the exhibitor. This implement, which gained a £10 prize at Liverpool when in an imperfect state, consists of five cast-iron dibbling wheels, as described last year; improvements since then have been effected by a more perfect mode of feeding the dibbles by metal feed-rollers, and the introduction of a metal slide instead of a brush. £10 to Mr. Deane, for a machine for crushing linseed, rape, and other seeds of an oily nature; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Hill, for a wrought iron sheep-fold; invented by Mr. W. A. Mann, of Throwley-house, Feversham, and manufactured by the exhibitor.

A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Dodson for an iron horse hoe, invented and manufactured by Benjamin Dawson, of Caistor. One of the peculiar merits of this implement is the facility with which it is capable of being adjusted to rows of any width, and to any proper depth.

A silver medal was also awarded to Mr. Bentall for a patent seed depositor, invented and manufactured by the exhibitor. It is thus described:—"The machine was invented at the suggestions of agriculturists who have for many years practised dibbling. It is put into the hands of the children to use, instead of dropping the corn out of their hands in the usual way. The evil experienced under the present system is, the irregularity of the dropping, thereby wasting seed and injuring the crop, by the profusion of seed put into the holes. This machine will tend to give increased employment to the labourers and children, and save (at least) a bushel of corn on every acre dibbled under the present system. The weight of the machine will not exceed 14lb."

A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Hill for the general character of his exhibition of implements.

Mr. Richmond received a silver medal for an improved machine for washing vegetables, constructed with a rack and pinion, so that the cylinder containing the vegetables may be raised out of the water and emptied into a trough or barrow with the greatest ease.

Mr. E. Thomas received a silver medal for a scarifier or cultivator, described as follows:—"Made of wrought iron, with seven mortices, in which the teeth are fastened with keys. It has four wheels. The two front wheels are 15 inches diameter, with a T axle going through a bush in the frame; the back wheels are 30 inches diameter, with a crank axle. Attached to this axle there is a segment, which carries a chain; the other end of this chain is fastened to another segment on the end of a lever. To this lever another chain is attached, which runs under a pulley on the frame, and is connected to the T axle at the top. The lever serves to lift up or let down the frame, so as to set the teeth at any required depth; this is indicated by figures on the guide bar of the lever."

The following prizes were awarded for miscellaneous articles:—

£10 to Mr. Frere, for a Norwegian harrow; £10 to Mr Virgo, for a seed planter; £3 to Mrs. Cartmell, for a weighing machine; £3 to Earl Ducie, for a corn crusher; £2 to Mr. Harkes, for a horse-hoe; £5 to Mr. Croskill, for an improved horse cart; £5 to Mr. Read, for a fire engine; £3 to Mr. Hornsby, for an oil-cake breaker; £10 to Mr. Samlay, for a winnowing machine; £5 to Mr. Phillips, for a turnip cutter; £5 to Mr. Spencer, for a chaff cutter; £3 to Wedlake and Thomson, for a hay-making machine; £5

(Continued on page 44.)

MR ELLIOT. W. BLACKER, ESQ. EARL OF HARDWICK. GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XIII.

Ye are soon past away,
Ye vernal gales that lightly fann'd our brow!
It seems but yesterday
We said, They come; and ye are absent now!

Oh! ye were beautiful
At morn's soft twilight, and at day's glad noon,
And at eve's holy hal—
But surely, sure, ye are past too soon!

It was not thus of old,
At that sweet era when ye used to play
'Midst boyish locks of gold -
Ye were not then so swift to flee away!

No! when ye bade farewell,
So long the season had remain'd the same,
Our memories scarce could tell
The things that happen'd to us ere it came.

Now childhood's vision fails;
Yet there are feelings we would keep as men;—
Oh, ye pure vernal gales,
Linger among us as ye linger'd then!

"Nay, hush! our wings pursue
An unchang'd course since first they track'd the air;
We hasten not; 'tis you,
O sons of dust, that are not what ye were!

"Each morn was like a Spring,
Each noon a Summer, save your childhood fled!
And Eve was wont to bring
A lingering Autumn, with its tints of red.

"So it seem'd then; but now,
Spring, Summer, Autumn pass so soon away,
They fade on each chang'd brow,
The Morning, Noon, and Eve of one sad day!

"The change is in your hearts!
Blame ye not us—'tis Manhood's common doom;
With Youth real life departs;
Once pass its boundary, and behold the tomb!

"So, when the whirlpool's sway
Has drawn the seaman's craft—oh! strive to win
His old track as he may,
The circles lessen, till it sucks him in!"

And is it thus, indeed?
Ye vernal gales! spread, spread your glorious wings,
And haste ye on with speed—
Our hearts shall turn, and think of better things!

Oh! we have been too fond
Of earthly flowers—have twin'd them round our brow—
Have had no thought beyond—
We'll tear them down, and seek far brighter now!

We'll seek that isle of rest,
Around whose shores Time's wave has vainly roll'd;
And in that prospect blest,
Will quietly and sacredly grow old!

R. R. S.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

Pluck the flowers when half blown, and place them in a closely covered earthern vessel, dipping them, with the stalk, downward, in equal quantities of Pigeon Excreta, mixed with a small quantity of bay-salt. The vessel must be kept closed, and in a warm place; and then, if, on the coldest day in winter, the flowers be taken out, washed in soft water, and held before a gentle fire, they will open as if in their usual bloom.

PIGEON EXPRESSES

The following will be read with interest in connexion with the engravings of Pigeon Expresses, in the volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS just completed, page 341. The system of communication by means of carrier-pigeons, between London and Paris, is carried on to a very considerable extent, and at a great cost. Several private and public establishments kept up by parties interested in the quick transmission of intelligence, at the ports of Dover and Calais, and at regular distances on the roads of the two continents; whence the birds are exchanged in regular order, as they return with their little billet. The interruption occasioned by the hours of nightly roads up by a man on horseback, who, again, at daylight, on arriving at a pigeon-station, transfers his charge to the bird which is kept in readiness. The distance, by day, is accomplished in less than eight hours. It has been found that hawks have proved themselves dangerous enemies even to these quick flighted birds; and a premium of half a crown is paid for every hawk's head produced. The pay of a keeper is £50 a year; and when this is added to the cost of food, and the expense of sending the pigeons on from station to station, to be ready for their flight home, it will appear that the service is attended with considerable outlay. The duty of training young birds, and the management of the old ones in feeding them at proper times, and in keeping them in the dark till they are grown up, is very responsible, and almost unceasing. A good bird is not supposed to last more than two years.—*Mr. Thompson's Note Book of a Naturalist.*

GETTING YOUR HAND IN.

Whenever a pickpocket gets out of practice (says a New York paper), he needs some little exertion to *get his hand in.*

TO CHANGE THE COLOUR OF A ROSE.

If the stem of a white rose be placed in a solution of yellow prussiate of potash for four or five hours, and then placed in a solution of sulphate of iron, the colour will be changed to a delicate primrose, while the fragrance remains unchanged.

RAILROADS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There are 6683 miles of railroads in the State of New York, which cost for construction, 19,866,737 dollars 38 cents; for repairs and running, 793,792 dollars 81 cents. The receipts have been 1,393,688 dollars 59 cents.

ELDERLY ACTRESSES.

Miss Tidswell, Mrs. Coleman (Mrs. Gibbs theatrically), Mrs. Coates, Mrs Kendall, Mrs Harlowe, Mrs. Ivers (mother of Mrs. Oxyer), Mrs. Bannister (widow of the immortal Jack), Mrs. Wallack (mother of *the* Brigand), are all living. Their united ages exceed 560 years.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

A newly invented musket has recently been tried at Potsdam (Prussia), with perfect success. It will carry from 1000 to 1200 paces, and will fire 17 times in a minute.

ELOQUENCE OF THE CREEK INDIANS.

The last American paper announces the arrival of an assembly of Creek Indians. Black Dog the Osage chief, a man of great stature, about seven feet, powerful frame, with a voice attractive and commanding, spoke about five and a half minutes in the following words, "your talk is good, but your beef is better" He and each of his party consumed, the first four days, 12lb of beef, falling then to 8lb, which rate they main aimed throughout the time they remained

KEEPING THE LNTIES

At a meeting of the Nottingham Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, held a short time ago, one of the speakers declared that they "would make the *walls of Rome decent* IN NOTTINGHAM."

RIVER TRAFFIC

By the iron steam boats alone which pass from London bridge to Chelsea, there were conveyed last year 2 300,000 persons.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

In foreign countries, instead of the common muzzle, which irritates the dog by keeping the mouth closed, and prevents drinking, the dogs wear a kind of wire nose bag, strapped sufficiently tight to the head, which does not confine the mouth, but permits drinking. With this guard a dog cannot bite. The expense is very trifling.

AUSTRIAN STATISTICS.

We learn by a German journal that the Austrian provinces contain 7 315 manufactories, amongst which there are 1072 privileged ones. The other establishments connected with trade amount to 67,415. In Transylvania there are 49,629; on the frontier called the military one, 18,472. Vienna alone contains 85,561; and the rest of Lower Austria, 43,403. Bohemia possesses 126 995; Lombardy, 118,728; Venice, 74,014; and Dalmatia, only 879.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S REPROOF.

Dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so fool ish as to throw up stones, brick bats, and clubs, into fruit trees, to knock down the fruit—if they would let it alone, it would fa l of itself. The second is, that men should be so fo lish, and even so wicked, as to go to war and kil one another—if they would let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the last thing I wonder at most of al is, the conduct of young women—if they would stay at home, the young men would come after them

TEETOTALISM

"Arrah, Teddy, dear, will you tell me what is the meaning of teetotalism? Is it repale?" Teddy took his pipe out of his mouth, and deliberately said, "It's not repale, Dennis, but it's like it. Repale is drawing a sister from her mother. Teetwotalism is cutting the heart out of a man, and sticking a lump of cold water in its place."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

What has come over the pure spirit of civilisation that she should be so libelled, both by the acts of potentates and people, as she has been within the intelligence of the last few days? Really, upon some points, a former barbarism might well look back upon us with a kind of cruel pride in the modern imitators of its ancient ferocity, and if superstition has driven and driven to the by the elevations of piety and the progress of useful know ledge, by the liberal tendency of religious faith and hope, we might almost fancy that the Cassandra like frenzies and prophecies of such delusionists as Lady Hester Stanhope and others of an absorbing character in the fore telling of world-turmoil for evermore at hand, were approaching those of the Trojan lady in verity, from the startling incidents of blood and murder that have been covering society with their reproach.

It was only last week that we recorded and illustrated a dreadful affray at Ballinhassig, in the south of Ireland, between the Police and the People The inquest on the bodies of those who were slain in that lamentable collision is not yet over; but, since that disaster, there has been an engagement between Orangemen and Catholics, in the north, and more blood spilt, and more life sacrificed. Anon, Barcelona disturbs Spain, and revolt springs up there in other places; executions and butcheries are the order of the day; and the trade of massacre, which has so long distinguished that ferocious country, seems as if it were never to be always. Meanwhile, the Commentaries made by this Journal upon the matters in abeyance between the Government and the Colonial Office, in reference to New Zealand, have been followed by others from the unfortunate Colony—more like the "Commentaries of the Cæsar," over oracular with war. The natives have destroyed a town in the Bay of Islands—defeated, or at least repulsed, our troops—dismayed the fugitive citizens into taking refuge in the ships—and plundered their deserted habitations of all—ay, to the uttermost farthing—all they possessed.

Last of all, and infinitely worst of all, is the news which must appal the enlightened spirit of France—strike terror into her civilisation—and deeply and dreadfully afflict the heart of her King, who, whatever his love of ambition, and his belief in the policy of employing large armies of Frenchmen in the expense and sacrifice of Colonial aggrandisement, has still preserved a strong personal respect from all Europe for his approved humanity, and the credit of an affectionate presence in his domestic circle, which must be shamed and haunted by the terrific barbarity that has been perpetrated in his name.

A French Colonel Pelissier by name—having shut up six hundred Arabs in a cave, ordered their general massacre by burning and suffocation, and the brutal sentence was carried into effect. Six hundred human souls perished in that dire adventure of ferocity, and the heart of Europe is now burning with the blood and shame of this treacherous crime. The immensity of the cruelty passed belief: its corroboration has forced it upon us. It is needless to say that the mercy, the patriotism, the generosity, and the national vanity of a country which boasts of its civilised regeneration, are almost tortured with dismay. The crime is crying to Heaven even from the very heart of France.

It is curious that a direct parallel to this enormity occurred in the French warfare of the 16th century, and is narrated by Sismondi in his History of the Republic of Italy.

"A party of citizens and of inhabitants of the neighbouring plains had chosen a place of refuge in the mountains, at whose base Vicenza is situated, where there is a vast cave, named the Grotto of Masano, or Longaro. . . . . 5000 unfortunate beings had retired there with all their goods; the women and children were at the back of the grotto, and the men guarded its entrance. A captain of French adventurers, named L'Hérisson, directed their retreat, and with his troop made vain efforts to penetrate into it; but fooled by its obscurity and its windings, he resolved to suffocate all within it. He filled with faggots the part he had occupied, and set fire to them. Some nobles of Vicenza who were among the captives, now intreated the French to make an exception in their favour, and to let them ransom themselves, their wives, and children, and all of noble blood. But the peasants, their companions in misfortune, exclaimed that they should all perish or be saved together. The whole cavern was now in flames, and its entrance resembled the mouth of a furnace. The soldiers waited till the fire had finished its terrible ravages, to enter the cave and withdraw the booty which they had purchased by such horrible cruelty. All had perished by suffocation, except one young man, who had placed himself near a chink through which a little air had reached him. None of the bodies were disfigured by the fire, but their attitudes sufficiently indicated the agonies they had undergone before death Several women were delivered in these torments, and their infants died with them. When the adventurers brought back their booty to the camp, and recounted the mode of their obtaining it, they excited universal indignation The Chevalier Bayard himself went to the cavern with the Provost Marshal, and caused him to hang in his presence, and in the midst of this scene of horror, two of the wretches who had kindled the fire. But this punishment was not sufficient to efface from the minds of the Italians the memory of so great a barbarity."

The last sentence of this narrative will apply with two-fold force after this modern outrage to the present enemies of France in Algiers. By the Arabs this outrage will never be forgotten, and the true future interpretation of the horrible massacre will be a war of extermination for the natives or for the French. The blood and treasure that must be wasted in the struggle the fearful deeds of manifold—the fearful passions aroused, will proclaim the curse of modern history to after time.

At home we are driving on the game of Parliament, and we verily believe that rather than not get into the recess quickly Ministers would hire a special train to take them there. All the heavy bills are travelling like luggage on the Birmingham line, and will soon arrive at their destination—the Royal Consent!

Elections, too, have been making a stir, and the Government has triumphed in the election of its Solicitor General, but Cambridge has been boisterous alike in its conquest and defeat, and there has been a stand-up fight in the streets very little to the honour of the partisans of either candidate. When will Englishmen arrive at that degree of political philosophy which will enable them to express their wishes and opinions with the voice of Peace?

The railways progress heartily, but we have been this week somewhat shocked by disclosures respecting members of the Board of Ordnance, and the conduct of a Government solicitor, in regard to shares, which again force us to urge the strong necessity for public integrity in political men, and unstained disinterestedness in the official conduct of their functional duties.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been promised in Athens a reception neither better nor higher than he would receive in Poland if she were free, and he has accordingly abandoned his visit. He has made himself obnoxious even in the city of the liberal Greeks, and in visiting the Mosque of St. Sophie the crowd pressed him "to the ground." The Prince was, in fact, prostrated on the pavement from which he had a moment before ordered his followers to repulse his co religionists from the temple of their worship! Sad and unseemly are these bursts of Autocratic rage.

The departure of the Experimental Squadron from Spithead, and the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, have been features of cheerful and national interest in the adventures of the week, and our page bestows upon them a merited celebration.

Public amusements, in the Italian Opera excepted, have given signs of flagging a little. But at Her Majesty's Theatre there has been a grand *ballet* demonstration; such a one, in fact, is no likely often to occur again Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Taglioni, and Lucile Grahn, all dancing in one composition, into which Perrot had woven the characteristic graces of all the different styles of these heroines of pedestrics. It was truly a wonderful composition. By the way, *à propos* of celebrated dancers, Davernay has been this week married to Mr. Lyne Stephens

Books are thickening around us, and some interesting publications are within view. We shall have literary entertainment galore, but the stirring pleasures and occupations of the country are coming on etc. towards the close of Parliament, gradually beginning to subside into a calm.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The Committee of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association have come to the resolution of making a vigorous appeal to the public, for the purpose of inducing all shops to co operate more earnestly and actively than they have hitherto done in the efforts of the Association to shorten the late hours of business, and which the Committee appear to think can only be accomplished by the abolishing of sending out parcels evening shopping. This appeal it is intended to make by means of a short essay or tract, for which a prize is to be offered, in order that the best possible work upon the subject may be obtained, and when this is done it is to be sent to every householder in London. Such a step will of course entail considerable expense, and part of the plan of the Committee is to raise a fund of £1000, to carry the mea sure into effect. The object the Association has in view is one of great importance, and well deserving of support.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

The only novelty at this house has been the *début* of a young lady, whose name, we hear, is Smythson, as *Zerlina* in Auber's opera of the "Syren." She is a pupil of Madame Feron, and reflects the great credit upon that lady's plan of tuition, her success having been most decided. She possesses an excellent soprano voice, of good compass, very well cultivated, and accompanies most difficult passages with apparent facility. With this, however, she has much to learn in the way of stage business; but there appears to be all the perception and intelligence required to enable her to assume a leading position, and we may prophecy a very successful career for her, as soon as the feelings of timidity and awkwardness attendant upon a first appearance shall have worn off. We believe the father of the *débutante* has been for some years connected with the theatrical world, but appearing on the boards, has principally engaged in various capacities before the curtain. He has every reason to be proud of his daughter's success.

LYCEUM.

A version of Mr. Jerrold's amusing "Candle" papers was produced at this house last week; but not even Mr. Keeley's inimitable acting as the loquacious *Mrs. Caudle* could entirely avert a few unmusical sounds that greeted its conclusion; at the same time, we must in justice state that the applause predominated. Dramatic writers have yet to understand clearly the difference between the humour that appeals to the eye in its most comic perfection, and that which speaks to the ear in a large audience. Some of *Mrs Caudle's* drollest bits, although given with that careful perception which distinguishes Mr. Keeley's acting, failed to raise the slightest ruffle of laughter. And the spirit of the lectures was somewhat misunderstood by the adapter. *Caudle* is not a sot, but a victim; the sympathies of the listeners should go with him entirely; and on his sufferings depends the chief interest ruled by the curtain colloquies. After all, the lore subject is essentially undramatic; it can be alone made attractive by establishing an extraneous interest, and then the merit of the original is in a measure lost. The humorous graphic detail, which affords such amusement in the reading produces only *ennui* on the stage; and the absence of action and situation must prove fatal to a piece at all times, however admirably written and played.

On Monday a new farce, and we believe an entirely original one, was brought out, called "An Object of Interest," the idea being that of representing Mrs. Keeley as a servant maid anxious to become a heroine in a "return of connected persecution," as the chief female characters of domestic dramas are styled in the suffering virtue line, which the adventures of "Susan Hopley" brought into fashion. The piece could not be said to achieve any great success, although the notion was a capital one, and some of the situations comical enough. The applause, however, at the conclusion, was not mixed with any of those unpleasant sounds, which both artists and authors seem to be keenly alive to hear, and yet so ready, having heard them, to attribute to any cause but the simple real one. The clever little children still continue to attract by their dancing; and "Cinderella" appears to send every body home in good spirits.

ST. JAMES'S.

The season of the French Plays at this house has arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion, and Mr Mitchell deserves the thanks of all who admire first-rate acting and delicately pointed dialogue for his indefatigable exertions in placing before us the best pieces and the best actors of the contemporary Paris stage. A record of the past performances may not be altogether uninteresting.

The season commenced January 27th, the series of English plays given by Mr. Mitchell in Paris concluding only on the 11th. The *éclat* attending these performances, and the compliments paid to the principal *entrepreneur* by the French King, would appear to have given a new interest to the French plays in London, as the performances here commenced with more brilliancy, and under more encouraging auspices, than in any previous season. Lafont and Mdlle Natali immediately established themselves as leading favourites with the *habitues* of the theatre. They were succeeded by the great actor Frederic Lemaitre and Mdlle. Clarisse. The effect produced by these accomplished *artistes*, especially the former, in "La Dame de St. Tropez," and Lemaitre's immitable acting in "Robert Macaire" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," is well known.

Upon the arrival of Mdlle. Plessy, who appeared on the 21st of March, an entire change in the style of performances took place, which continued for two months with increasing attraction. Revel followed, and played on the same evenings with Plessy, by which arrangement the most delightful comedies and most amusing farces of the Palais Royal could be seen on the same evening. Revel was succeeded by Regnier, one of the most popular *artistes* of the Theatre Francais, and the most celebrated representative of the high school of French dramatic literature were then brought forward with excellent effect. We may mention Beaumarchais' "Marriage de Figaro," and Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences," as both four leading portraits of the Parisian *Bouffés Parisiens* appeared—Plessy, Regnier, Cartigny, and Mdlle. Bonval. "Le Mari à la Campagne," one of the latest and most popular comedies of the Theatre Francais, in which Regnier, Cartigny, and Mdlle. Bonval, whose singing and acting, especially, and sweet voice, left no favourable an impression last season. Who, that once heard him, can forget his charming song, of the different attractions of the two Grenelles, to hear of the "Pont Neuf de Paris."

The season concluded with the appearance of Arnal, an admirable light comedian, and Mdlle. Déjazet—to use a French expression—of several of the principal characters in places, the translations of which we also have had received at various times in our own theatres. The theatre was open seventy-one nights, and in that time there were eighty four pieces were produced, fifty of which were entirely new to this country. This shows the energy of the management, and the marked patronage which the theatre received from her Majesty, as well as the court and the public. In fact, by being present at his benefit, shows that his spirited endeavours to provide a first-rate entertainment were appreciated in the highest quarters. We believe on that occasion our Queen graciously expressed a hope that the season might be as prosperous; we can state, advisedly, that it has been so. Indeed, we opine that equally profitable results would accrue from opening the theatre in the dull season of the autumn and winter months, when Londoners are known to have no rival amusement likely to attract the *beau monde*, and the intellectual admirers of refined and admirable acting who may be in town at that period.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no foreign dramatic speculation attempted in this country that has created a greater sensation in our musical circles than the advent of the entire company from the Belgian capital. For the first time English amateurs have been enabled to judge of the decided superiority of a perfect *ensemble* over the attempts of isolated exertions. We have seen and heard great singers achieve triumphs with wretched choruses and indifferent orchestras, and even vocalists of genius have been associated with a noble band, but the combination of such accomplished instrumentalists, of admirable chorus singers—who are as well as sing—and of highly gifted artists in the leading parts, has been an unprecedented event in our musical annals. The Brussels Company at Covent Garden Theatre, and now at Drury Lane, in short has been the great "fact" of the season. We believe that important results are likely to follow these unrivalled performances. It is impossible that the managers of our lyrical establishments can remain insensible to their manifold beauties. The system of "stars" has received a death blow by the appearance of an association of conscientious artists, respecting religiously the scores of the great masters, whose inspiration may not be changed to interpret. There has been no cutting out of "repeats," no unwarrantable mutilations, no scandalous liberties taken with composition, but the thoughts and intentions of composers have been respected; and there has been the natural warfare of isolated exertion

PRINCESS'.

The musical novelties at this lyrical establishment have been rare since Miss Cushman's engagement; but a new opera by Edward Loder, the composer of "Nourjahad," and many popular ballads, is announced for next week. Miss Steinson, a pupil of Madame Feron, has been creating some sensation in Amber's "Siren." She is full of promise, and, with judicious practice, will be a valuable acquisition to the operatic stage.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

There have been two *matinées* since our last impression, given by Madame Eugenia Garcia and Signor Mecatti; the former is well known as the late *prima donna* of the Princess' Theatre, and the latter as a tenor of no very great distinction. Madame Garcia is an accomplished *artiste*, who struggles bravely against a naturally defective organ, but, when dramatically excited, she sings powerfully. She has the advantage of a fine person. The programmes of these two concerts may be strikingly characterised as a long list of very indifferent music, every fashionable meeting. To the *habitués*, they become tiresome; to the critic, intolerable; they serve the purpose of the *bénéficiaire*, and that is all.

An old favourite, Leblache, takes his benefit next Thursday at her Majesty's Theatre. "Don Pasquale" is the opera selected, and none could be better suited for the occasion. In the part of the ennamoured Ser. Malatesta, he has ample display to the greatest advantage that wit and drollery of which he possesses so much a share. Besides Grisi, Mario, and Formasari, we shall have an opportunity of hearing Castellan, Rita Borio, and Herbert Parker in the evening; and in the ballet department we shall have the opportunity of witnessing the united talents of Taglioni, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn.

FASHIONS.

Nothing can be prettier or more becoming than the toilettes for this season; and this year they seem more charming than ever. The spectacle presented by morning dress, dejeuners, picnics, now in full vogue, is, when the sun shines and the air is warm, gay and brilliant in the extreme. Pity it is that the weather even now sometimes disappoints the wishes of the fair votaries of pleasure, and compels them to adopt the more solid and substantial forms of dress, instead of the light, airy costumes in which it is justly pride to display themselves.

BONNETS are now almost universally made of crape or tulle transparent, and of an open shape; trimmed with large rosettes made of tulle mixed with plain ribbon of the same colour as the bonnet. Bonnets of paille de riz are much worn, however, for toilettes of more ceremony, and are usually ornamented by a feather, either white, pink, sky blue, or cabbage green. For more durable wear, plain straw bonnets are much worn, with the ribbon simply crossed over the crown, and the inside trimmed with ribbon of a different colour from that on the outside. Fringed ribbons are very common that they have entirely disappeared from all bonnets of bon ton, and are no longer admissible by a true élégante.

Another favourite style of BONNETS for morning wear is of transparent fancy straw, called *paquine*, lined with pink, blue, lilac, or dark green taffetas, with a large flower placed on the side

Very pretty CAPS for dishabille are made in that kind of open tulle called illet, and are trimmed with a ruche of finer tulle, without either ribbon or flowers. The most recherché colours are two shades of green, lilac, violet, and light grey. Charming caps are also made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace, and ornamented with a large bow of narrow shaded ribbon, and ringlets of the same ribbon

DRESS CAPS are made of blonde, trimmed with ribbons and flowers; but the important point in this, as in most cases, is the manner in which these caps are put on; they should be placed very much at the back of the head, and the lappets should fall gracefully over the ears, behind the bandeaux or the curls

At the rendezvous of fashion and beauty—the Opera—amongst the numerous wreaths of all kinds worn, those made of green leaves obtain the greatest favour, and an admirable effect is produced by placing amongst the leaves corn ears composed of diamonds. The wreaths, à la Cérès, composed of anemones of different colours, are also much in vogue.

MORNING DRESSES are all made at Bareges in the most bizarre patterns, the skirt trimmed with three or four flounces, or tucks, each with a heading of slight frises (ruffles). The body is made high, and with little style of dress unbroken, much puckered, trimmed with lace, and a wide sash and streamer of ribbon to match, are much worn. Dresses for fêtes, &c., are often made in light-coloured glace silks, the body cut very low, and opening in front in the form of a vest, over a chemisette trimmed with lace, en jabot. The sleeves are tight from the shoulder to the elbow, from thence to the wrist loose enough to display an under sleeve of worked muslin, trimmed with lace

EVENING DRESSES are all made in the most bizarre patterns, the skirt trimmed with three or four flounces, or tucks, each with a heading of slight frises (ruffles). The body is made high, and with little style of dress unbroken, much puckered, trimmed with lace, and a wide sash and streamer of ribbon to match, are much worn. Dresses for fêtes, &c., are often made in light-coloured glace silks, the body cut very low, and opening in front in the form of a vest, over a chemisette trimmed with lace, en jabot. The sleeves are tight from the shoulder to the elbow, from thence to the wrist loose enough to display an under sleeve of worked muslin, trimmed with lace

EVENING parties are still numerous; but the dresses worn, especially by young ladies, vary but little. Tartans or crape, in white or delicate colours, is still preferred, and with justice, to any other material, being admirably fitted for dancing. The skirts are now trimmed with an echelle of quilled ribbons, or tablier; the bodies low, with a rounded point; the berthe in the same material as the dress, and bordered by quilled ribbon. The dresses for morning wear, as for evening wear, are made in striped silks; of a straw colour, blue, lilac, green, pink, on a white ground. Those in horizontal, in shaded, or quadrille stripes, are much worn; as also those in large plaid patterns in all shades

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AND DEPARTURE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

Soon after the firing of the morning gun on Tuesday, the ships of the squadron at Portsmouth presented a scene of unusual activity and preparation. They had manœuvred on Monday night, and were "hove short" immediately after daylight. At six o'clock the fore topmast studding sails were up, and at eight the topgallant and royal yards aloft with life lines partially on, and "Blue Peter" flying at the fore gave the well known signal of departure. At this time there was a light and not very steady breeze from the N.N.E.

On shore all due preparations had been made to receive her Majesty and her distinguished visitors. A guard of honour, composed of six sergeants and 100 men of the Royal Marine Artillery Corps, under the command of Lieut. Colonel D. A. Gibsone, Captain Wesley, First Lieutenant Adjutant Savage, First Lieutant Tate, and Second Lieutenant Williams, marched to the pier in the centre of their Portsmouth quarters, and took up a position on the right of the platform of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment. Another guard of honour, composed of 100 men of the 97th Regiment, under the command of Major Franklyn, Captain Lewis, Lieutenants Hobson and Mushet, and Ensign Cator, bearing the colours of the regiment, took up its position on the right of the yard of the Gosport Railway Terminus. The stage leading to the stairs at Clarence-yard was decorated with an elegant combination of the flags of all nations, and the steps by which her Majesty was to descend in order to enter her barge were covered with crimson cloth. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, on board the *Comet* steamer, and proceeded to Spithead, under a salute from the battery and flag ship, the *Tagus* steamer being destined for the reception of the Hon. Directors.

At 25 minutes to twelve o'clock the Royal special train, conveying her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Gosport terminus, where the Royal party was received by Major-General Fakenham.

The Royal standard was immediately hoisted, the guard presented arms, and then Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff, drove to the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the Lords of the Admiralty, Captain Carter (Superintendent), Mr. Town (Master Attendant), Mr. T. T. Grant, F.R.S. (Storekeeper), Captain Mowbray, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, &c., were in attendance to receive them.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King of the Belgians, and followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who gave his arm to the Queen of the Belgians, embarked in the new state barge, accompanied by their suites, and was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence to the *Victoria and Albert*, which lay out a short distance in the harbour. As soon as the Royal standard was hoisted at the bow of the barge to the main of the yacht, a salute thundered out from the old *Victory*, which was taken up by the *Excellent* and some of the yachts, and the smoke wreaths had nearly obliterated the whole of the brilliant pageantry from view. Then came the hurrahs of the multitudes assembled on the beach, and the more effective and spirit-stirring cheers of the seamen who manned the yards of the men-of-war.

Upon their Majesties embarking on board the Royal steam yacht, the English and Belgian standards were hoisted, and the *Victory* and *Excellent* saluted each manned yard, and the *Victoria and Albert* steamed out of the inner dock of the Royal yacht, immediately went aft, and spoke to the Queen Dowager.

Upon the *Victoria and Albert* leaving the harbour on her passage to Spithead, the forts saluted, and the tens of thousands of spectators that were congregated on either side loudly cheered.

The fleet at Spithead also hailed, with the exception of the *Hibernia*, which does not belong to the experimental squadron, did not man yards

The Royal yacht, followed by the *Fairy*, the *Princess Alice*, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the *Black Eagle*, with the Admiralty flag, and innumerable other steam-boats, passed under the stern of the *Albion*, and proceeded between the two lines of the fleet, from east to west, until she rounded the stern of the *Hibernia*, which lay at anchor with the westward of the whole squadron

The signal was now made for the squadron to make sail, and away the hands went aloft; and in a few minutes, topsails, top gallant sails, and royals, were let fall, sheeted home and hoisted, and the courses loosened

The squadron had been previously manœuvred, and hove short. The hands were now turned up to man the sheets and top sail tyes, and the fleet were speedily under way, and proceeding in their course to sea, the steamers paddle leading

The wind—what little there was of it was from the westward, and, consequently, the vessels, in steering towards the Nab light, had it nearly aft, on the starboard quarter. The ships proceeded on their course under courses, topsails, topgallant sail, royals, &c., flying jib, and spanker and studding sail, aloft and alow.

A more magnificent sight cannot be pictured to the imagination than that which presented itself when the squadron had reached St. Helen's. As far as the eye could behold, the waters were covered with countless vessels, all under sail, and each vying with the other to keep pace with those mighty fabrics which constitute the bulwarks of this maritime, and are the pride and glory of its people. Yachts of every description, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and all the other clubs from the Thames to the Land's End, were following, crowded with sail. Steam boats, with their hundreds each on board, were busily scattered in the midst of the innumerable sailing vessels, while, towering above the whole of them in stately magnificence, were the ships of war in full sail; and there is no more imposing sight than a fleet of line of battle ships under all sail. It was a singular, yet beautiful sight, to see these mighty monsters of the deep amongst the countless Lilliputian fleet which so thickly surrounded them and it must indeed feel proud of anything that he does, as he might well justly proud here, in having raised a superstructure that is so noble and so serviceable

Conspicuous among all the various beautiful specimens of naval architecture was the graceful little *Fairy*, Her Majesty's tender, which played around the Royal yacht, and turned about through the yachts and steamers with all the celerity and ease attributed to her aerial namesake. The slender tapering masts, raked immensely aft, and almost supported by the cobweb cordage of the shrouds and stays—her low and perfect mould, melting away into the bows and run—her great speed—and, above everything, the absence of sweat by paddle wheels—all combined to render her so attractive to the eye, that she won on the affections of the men of the old school, overcame the prejudices of the Pipes and Tompions, who "can't see much good in this steaming affair," and forced the unprejudiced Sallyport tar to exclaim, "Why, though she ain't fit for a nor'wester, in-shore she frisks about like a lamb after its mother."

The manner seamen mustered strongly indeed, and representatives of nearly every Yacht Club were present, in every form, from the clipper schooner of 200 tons down to the Thames cutter of 10; clothed in their snow-white canvas, big jibs, and all setting well, and fitting over the water in every direction, they formed the most beautiful *coup d'œil* that could be conceived, stretching away for miles, tacking to and fro, running out of every creek and bay in the Isle, and firing their guns with wonderful zeal and tolerable regularity. Among them were "the great republications" of the racing world—the *Crusader*, the *Cumilla*, the *Alarm*, the *Gleam*, Lord Yarborough's schooner yacht, &c.

The dusky forms of numerous steamers struggling under the enormous loads of living creatures who swarmed from stem to stern, on paddle box, deck, rigging, yards, contrasted with the livelier hues and motion of the sailers, and relieved their monotony.

After the vessels of the Royal *cortège*, came the *Black Eagle*, the *Comet*, the *Rantel*, the *Ant*, the *Teazer*, the *Tagus*, the *Rattler*, and the *Water Lily*.

Thus they proceeded towards Spithead, accompanied by so many vessels that competition was fairly baffled, until they rounded the Spit buoy, when the *St. Vincent* led off with a Royal salute, which was taken up and continued by the other ships of the squadron. The smoke hung so heavily round the enormous hulls of the men-of-war that it soon enveloped them in a dense cloud, through which the flashes of fire were darted fiercely out, and alone marked their position. At last the firing, which was very regular, proceeding from the ships in the order of their position, was at an end, and the smoke slowly drifted to leeward, hung like a pall over and underneath all the splendour of the scene. The men of war were drawn up in the usual order, grim and silent—ports open, guns run out scarce a living soul to be seen on board. The Royal yacht was slowly proceeding between the starboard and larboard divisions. There little flags are run up to the Admiral's main, and in an instant the rigging appears instinct with life—the yards and cord age swarm with men, until at last they take their stand in tapering rows of dark frocks and trousers, and out come three thundering cheers for the Queen. For some reason or another—probably because the signal could not be made out, as the day were scarcely distinguishable owing to the light breeze—the *Trafalgar* did not follow the example of her fellows, and her men remained in the tops or in the yards in silence. Another signal from the Admiral, and as if by magic the gaskets were cast off, and down soon the sweeping folds of the canvass, and the bare outlines of masts and rope were in an instant concealed by a mass of sail

At twenty minutes to one, a signal was made from the flag ship, *St. Vincent*, to weigh; and at one the whole squadron, comprising the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, flag of Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of the Squadron; the *Trafalgar*, 120, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir B Walker; the *Hodney*, 92, Captain Collier, the *Albion*, 90, Captain Lockyer; the *Canopus*, 84, Captain Moresby; the *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Waller; the *Superb*, 80, Captain Lord Frederick Kerr, and the sloop, Commander Smith, were under sail. The *Trafalgar* was first to complete the setting of her sails, which were the same as those of the other vessels—viz., fore, main, and mizen, fore and main sails, and fore, foresails, and jibs; but the *Rodney* was first under way, the *Superb* being second. The usual effect of the firing was visible in the lull of the little breeze that ceased before, and the squadron soon to run out their standing sails to get any headway upon them. Presently, however, the breeze came creeping up, and after a few flourishes and "cats' paws," settled down to a weak puffy sort of breeze in S.W. and by W., when the squadron hauled their bow steadily. Great speculation existed as to which would be the first round the Nab; but it was soon evident that the *Queen* in the light breeze was drawing ahead, and the *Rodney* being second, and the *Albion* next to leeward of the three; then the *Trafalgar*, the *Canopus*, the *Vanguard* (some contended it was the *Albion*), and lastly the *St. Vincent*, which made very poor work of it in the calm. Her Majesty's yacht, with Her Royal standard flying, surrounded by thousands in the hired steamers, &c, stood boldly out to sea in the van, the Queen standing by the larboard paddle box and appearing to watch the result of the race with much interest in terest.

Her Majesty acknowledged repeatedly, and with impressiveness, the greetings which rose on every side around her, increased in warmth and intensity by the fact that she was the first of a long line of ships sailing here

EXTERIOR OF THE PAVILION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

(Continued from page 41.)

to Lieutenant Vibert, for a compound lever power; £10 to Earl Ducie, for a thrashing and dressing machine: £10 to Mr Dean, for a steam engine; £5 to Mr. Cambridge, for a steam-engine; £2 to Mr. Hill, for a granary crane

At the stand of Mr. Nicholson, of Newark, our attention was drawn to an article we scarcely expected to meet with amongst a collection of agricultural implements—a patent copying press, on a simple and novel construction. The principal novelty is, that the wedge is adopted to give the pressure instead of the screw.

We annex portraits of some of the most distinguished agriculturists, several of whom were present at the Shrewsbury Meeting, among whom are Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge; the Earl Talbot, Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; Mr. Stephen Grantham, who has obtained many prizes for Southdown sheep; the Earl Spencer, and Mr. Ransome, the agricultural implement manufacturer, of Ipswich. In the second group are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. G. Tollett; Mr. Blacker, of Armagh; and Mr. Elliot. In the allegorical group at page 40, is a Medallic Portrait of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the present year.

DINNER IN THE PAVILION.

THE EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

OPENING OF THE CARTOON EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

On Monday last this National Exhibition was opened gratuitously to the public, and thousands have since availed themselves of the privilege. Our artist has sketched the vast apartment, with one exception (at Padua) the largest Hall in Europe. The Cartoons, Coloured Sketches, and Frescoes are ranged upon the south wall, and upon the screen raised as a short distance from the north wall, so as to allow a passage to the Law Courts. The old walls are literally "gay with life and colour." The Statues are arranged better than last year; the figures of the double line face inwards, having their backs turned to the Cartoons on the walls, so that the Hall is divided into three aisles, and the spectators, in examining the Sculpture, are separated from the greater number who linger by the Cartoons.

Our Engraving shows a general view of the Hall, the Frescoes of M'Clise and Cope in the foreground. Next week we shall resume our Illustration of the Cartoons.

DEATH OF J. AUGUSTINE WADE, THE POET AND COMPOSER.

"Broke is the branch that might have grown full high,
And withered is Apollo's laurel bough." MARLOWE.

Every lover of music and of poetry will regret to learn the decease of Augustine Wade who died on Tuesday last at No. 340, Strand, in his forty-fourth year.

THE LATE MR. J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Mr. Wade's erratic career prevented him from assuming that position which his genius must otherwise have commanded, for a man of greater universal attainments has hardly met with. He was a native of Ireland, and born at the residence of the celebrated Henry Grattan, where his mother was visiting at the time of his birth. When a boy, between nine and ten years of age, Mr. Wade left home, presented himself at the gate of Trinity College, Dublin, and, addressing the porter in Latin, according to usage, obtained his admission. He was a pupil of, and especial favourite of Dr. Sands. Mr. Wade gained high academical distinction.

He subsequently studied as a surgeon, but ultimately adopted music as a profession. His opera of "The Two Houses of Granada" was successfully produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and the easy, flowing style of his melodies afforded the hope that he would have maintained a leading position amongst our native composers. His ballads of "Love was once a little boy" and "Meet me by moonlight" attained an almost unprecedented popularity. He also composed an oratorio called "The Prophecy," and was the author of "The Dwellings of Fancy," "Song of the Flowers," &c. His last work was "The Hand-Book to the Pianoforte," with a very clever essay on the genius of that instrument, and valuable introductions to harmony and counterpoint. Our columns have been often graced with many beautiful effusions of his muse and musical inspiration.

Mr. Wade was a classical scholar, a master of modern languages, and a accomplished instrumentalist, and a profound theorist. He was agreeable and courteous in personal character and conversation, generous and frank in disposition. Had he possessed more persevering industry, his excellent scholarship and natural genius would have secured to him more substantial results. We lament to learn that he has left a widow totally unprovided for.

MEYERBEER.

This celebrated composer was born at Berlin, the 5th September, 1794. His father, John Beer, a rich landholder, had several children, one of whom afterwards became a dramatic poet of much merit, and the author of a celebrated tragedy, entitled "The Pariah." His brother, Jacques Meyerbeer, also gave early indications of that dramatic genius, which, united with his musical talent, has placed him in the first operative composers of the day. He enjoyed, through his father's affection and foresight, the advantage of an excellent general education, and soon became remarkable abroad for his musical taste. At seven years of age he already performed on the piano at public concerts; and it was not till he had reached the age of fifteen that he commenced his deeper and more scientific musical studies. He was fortunate in his choice of a master. Abbé Vogler, who was one of the great theorists, the ablest musician, and first organist in Germany, had opened a school, which was numerously attended, and amongst the fellow pupils of Meyerbeer were young men whose names are now never spoken of but with the deepest admiration, such as Weber, Winter, Knecht, Gänsbacher, &c., and the first of these was Meyerbeer's bosom friend. With such worthy subjects for emulation, it is not wonderful that the young musician's genius daily expanded. At eighteen years of age he produced his first opera, "La Fille de Jephté." In this production all the ancient scholastic rules were strictly observed. It obtained a fair portion of success, and the Abbé Vogler, in his enthusiasm, signed the *brevet* of a *maestro* for the young composer, adding his blessing, and giving up his tutelage.

At Vienna, Meyerbeer appeared as a pianist; he acquired, however, such a reputation, that he was entrusted with the composition of an opera for the Court, entitled "The Two Caliphs." This, however, was a complete failure. Italian music was, at that period, in the highest vogue, and Salieri, the author, a great friend of young Meyerbeer, advised his travelling in Italy, to acquire a style of composition more in unison with the prevailing taste. Once arrived there the Italian music fascinated his imagination. Delighted with the sweet and flowing melodies and varied manner of Rossini's "Tancredi," he immediately adopted this style, and wrote an opera for the famous Pasta, entitled, "Romilda e Costanza," which he brought out in Padua, 1817, and which was very successful. In 1819, he wrote the music for Metastasio's "Semiramide Riconosciuta," and brought it out at the Grand Theatre of Turin; the same year at Venice, he produced "Emma di Resburgo," and both were extremely well received. In 1821, Meyerbeer, not unmindful of his native city, and anxious to raise in his fame, wrote, in the Italian style, "La Porte de Brandebourg," to

MEYERBEER.

be performed at Berlin, but he could not succeed in getting it produced there. His name was fortunate in his "Emma di Resburgo:" it was translated, and performed at all the German theatres, in spite of the violent opposition of that school of composers to which he had a short time before belonged. Even Weber deplored the change of style of his friend, and, while "Emma" was performed at the Italian Opera-house, brought forth again "The Two Caliphs" at the German Theatre, hoping to throw the balance in favour of Meyerbeer's earliest production. Meanwhile our composer produced another opera—"Margherita d'Anjou" at the Scala at Milan; and in this, Lablache says, now a distinguished actor of the Grand Opera at Paris, made his début. "L'Esule di Granata" followed—the first act was hissed on the first performance, but the second pleased, and the composer, a fine duet between Lablache and Donzelli, however, carried the audience by storm, and on the subsequent nights the whole opera was received with enthusiasm. Meyerbeer's best compositions, "Il Crociato in Egitto," "Emma," and "Margherita d'Anjou" were written for the Italian stage. "Il Crociato," obtained a more brilliant success than any of his preceding works, and the composer was crowned by the audience. This opera, after making the tour of the Italian Theatres was performed at Paris, whither Meyerbeer himself, at the invitation of M. de la Rochefoucauld, repaired. Everyone remembers the effect that Velluti produced in this opera.

Our composer had married in 1827, but the death of his two children threw a gloom over his future prospects. He passed the winter of 1831, at Berlin, and it was a dreadful one, during the time the cholera raged there. [illegible] ast, which have so highly distinguished him as a composer of sacred music. Amongst them we may remark the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, and "Te Deum," and an oratorio entitled "Hezekiah's Vow." But the most finished of these compositions were only a shadowing forth of the brilliant success of "Robert le Diable," brought out in Paris in 1831. The splendid [illegible] more towards pleasing the public, [illegible] adapted for representation, and [illegible] ever quits sight of the stage, and [illegible] persons and wants were not needed to advance its claims, for it addressed itself to the sight, to the fancy, and the heart as much as to the ear, and though a marvel in music, was neither ill adapted nor ill delivered by the singers and actors.

The colossal [illegible] "Huguenots," [illegible] could never equal have been a work of considerable difficulty, for an enormous reputation was to be sustained in a production of the same order and from the same pen. The success of the "Huguenots" did not, perhaps, equal that of "Robert le Diable," but it was felt and understood as a work of genius.

Certainly the best operas of Meyerbeer are those to be had written for the French stage. In his native country he has been unfortunate: having returned there after a great lapse of years, his most ambitious production, since his return, has not been the "Camp of Silesia," of which so many different opinions have been given, but it is [illegible] productions we have mentioned; and this is testified by the [illegible] performance at Berlin; the reason given by the Berlin Bank [illegible] to reserve it for state occasions alone—appearing to be merely as a feint to conceal its comparative failure. Meyerbeer, though [illegible] a peculiar style, and in that style [illegible] in operas he has [illegible] extraordinary energy. Possessed [illegible] a genius [illegible] and [illegible] back, and his fame [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] earth.

Much of the peculiarity of Meyerbeer's productions is to be explained by referring to the history of his life, his early studies, and predilections. In his works may be traced the deep science and thorough musical knowledge which he acquired in the course of his early studies, and the [illegible] which [illegible] characteristic of the musical taste of the French nation, amongst whom he produced his later compositions.

At the head of his style of musical art, he may be said to have founded the school to which he belongs. But greatly as the products as of this composer must be admired, his failures, not possessing his genius, will, it is to be feared, rather injure than forward the advancement of pure musical taste. The peculiarities of his style, indeed, are such as will be readily resorted to, for reasons far different to those by which he was actuated; for in finding the possibility of [illegible] combinations, many a composer who would otherwise have lived unsung, may be induced to offer his meagre and trashy productions to the world.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—During the last few days a number of distinguished persons have been attracted to the London Docks for the purpose of viewing the fine ship [illegible] Her Majesty, which has been fitted up in this country per the *Caroline*, being a present from the Imaum of Muscat to her Majesty the Queen. The animals, notwithstanding the silliness peculiar to their breed, have, since their arrival in the docks, exhibited a wonderful degree of docility. Captain Short (sailing master), of the *Caroline*, who has also been entrusted with the care of other Royal presents states that though acquainted for a number of years with the characteristic nature of these noble animals, that during a voyage of 116 days they [illegible] to them unknown to those having experience in the importation of foreign full-blooded animals. They are perfectly sound and free from all distemper, and as a present they will no doubt be fully appreciated by her Majesty. There are seven in number, five of which are [illegible] the service of the Imaum, and constantly attended them during the voyage. We believe a similar present was made from Muscat to his Majesty William IV., and the horses were disposed of at the sale which took place at Hampton Court Stables, subsequent to the decease of his Majesty.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—On Saturday afternoon last two privates in the 2d battalion of Coldstream Guards, stationed at Windsor, were flogged for a breach of military discipline, in having refused to be taken to the black hole, according to the orders of the officer in command of the regiment, Colonel Brickenau, in the absence of [illegible] Duke of Wellington on leave. Their names are Henry Seyman and William Lawrin. They were sentenced by a Court Martial to receive one hundred lashes "triangles" were immediately brought to the ground in front of the barracks, and placed in front of the guard room; the few soldiers who were in the barracks at the time being drawn up on the parade to witness the punishment, the gates were closed, and the barrack gates closed to prevent the admission of the public. Several of their comrades, who were outside of the gates, were refused admission by the sergeant of the guard, until the flogging was over. From information received from persons who were present at the preceding three offenders were most severe, the blood trickling down their backs in streamlets after the first 15 or 20 lashes. Their comrades, who were drawn up in the square, looked on in silent silence. The moment the culprits were loosened they gave vent to one loud simultaneous hiss. The men were tried, sentenced, punished, and taken to the hospital, all within two hours and a half.

REPAIR OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—Mr. J. Doubleday has at length completed his labours upon the Portland vase. That gentleman has accomplished his undertaking in so masterly a manner, that it would defy even the most critical to discover where the vase had been injured. We believe it is the intention of the authorities of the Museum, in order to preserve the vase from future attacks, to keep it in a separate apartment, accessible only by tickets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night between eight and nine o'clock, the following accident occurred on the line of the Brighton Railway to a man employed in the service of the Company, in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company. Hill was on the way to London, and when the train stopped at the Reigate station he got out on to the platform, and before he retained the train, stepped on the [illegible] line, and before some distance to catch the train, and, in endeavouring to jump on one of the carriages, he missed his footing, and fell with his left leg under the wheels, [illegible] which [illegible] passed over it. The moment the driver stopped the train, when Hill was lifted up in a dreadfully mutilated state, the left foot being cut off about the ancle, and the lower part of the leg entirely crushed flat. He was taken with all expedition to Guy's Hospital, where he died on Wednesday afternoon.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE [Friday].—Our arrivals this week, coastwise chiefly of foreign and Irish, which have consisted of upwards of 30,000 quarters. This large supply has, of course, a considerable effect upon the trade, and leaves it in a very depressed state, both as to sales. The fine wea ther and the demand for English wheat to rule heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat very little passing, and prices were only but all cheaper. Beans and peas were held at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 6,310 barley, 1,128 oats, 240 quarters. Irish, wheat, — barley, — oats, 10,800 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3,050; barley, 2,670; oats, 53,300 quarters. Flour, 980 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 36s; ditto, white, 36s to 38s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 31s to 35s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Ringston ma, Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s to 66s; harvey bean, 36s to 38s; pigeon ditto, 38s to 40s; Lincoln and York boilers, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 32s to 34s; Suffolk ditto, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire ditto, 32s to 34s; tick beans, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 38s; Essex, English, 21s to 23s; Scotch, 22s to 24s; potato oats, 22s to 24s; Youghall and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; Limerick, 20s to 21s; Galway, 20s to 21s; Sligo, 20s to 21s; Londonderry, potato, 22s to 23s; Belfast, 22s to 23s; Scotch, potato, 22s to 23s; Dundee, 22s to 23s; Peterhead, 22s to 23s; Aberdeen, 22s to 23s; Inverness, 22s to 23s; Cork, 20s to 21s; Limerick, 20s to 21s; Waterford, 20s to 21s; Sligo, 20s to 21s; Londonderry, 20s to 21s; Belfast, 20s to 21s; Scotch, 20s to 21s; Dundee, 20s to 21s; Peterhead, 20s to 21s; Aberdeen, 20s to 21s; Inverness, 20s to 21

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LADIES requiring any of the above Goods, will oblige KING and SHEATH by writing for an assortment of Patterns, which will be sent free of postage, and all Parcels above the value of 5l. will be sent carriage paid. In order to assist in the selection, they will find it convenient to state the price per yard of the article they require, and the number of yards, or the quantity required for any particular purpose. Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

Fancy Silks, from	... ...	1s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.
Mérinolines Lace, from	... ...	0s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Suits for Dresses, from	... ...	8s. 11d. to 8s. 9d.
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Silk Velvets for Dresses, from	... ...	3s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.

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"London, 13, Charlotte street, Bedford square, March 8th, 1845.
"Gentlemen,—I have now tried your valuable discovery a fair trial, and have no hesitation in saying it is the most compound which has ever been introduced for the purpose, and will [illegible] to [illegible] SILVO GALVANIC CREAM, and shall accept the agency for its sale with great pleasure. "RIPPON and HAYWARD, Silversmiths."

"Oxford street, March [illegible] South Audley street.
"Gentlemen,—Your Silvo Compound is protected by the Stamp and Address of [illegible] Sheathe, Messrs. HUNTS and CO., LIGHT HOUSE, 201 Strand, [illegible] Sheathe, Barton Arcade, and Edwards [illegible] Bond street; Johnson, Cornhill; Jones and Co [illegible] Regent street; and [illegible] Fore-street.

SELF MEASUREMENT, AND AT ACCOMMODATION.
The following Directions [illegible] Inches, Progress, Inches

[illegible] round Back to Elbow joint	Size round top of Thigh (tight)
[illegible] round Back to Elbow joint	Size round Calf

[illegible] Trousers, from [illegible] Ditto Ditto [illegible] Spring cords (woollen) [illegible] Dress cords [illegible]

[illegible] MOSES and SON, Tailors, [illegible] the public are [illegible]

N.B.—In business transacted at the Establishment from Friday's account until noon on Saturday, when business is conducted until twelve o'clock.

APPRENTICE WANTED for FIVE YEARS, to a SADDLER, CARRIAGE and CHAISE HARNESS, and COLLAR MAKER. (Premium required) [illegible]

DANCING.—LESSONS in the MAZURKA, CELLARIUS, VALS POLKA and VALSE à DEUX TEMPS [illegible] Mr. WILLIS, 41, Sussex street, Goodge square. Private [illegible] Terms may be had on application.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD WHEELS—the Cheapest and Quickest mode of Lighting Fires ever offered to the Public. Certain fire in a few [illegible]—Sold by every Oilman and [illegible] Penny, or 6s. per Spiller. Ascendor's Kettle Three for a Penny.—Manufactory [illegible] and City one.

JONES'S GOLD SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] 328, Strand, opposite Somerset House [illegible] improvement, and are warranted for [illegible] Watches [illegible] other house. Gold [illegible] Watches [illegible] less than for a 5l. stamp.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons, best Sheffield Plate, ornamental Iron and Wire-work, Garden Engines, Rollers, &c., Japan Tea-trays, Japan, &c.—PARKINSON and CO.'S WAREHOUSES, adjoining Mount Tavistock, 58, Baker street, Portman square.—N.B. Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

WANTED, by a Gentlewoman of Middle Age, who has been [illegible] Governess to good society, a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY, or CHAPERON to YOUNG LADIES. She is of a most cheerful disposition, has excellent health, and forms her high principles, sound practical education, and unexceptionable manners. Unexceptionable References can be given. A Address [illegible] F. 79, Gracechurch-street, C[illegible]

SUPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL AND SON'S MATTRESSES, of fine long wool and horse hair, are quite equal to the best that are made to order. List of prices of every description of bedding sent free by post. Their establishment, HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

[illegible] MANUFACTORY, [illegible] ISLAND, LONDON.
INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's Cars, Tip-to-Tip Waggons, and the Carriage from Tee Sa Hilton to Crown Garden. Wheel Chairs of first class comfort from 3l. [illegible] 42s. New and Second-hand Spinal Carriages, very [illegible] Goods. On Sale, or Hire.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and are the only Real India Gauze Waistcoats [illegible] Manufacturers, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to not se that every article is marked "THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE," as no other material possesses the same exquisite qualities. One single [illegible] can be had on receipt of a P.O. order for 6s. 6d.

SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, [illegible] Warranted for Seven Years, [illegible] 3l. 3s. Gilt 2l. 2s. Gilt 2l. 2s. Gilt 2l. 2

THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—THE NOMINATION.

inge. He then referred in these terms to some tumultuous proceedings which had taken place:—"He was sorry that anything should have happened to mar the full effects of their triumph; that whilst it was being peaceably and harmlessly carried out, a collision took place, owing to the violent feelings of a number of their opponents, in consequence of which three unfortunate men, who were on the side of his friends, and conducting themselves inoffensively, were now lying on their beds, from the effects of the ill-usage which they had received. (Groans, and cries of "shame.") He would rather, he declared, that the Conservatives should be as they were, the victims in this outrage, than the aggressors. (Hear, hear.)"

Three cheers were given for the Solicitor-General at the conclusion of his speech.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the conduct of the "navvies" bearing Mr. Kelly's colours as very violent, and states that it had the effect of inducing retaliation on the part of the Whigs. He says, "On Tuesday Mr. Adair was escorted to the Hoop Hotel by a numerous procession of his friends, and had passed the end of Downing street, in which the Tory procession had halted, when some of his followers perceiving it stopped, began to hoot and groan. Their leaders vainly endeavoured to urge them onwards and to prevent a collision. A few of them boldly rushed down the street, and commenced an attack on Mr. Kelly's partisans, in which they were soon aided by others of their companions. Between 400 and 500 persons were immediately engaged in a general fight. The object of the Whigs was to capture the flags of their opponents, who defended them with determined courage, but suffered the loss of one or two. The combat became

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

fierce, fists were not sufficiently effective to gratify the vengeful disposition of the antagonists. Sticks and stones were brought into requisition; and the flag staves were broken into short cudgels, which being rather thick inflicted severe blows. At length the Conservative party drove the assailants back into St. Andrew's street, where they rallied again in front of Emmanuel College, and another battle took place. I believe no mortal injury has been inflicted upon any one, but broken heads, black eyes, and bleeding hands and faces were innumerable. This disgraceful disturbance lasted for more than half-an-hour, before any policeman could be found.

"Some of the "navvies" at a late hour on Tuesday night, in a pot-valiant state, made an incursion into Barnwell, where they met with their match. A dreadful row ensued, which the police at length stopped.

"One of the men who was injured, as mentioned by the Solicitor General, was at the point of death. When I sent off my despatch another was in a bad state; but the third was pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery."

MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

The return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor General, to Parliament for Cambridge, has only been gained by a majority of 17, another proof that even a man of first-rate talents finds it difficult to obtain popular support in the present state of public feeling, excited by the unexpected turns of Ministerial policy.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly is a member and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and first entered as a student in 1818, as pupil to Mr. Thomas Abraham, whom he left, and became the pupil of Mr. Wilkinson, of Pump court, Mr. Crowder, Queen's Counsel, being a pupil of that gentleman at the time. His afterwards took out his certificate, and acted as a special pleader until the 7th of May, 1824, Trinity Term, when he was called to the bar.

The late Sir William Webb Follett had been entered of the Inner Temple in the same year with Mr. Kelly (1818). They were constant readers together, and were called to the bar in the same term. Mr. Kelly and Sir W. Follett soon obtained a firm position at the bar, and were rival juniors, each being engaged in most of the principal and important causes brought before the Court, being separated only by the circuits—the one (Mr. Kelly) having chosen the Norfolk, and Sir W. Follett the Western circuit.

In 1835, on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the latter being appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Kelly first took his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on petition, unseated, and remained out until 1837, when, at the election—having been defeated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipswich.

At the general election, 1841, he was defeated; and although his opponents were unseated, and the election declared void, he declined to risk another contest, and again remained out of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alex. ander Grant having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy being thereby occasioned, he was, after a severe struggle, elected for Cambridge. He seems destined never to win Cambridge without a hard fight for it. On the death of Lord Abinger, Sir F. Pollock was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir W. Follett became Attorney General; Mr. Kelly was then a competitor with Sir P. Thesiger, for the Solicitor Generalship, but an unsuccessful one. At the bar he stands high for his legal reputation, and of the public he has gained the good opinion, for the spirit with which he identifies himself with his client. Sir F. Thesiger never met a more uncompromising opponent than Mr. Kelly, in the great distillery case, in which he defended the Messrs. Smith: his argument in support of the Writ of Error, in the case of O'Connell, before the House of Lords, was a display of great legal ability and research. He defended the Quaker Tawell, but not successfully; it was decidedly a bad case, and little could be done with it

Mr. Kelly is verging on fifty years of age; he is rather short, but compactly built, with well-cut features. In his style of speaking he is very effective, and as Solicitor-General, he will be a great accession to the Government in the House. The closeness with which Mr. Kelly has trod upon the heels of the late Attorney-General is somewhat curious. Both entered as students the same year, read together, were called to the bar the same term, received silk gowns together, and after the remains of Sir W. Follett were conveyed to the tomb, Mr. Kelly was appointed Solicitor-General.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*R. W.*," *Exeter, is thanked for his suggestion; but to carry it into operation would require more space than we have at command*

"*O. D.*," *Leeds. Such problems are always acceptable.*

"*C. B.*," *Liverpool.—Your problem can be solved in three moves, unless of face, easily.*

"*M. F.*"—*See the note appended to our last week's diagram.*

"*94*" *should purchase M. Kuiper's collection of problems. We have not room to give the solutions alluded to.* "*Rook*" *or* "*Castle*" *indifferently; authorities are divided as to the derivation of the former.*

"*Parvus.*"—"*Oriental Chess, or Specimens of Hindostanee Excellence in that celebrated Game,*" *was published in* 1817. *It is now out of print, but the most beautiful problems it contained were reprinted in the* "*Chess Player's Chronicle.*"

"*Dane.*"—*The first problem quoted from M. Kuiper's book in our number of the 5th would be greatly improved by placing the White Rook which stands on Q's 2nd on to Q's 4th sq.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*Both the* "*Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club*" *and R. Q. B.'s* "*One Hundred Ends of Games*" *may be obtained at the office of the* "*Chess Player's Chronicle.*"

"*Septimus,*" *Hastings.—There is a very promising Chess Club at Brighton, under the grandeeship of Captain Kennedy, of which both Lord Harrey and Captain Pechell are members.*

"*S. R. C.*" *will, perhaps, have the goodness to send us corrected copies of his last two problems. The imperfect ones were destroyed.*

"*C. B.*"—*Place the Rook at Q's 4th square.*

"*Moderate Player.*"—*Of course Black must be* "*forced*" *into checkmate, or the problem would be worthless. Try* 7*l again, you are quite wrong.*

"*W. H.*"—*We cannot see how, in Mr. Brede's amended problem, mate can be given in four moves, when the King takes the Pawn; perhaps* "*W. H.*" *will enlighten us.*

"*J. J. M.*," *Yarmouth;* "*H. P.*"—*Correct.*

"*Chess.*"—*You may purchase a copy of Major Jacnsch's excellent work at Hodgson's, Essex street. No; Major Jacnsch is a Russian, but the book is in French.*

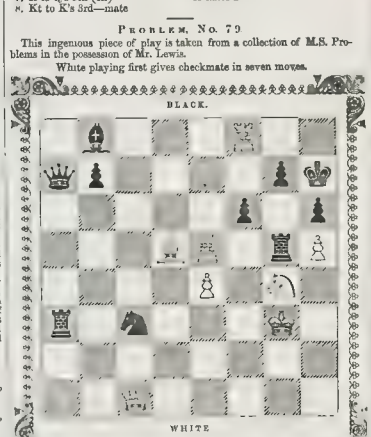
Solution to Problem, No. 78.

White.	Black.
1. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R's 4th
2. Kt to K B's 4th (ch)	K to R's 5th (best)
3. R to R's 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
4. Kt to K B's 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
5. R to K B's 5th (ch)	K to Kt 6th
6. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q 6th
7. R to Q's 5th (ch)	K takes P
8. Kt to K's 3rd—mate	

Problem, No. 79

This ingenious piece of play is taken from a collection of M.S. Problems in the possession of Mr. Lewis.

White playing first gives checkmate in seven moves.



Chess in Germany.

The following game, played by correspondence, is still pending between the amateurs of Gluckstadt and Schleswig.

Game No. 18.

White (G.)	Black (S.)	White (G.)	Black (S.)
1 h P two	K P one	12 K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd
2 Q P two	Q P two	13 Q to K Kt 4th	h R P one
3 k P one	Q B P two	14 Q to R 5th (ch)	h Kt P one
4 Q B to K 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	15 Q to K Kt 5th	h P one
5 Q Kt to R 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd	16 K Kt takes K B P	Q to her B 3rd
6 Q R to Kt sq	Q Kt to B 3rd	17 K Kt to Q 4th	Q to her 3rd
7 K Kt to B 3rd	h P one	18 Q to K Kt 4th	P takes Kt
8 h Kt to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q P	19 Q takes doubled P	K R to Kt sq
9 k Kt takes P	Q Kt takes K P	20 White h Kt 7th	Castles
10 B takes B ch	Kt takes B	21 Q to K Kt 4th	h R P two
11 Castles	Q R P one	And White has to move	

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 19, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 169.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE "CHEAP DEFENCE."

When the House of Commons compelled the Government to grant a pension to Sir Henry Pottinger, we remarked on the niggardly spirit our Governments have generally displayed in bestowing those honorary rewards which men prize above money, and which have been so well called the "cheap defence" of nations. The question has been revived this week by the petition, or—as we had better call it—the Memorial, of the Peninsular Officers, addressed to the House of Lords, urging their claim to "some honorary mark of faithful service." And that application, so well grounded, so hardly earned, such a trifle in itself, yet capable of producing such a favourable effect on the army, the Duke of Wellington—the leader of that gallant host in so many campaigns—coldly denied.

We are sorry he has done so, though, from all his past conduct on this long-agitated subject, such a denial was to be expected. Cold, stern, harsh, and unsympathising, severely exacting the strict performance of duty, he rarely had any warmth or generosity of commendation for those who went beyond that point. By the courage and perseverance of his men and officers, he was enabled to carry out the plans suggested by his own military talents, and he has gained a place in history that will transmit his name to all future ages, as the successful rival of Napoleon, in the Emperor's last of battle-fields. He is himself loaded with honours; all that his own country can bestow, he enjoys; foreign lands and foreign Sovereigns have contended with each other, as to which should shower on him most marks of distinction. Whence, then, arises the cold, grudging spirit with which he has always denied to the men and officers of the Peninsular Campaigns any mark that should distinguish them as the Army by which the Legions of Napoleon, led by his greatest Lieutenants, were driven from the banks of the Tagus to the gates of Paris?

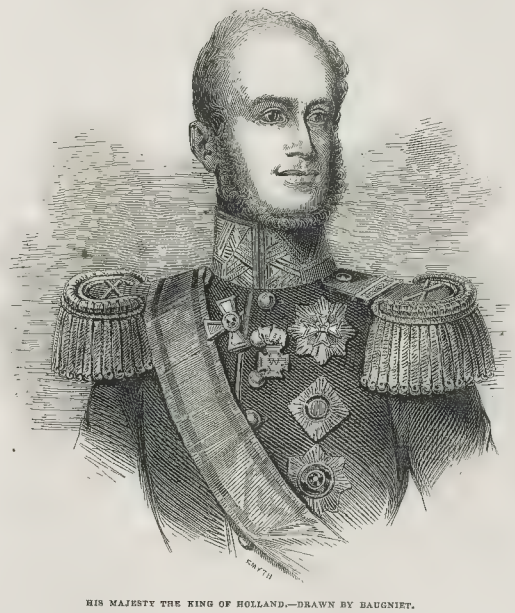
It is one of those things which must be regretted and left unexplained; for to ordinary minds or generous feelings it is unaccountable. It is, however, one of the characteristics of the man; constantly engaged in all kinds of public discussions, it is remarkable how perfect and complete is the silence the Duke of Wellington observes as to all the military events in which he has borne so great a part. No recollections, no allusions, does he ever make to the past; no name of person or place escapes his lips; his own triumphs and his associates in them, as far as his memory of them is concerned, seem to sleep the sleep of oblivion. At times, an indifferent, common-place allusion to having been formerly "in the service of his Sovereign" may be heard, but that is all; no one could guess that the aged Minister had ever been distinguished by anything from the Peers who have crept through life unknown save by their votes for their party. He never speaks of what he has done himself; on the acts of others he is equally reserved. And when the achievements of his old companions in strife and peril are mentioned, he represses the discussion as soon as possible, as if it was distasteful to him; briefly and faintly allows their merit, and resolutely denies to them the smallest share of those honours with which he is so profusely crowned. Grievous must be the disappointment of the veterans who have bought his triumphs with their blood; but the Iron Chief is inexorable; the injustice once committed, is persisted in, for to repair an error is to acknowledge it; and there is nothing in which men or Governments will show more consistency than a course of wrong doing, where others are the sufferers, and not themselves.

The Peninsular War, extended over several years, and forms a distinct and separate chapter of the history of that long struggle that followed the French Revolution. The service was arduous and harassing, and the army was engaged in many battles which are considered the greatest of Wellington's successes, while in proportion to the numbers, their carnage was as great as that of Waterloo itself. To have shared these dangers from the commencement to the close, and to have survived them all, certainly deserved some mark of distinction, but it pleased the commander of the army to set his face against it, and it has never been bestowed; it has been often asked and always denied, for the last time on Monday in the House of Lords, when the Duke of Wellington spoke of that army and its achievements with as little praise as he could possibly award, and an intimation that, in his opinion, their services had been quite sufficiently repaid. He repeated, too, the answer he has always given to the application; an answer which everybody knows is based on a constitutional fiction which makes all honours and rewards the acts of the Sovereign. The Duke says he has always mentioned the names of those who deserved well, but, as to marks of honour, they were for the Sovereign to grant; he had nothing to do with them. We are sorry to see such a man resort to so palpable an evasion; it is notorious that the Sovereign of England does nothing without the direction of those who are called his servants, but are really his masters; and, from the position the Duke of Wellington has always held, an intimation or a wish from him would have been complied with immediately. In fact the Duke himself has furnished a proof that he has himself, on such points, the ruling and disposing power. He "asked," that is, "ordered" a medal to be given to all who were engaged in the battle of Waterloo, and his bidding was done without a word: can any one doubt that if he had chosen he might have procured the same distinction for his old comrades of the Peninsula. It is this constitutes the mortification of these war-worn veterans. Vittoria, Talavera, Salamanca, were all battles as hardly fought as Waterloo; but the subalterns engaged in all of them have nothing to show of their achievements, except the scars they got in them. To those engaged in the single conflict of Waterloo a distinction is awarded. Hence springs the discontent and sense of injury. Why, say the Peninsular men, are our many battles overlooked, and the honour bestowed upon another for one? Why should the day of Waterloo eclipse our years of struggle with the same great power? But so it is:—

> Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
> Not all the marvels of Barrossa's fight,
> Not Albuera, lavish of her dead,

have sufficed to win us the honour which is bestowed for the short campaign of Belgium!

This is the complaint or what are called the "Peninsular Officers." But it must be understood that it is made by those who were at the time in a comparatively subordinate rank, for on the higher grades honours were distributed freely enough. The fact is, they were the prizes of which he who had the best interest gained the most. Thus, the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington got a large share of crosses, clasps, orders, and knighthoods; all who could not command that influence, and merely deserved the honour by their actions, got nothing at all but the hard knocks, their pay, and—in time—promotion. This is the system that is the curse of the British service; money and interest will obtain the most incapable anything; without them, the most deserving can get nothing. Colonel Napier, the historian of this very Peninsular War, has spoken mournfully of the disadvantages under which the English soldier fights — beneath "the cold shade of aristocracy"—which renders the rise of unconnected ability impossible. He should have added to it political and party influence, and he would have described the two powers which decide on the distribution of honours in the army. Knowing this, it is with something like contempt one reads of the Marquis of Londonderry pompously declaring that the language of supplication is unworthy of British soldiers. We wonder how many orders he would have worn had he not had the luck to be a Castlereagh? Thus, those on whom honours have descended without either earning or asking, can be virtuously indignant if others demand what they deserve. Is it that they are afraid to make such distinctions too common? Can the Great Duke himself fancy his distinctions would lose something if they were shared by those who gained him his greatness? We cannot think so poorly of him, yet the effect to the old soldier is the same; all he knows is, that he has won the guerdon, that he asks it, and is denied. "The cold shade" is upon him, and it is flung over him by the Chief he served so faithfully; who, having the power to grant, sternly withholds, and casts the odium of refusal and neglect on "the Sovereign," well knowing that that Sovereign must do just as he advises her!



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HOLLAND.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

A few days only have elapsed since the King of the Belgians quitted our shores; on Thursday arrived William, King of Holland, of whom, in policy and matrimony, Leopold has been the successful rival. He was his competitor for the hand of the Princess Charlotte, and obtained her preference; when the Revolution of Belgium expelled the family of Nassau from the throne of the Netherlands, it was Leopold who was chosen King. He has thus deprived William of a Royal bride, and now wears the Crown which he seemed to be born to inherit.

William Frederic Charles, King of Holland is the eldest son of the

late King, who in the latter years of his life furnished to history another of the rare examples of abdicating Monarchs; the cause was as curious as the event, for it was for love that he renounced the throne, not from that weariness of power and sense of devotion which animated Charles V., of whom Byron says:—

> The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
> Had lost its quickening spell,
> Threw crowns for rosaries away—
> An empire for a cell
> A strict accountant of his beads,
> A subtle disputant on creeds,
> His dotage trifled well:
> But better had he never known
> The bigot's cell or despot's throne.

The lady for whom this modern Antony—strangely placed among the most phlegmatic of nations—gave up his crown, was the 7th Duchess of Marlborough. Her husband, as a nobleman, and married into private life, but did not long survive the step. The present King, then Prince of Orange, was thus called to the throne, on the 7th of October, 1840; he was born December 6th, 1792, and at the time of his accession was forty-eight years of age. As Prince of Orange he served in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of that war in 1814, the principal part of which period as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, for which his Majesty has received a cross and two clasps. Commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815, and the first corps d' armés of the Duke of Wellington's forces at the battle of Waterloo, and was shot through the left shoulder at the close of that action, having also been present in the preceding engagements.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Public conversation is divided between the brutal massacre of the poor Arabs and the flight of Mademoiselle Plessy. Vainly may Frenchmen seek to argue away the cool butchery in Africa. To Marshal Soult has been left the hopeless task to remove the stain. The task was both delicate and painful. He has sought to defend the officers to whom was entrusted the army of Africa; but no prestige of character or of heroism is sufficient to wash out the memory. Humanity will cease to accuse, and history will pass the verdict of guilty cannot be removed. Ah! that the illustrious Marshal could effect by his eloquence, he has effected; but the fact is there, and all the waters of the Seine cannot wash it out. And yet the Government prints would seek to neutralize its atrocity. They confess the odious contrast which the butchery affords to European manners, but entrench themselves in the rhetorician style, and in false logic. We itself, they reason, is it not the most cruel of necessities; but if we go to extremities, all armies must be disbanded—all arsenals must be burned to ashes. Every Cabinet of Europe should demand a bloody account of the French Government for the acts of its officers. The interior of the Comedie Francaise is in a state of agitation as regards the sudden flight of the beautiful Plessy. Many persons are of the opinion that she is still *en secret* at Paris, and that her object has no other end than to procure better pecuniary means from her copartners. This opinion rests on no other foundation than that certain theatrical agents have no knowledge of any engagement contracted by her for St. Petersburg. One of these persons, however, M Collignon, was charged, it is said, some time since, by Molle. Plessy to treat with the Russian Theatrical Directory. It appears that the reply has not yet reached France. According to other accounts, the engagement was recently concluded in London, during her late visit, by M. de Brunow, the Russian Minister. The truth I believe to be is, that the lovely *artiste* is married, and that her engagement is secured in Russia for five years, and at a salary that will ensure to her existence a future of wealth greater than has ever been at the command of any previous artist. One thing positive is, that she leaves behind her no fitting representative of the *haute comedie*. The system of annoyance so continually besetting her in the *foyer* of the *Francais*, has doubtless influenced the resolution of the young actress.

The Academie Royale of Medicine have selected as associates, from a list of twenty-two candidates, Messrs. Brodie and Lawrence, of London; Leibig, the celebrated chemist; J. Muller, the naturalist, of Berlin; and Wohler, the physiologist, of Kenisburg. There remain but three other nominations to fill up.

Paris has from time immemorial been celebrated for its superiority in all that relates to the art and mystery of bill sticking; for here it is really an art. Its battle fields, its spots of glory, have been the walls of Paris. Large sums have been expended on the *affiches*—private speculations and public companies have formed its typographical wealth—Monopoly has at length sought to bag its profits in the shape of a company calling themselves the Boule Rouge. They have applied from the city the authority to construct at its expence, for the whole length of the boulevards and the quais, columns styled Vespasian, on which those that run may read all that is worthy "notice or notice." The columns belong to the City, which gets for their erection, the Boule Rouge Association paying a certain tax for the right of sticking these columns full of broad posters. There was a revolution, indeed; the bill-stickers resisted the payment of the 1,737 francs per diem, but their indignation was excusable, their anger natural. One night during the past week, having at their head Perrion (surnamed the Napoleon of the craft), armed with pots of paste and with brushes of the same colour, they marched to the column, and made a woeful onslaught; more than 100 of the objectionable symbols were odiously blackened over, when they were taken in *flagrante delicto*. They were, however, soon bought off, and the terrible Perrion had for accomplices two of his labourers, Courty and Villedieu. They were accused of having contravened the 237th article, in mutilating public monuments. Counsel for the Boule Rouge Association entere his civil action, claiming 3000 francs damages. The Public Minister argued that the case did not reach the clause of the code. The tribunal gave a verdict in favour of the defendants. The judgment was received with great glee by the bonded brethren of the glorious posters who crowded the audience. A snuff box mounted in diamonds—*query*, PASTE—has been voted to the public spirited Perrion.

The consumption at Paris, during the month of June last, has been 6622 beeves, 1543 cows, 7092 calves, and 34,472 sheep. The increase of consumption, compared with that of 1844, has been considerable: 797 beeves, 491 cows, 1010 calves, and 2242 sheep. This augmentation, you will perceive, furnishes easily the annual consumption of a city containing from 10,000 to 12,000 souls. There were consumed in the first six months of 1845, 40,281 beeves, 9049 cows, 40,703 calves, and 228,476 sheep. The consumption in the first six months of 1844, was 39,294 beeves, 9049 cows, 38,511 calves, and 216,378 sheep. Comparing these half yearly accounts, there will result an augmentation in favour of the last six months, of 1238 beeves, 1464 cows, 2252 calves, and 9903 sheep. You must add to this consumption of the last half year, 956 bulls, 32 goats, and 45 kids

Now imagine the swords of ragouts and the oceans of soup that have resulted from these vast hecatombs of four-footed animals! What visions of restaurants, and tickled diseased frames, and fevered constitutions, would have arisen from the chemical alembics, under the artistic changes produced by the hidden mysteries of a Parisian cuisine! Need we wonder at pale faces, enfeebled limbs, and ruined constitutions? Need we wonder at the annual food here beats beef eating England more than thirty three and a third per centum. The Parisians are the hugest feeders in the world!

There is nothing new in the way of theatres or exhibitions, save the view of the Spanish giant in the Salle Montesquieu. It is astonishing that all the females thronged to see the little monster, Tom Thumb, whom the brave Belges compare to a pumpkin placed on a forked radish—but nature even of the dear creatures chose to see a splendid man, towering upwards of seven feet, perfectly proportioned, with strikingly handsome features, and a colossal head, that might serve for a model of the antique. There is a young Catalonian, who adds to upon him, and rejoices in sundry wonderful talents in jugglery—he does not appear in the bill. This is, perhaps, the first time that a programme keeps more than its promise.

FRANCE.

The French papers are still occupied in energetic discussions upon the subject of the late massacre in Algeria, under the sanction of Colone. Pelissier.

The Chambers were prorogued on Monday. The Royal Ordinance of prorogation was carried to the Chamber of Peers by Marshal Soult, President of the Council; and to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Dumon, Minister of Public Works.

In the best informed political circles in Paris, it was believed that the Chambers would shortly be dissolved. The last discussion in the Chamber of Deputies was upon the Tours and Nantes, and the Rouen and Strasbourg Railway Bills, which were passed. The entire budget was then put to the vote, and agreed to by a majority of 103 to

Don Carlos and his Consort, the Princess de Beira, accompanied by M. de Tinan and the different persons of their household, left Bourges for Greouls on the morning of the 15th inst.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced the discussion of the Jesuits in France but without considerable excitement. At Parma, where the order was restored two years ago, some demonstrations took place against them, and a number of persons were arrested. Disturbances had likewise occurred at Modena, and the lectures of the medical faculty had been suspended. Several Carabineers had been killed in the legation of Ravenna, in collision with some young men of Carte Bolognese.

The *Moniteur* contains several laws, among which is that authorising the Minister of Public Works to adjudicate the concession—first, of the railroad from Paris to the frontier of Belgium, with embranchments from Lille to Calais to Dunkirk; second, of the railroad from Creil to St. Quentin; and third, of the railroad from Fampoux to Hazebrouck. The duration of the lease of the former is not to exceed 41 years; and the *maximum* of that of the Creil and St. Quentin, and Fampoux and Hazebrouck lines, is fixed at 72 years. No company is to be admitted to bid for the concession of those roads unless it shall have been previously approved by the Minister of Public Works, and deposited the required securities.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are about to set out on their journey to the Pyrenees. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be at Gueret on the 26th inst.; at Limoges on the 28th, at Libourne on August 4, and at Bordeaux on the 5th. Their Majesties will not take their departure for Eu until the commencement of August.

The celebrated violinist, Artaut, died of consumption, at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, on the 20th inst., at the age of 20.

Their Majesties came to Paris on Monday, and the King presided at a Council of Ministers, on which occasion Marshal Soult and the Minister of the Finances took leave of his Majesty, preparatory to their departure for the country. Marshal Soult, accompanied by the Marquis de Dalmatie, goes to his estate of Soult-Berg, and to Bagnéres de Bigorre. The Minister of Finance goes to the baths of Contrexeville, in the Vosges.

Our private letters from Barcelona inform us that the insurrection in Catalonia has been carried on with the ferocity usual in these cases. It appears by a letter in the *Clamor*, that, on the approaching Sabadell, the insurgents, to the number of 1500, evacuated the place, retreating towards Tarra-a, leaving only the old or pe ceable portion of the population, who had taken no part in the movement but enough whom a panic took place, and numbers sought refuge in flight, but they were pursued and cut to pieces by the cavalry, so that the fields around were covered with dead bodies, no quarter being given. One letter states, in fact, that twenty-five of the relations of the insurgents were shot by General Concha after entering the town; and this, although the insurgents, who had previously disarmed 160 soldiers who were in garrison when the insurrection broke out, had not ill-treated them, and, in fact, they all joined Concha's force on its entry. The insurgents of San Andres de Palomar had retaliated for the putting to death of five of their associates in cold blood, by hanging five of the Civic Guards on the road by which the rebels were expected to march to the mountains. The bulletin added, that, on the 17th, the Queen would proceed by sea to Valencia, and that troops had been marched to that town. According, however, to a more recent communication, the Court had, in consequence of the re establishment of order in the province of Catalonia, determined to proceed, on the 17th, to Saragossa, which place they were expected to reach on the 24th. The Ministers, remaining at Madrid, still intended to be at Saragossa on the 24th, in order to compliment the Queen Mother on the occasion of her birth-day.

BELGIUM.

The grand *kermesse*, or festival of Brussels commenced last Sunday morning by a solemn procession of the "Holy Sacrament of Miracles," through the principal streets of that city, which was accompanied by strong detachments of infantry and cavalry, by several excellent military and civil bands, by many religious confraternities, and by an immense concourse of spectators, notwithstanding the rather unfavourable state of the weather. Nearly all the houses in the line of procession were tastefully decorated with green boughs, and wax tapers were burning in numerous windows. In the evening the theatres, ball rooms, cafés, &c., were filled to overflowing. Monday was the anniversary of the inauguration of King Leopold, and was celebrated with great solemnity. Early in the morning all the public edifices, and all the ships and barges in the canal, displayed the national flag, and many rockets announced the rejoicings.

A little before noon military detachments were posted inside and outside the military church of Ste Gudule (generally called the Cathedral), in which a solemn Te Deum was performed. The church, richly

of Hong Kong had sent to Keying to demand redress and guarantee for future good conduct, but the result is yet to known. The commercial news is of little interest, trade being, as far as British goods are concerned, very dull

At Victoria, likewise, a riot had occurred, which has, fortunately, not been attended with any serious result. About fifty of the Chinese had collected at the west of the town, armed with boat hooks, axes, &c., bent upon some mischief: these gradually increased in numbers, and the affair beginning to assume a rather dangerous form, the authorities deemed it proper at once to interfere. Thirteen of the principals have been taken—some have been put into confinement for five and six months, while others have been severely flogged

Similar scenes of this description have been of frequent occurrence at Ningpo, and other places.

At Amoy, strange though it appear, so general is the Chinese hatred towards the English residents, that it has been requisite to dispatch the *Vixen* steamer, in order to quell the disturbances which are expected to arise; but particulars of these have not yet come to hand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—Preparations are on foot at Sunderland for a new election in the room of Lord Howick, now Earl Grey. One candidate is Colonel Thompson, who comes forward in the Anti Corn Law and Free Trade interest. Another candidate on the Whig interest, whose name has been placarded on the walls of Sunderland as a Free-Trade advocate, is Mr. Bradshaw, an extensive shipowner of Yarmouth. Mr. J. J. Wright has been solicited to come forward on the Conservative interest, but that gentleman has declined being put in nomination on the present occasion, and no other gentleman has been mentioned as likely to take up the Conservative cause in this election. Mr. Hudson has consented to become a candidate on receiving sufficient assurances of support. Mr. Hudson is brought forward principally, if not altogether, on local considerations.

LAMENTABLE FACTORY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the mill of Messrs. William Fernley and Co., Brentnall street, Higher Hillgate, near Manchester. The unfortunate subject of the accident was a girl about 13 years old, named Catherine Pearson. The pair of frames "tented" by the deceased are placed back to back, a little better than two feet apart, and between them is an upright shaft, which was fenced off with a tin casing from top to bottom. About half a minute before the accident occurred, deceased's mistress and a girl, a fellow worker, had spoken to her. Immediately it was observed that the bobbins of the creel she "tented" were fast falling out, her mistress went round to the back of the creel, to see what was the matter, when she at once perceived the body of the deceased fast to the shaft, and whirling round in a most awful manner. An alarm was instantly given, and as soon as possible the engine was stopped; but not before the clothing and arms and legs of the deceased had been completely torn off. Her mangled remains were collected together, and conveyed to the Ram's Head Inn, where an inquest was held the same evening. After a lengthened inquiry, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY THE FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday morning the inhabitants of the village of East Stanford were alarmed by a loud crashing noise, which was speedily followed by the most heart-rending cries of distress. It was quickly ascertained that the end house of a row extending from the rear of the churchyard to an open plot of ground intended for the site of some new buildings, had fallen, and as it was almost certain that several persons must have been within the house at the time it fell, great consternation prevailed. The fallen house was rented by a man named Parker, in the employ of Mr. Joycelin, a maltster. Parker with his wife and two children resided on the ground floor; the upper part of the house, which consisted of two stories, being occupied by a man named Fyke, a brush maker, with two boys (his sons), and a decrepit man (his father) The brushmaker with one of his sons was seen by a neighbour to leave the house at six o'clock on the morning of the accident, going out for the day to sell his brushes. Parker always leaves his home for the malthouse at five o'clock in the morning; and Parker's wife and children, together with Fyke's son and father, were supposed to be in the house when it fell. A number of persons were soon at work clearing away portions of the rubbish, and shortly afterwards the body of the old man was discovered dreadfully crushed and quite dead. At a short distance from the remains of the old man, the body of Fyke's son was dug out, and though much injured the boy was alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. A faint cry issuing from the remaining portions of the ruins stimulated the people to fresh exertions, and after a painful suspense of twenty minutes, the men succeeded in taking from the ruins Parker's two children, perfectly unmjured. The children slept in a kind of press-bedstead, and part of the rafters having fallen in a sloping position across the bed, had sustained the weight of the materials above. A further search discovered the body of the mother. The remains of the unfortunate woman presented a horrid spectacle, life being quite extinct. Several houses in the row of which the fallen building formed a part have been lately pulled down, and the house in question had been shored up preparatory to erecting some buildings, which are intended to cross the space left by the demolished houses.

ATTEMPTED MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—A violent attempt at murder, instigated by jealousy, was made last week, upon a young servant girl, named Maria Moore, by a young man named James Stanton Carrail. They had kept company together, but the female recently gave preference to another sweetheart, and Carrail met her walking with her new lover on Wednesday night. This infuriated him with rage; and early on the following morning, armed with a knife, which he had sharpened at the point, and with a ribbon twisted round the handle to secure a firmer hold, he went to the girl and stabbed her in the breast, the blade of the knife passing between the ribs. He did not repeat the blow, but returned home, where he was apprehended. The girl lies in a very precarious state, mainly from loss of blood, but there are hopes of her recovery.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER AT NOTTINGHAM.—A case of an extraordinary character has just occurred in Nottingham, in an attempt by a clergyman to swindle several tradesmen out of goods to a large amount; but, owing to his former proceedings having been made known in the public prints, happily in this instance he has been defeated. It appears that about three weeks ago, an advertisement appeared in the Nottingham papers of a school which was about to be opened by a clergyman, the plan of education offering many advantages. Above all, the education was to be "based on strictly religious principles." This advertisement excited much interest in the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham, particularly amongst the clergy. Immediately after the announcement a gentleman, habited like a clergyman, and of polished address, called upon Mr. Jones, upholsterer, Beast market-hill, Nottingham, and gave his name as the Rev. Dr. Berrington, he stated his intention of opening a school, and referred to the terms of his advertisement, which had appeared on the Friday preceding, and expressed a wish to be supplied with furniture, carpets, &c., for his house in Castle-gate. On Mr. Jones requesting a reference, the name of Mr. Welchman, 77, Cornhill, London, was given, and he was described as a West India proprietor of great wealth. So frank and prompt were the answers to the several questions put, that Mr Jones thought all was right. Men were immediately employed in making and fitting carpets, setting up beds, and arranging the furniture, to render the mansion complete. The articles supplied amounted to £200. Finding that success had attended his efforts, Dr. Berrington then applied to Mr. Whetnall, wine merchant, Parliament-street, of whom he ordered wines and porter, which soon found their way into the cellar in Castle gate. Mr. Horst, china dealer, Chapel-bar, was also favoured with an order for china; and Mr. Paraham, bootmaker, Long-row, opened an account for shoes, the china and six pairs of shoes, all being promptly supplied, Mr. Palethorpe, engraver, speedily got ready a large brass plate, which was placed on the hall door, having had engraved upon it "Rev. Dr Berrington's Academy." A speedy end, however, was put to this extraordinary career by a clergyman who found a newspaper containing a full-length description, not to be misunderstood, of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Berrington! This paper being placed in Mr. Jones's hands, he discovered that his customer was the veritable Dr. Berrington, who figured at Graveley, in Hertfordshire, in the month of March last, by taking a large house, opening school, giving extensive orders, and obtaining credit for goods to the amount of several hundred pounds. Mr Jones determined to adopt a prompt but a judicious course. Having arranged to call in Castle-gate that afternoon, he instantly sent an excuse, as it was market day, and requested that Dr Berrington would call upon Mr. Jones at his house, as he wished to speak to him there. In a short time Dr Berrington was on Beast-market hill, and in conversation with Mr. Jones. During this interview, which was contrived to be continued three hours, twenty of Mr. Jones's workmen were dispatched, and they entering the "large house," completely cleared it of all the articles which had been furnished by their employer. Dr. Berrington on returning to Castle-gate found out his mistake; and the news of the discovery getting wind, the house became so besieged, that the occupier quickly left it to the will of his creditors. On the day he was discovered, his wife arrived by train from London, and she, as well as the children, were wretchedly attired. On seeing her, the doctor said he had got the house ready, the wine was decanted, and bouquets of fresh flowers neatly arranged upon the tables. New clothes had been ordered for the boys, and every requisite had been furnished for a splendid career. The *exposé*, however, had ruined his bright prospects, and on the following day (Sunday) this reverend doctor and his family set out by train for London.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED STATE OF CAVAN.—The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation, extending the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act to the County of Cavan, which is declared to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an increased establishment of police

THE RIOT AT ARMAGH.—The inquest on the body of John Boyle, who was killed in the late riot at Armagh by a gun-shot wound, did not terminate for some days, when the Jury agreed unanimously to the following verdict:—"That on the 12th of July last, at Thomas-street, in the city of Armagh, a procession of Orangemen, to the number of one hundred and fifty, having been marching in procession with banners and music, and armed with pistols and swords, and that divers persons comprising that procession (that is to say, thirty one Orangemen, whose names are set forth on the face of the verdict), aided and assisted by a person unknown to the Jury, made an assault on the person of John Boyle, the deceased, and that the aforesaid person did, then and there, in Thomas-street as aforesaid, inflict on him John Boyle, a gun shot wound, which caused his death, and of which he died." The person who actually fired the shot has not been identified. Boyle was indisputably one of the Roman Catholic party, and busy in the fight.

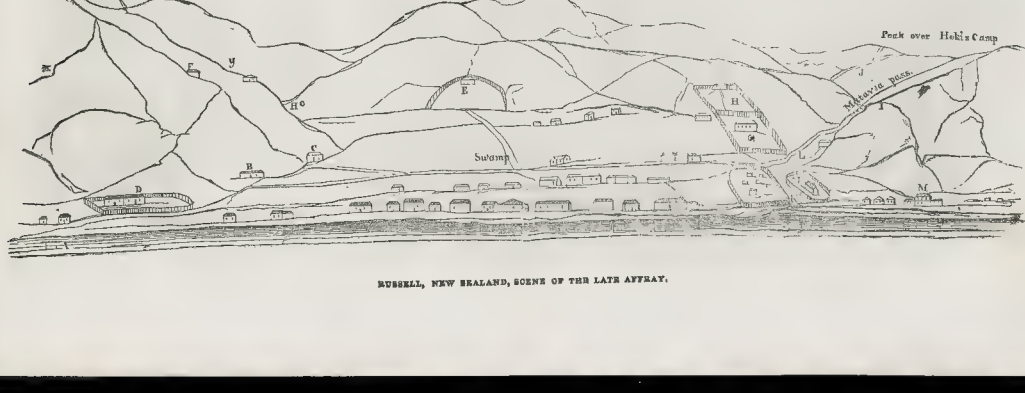
THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the Repeal Association last Monday, Mr. O'Connell adverted to the address of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly to the electors of Cambridge, in which that learned gentleman said, that agitation was ceasing in Ireland, and peace and contentment beginning to take root in the country. He wondered who gave Mr. Kelly the spectacles by which he was enabled to see those things, for he (Mr. O'Connell) was utterly unable to see them through his. (Laughter.) He was going down to Wexford to-morrow, and he hoped to meet 150,000 men there who would tell him they were as ready to agitate now as they ever had been. He should visit Galway in a few days after, where he expected to receive a similar declaration from the men of Connaught. No, the agitation was not diminishing. (Hear, hear.) The amount of the Repeal rent was steadily kept up to more than £300 a week, and that at a most unpropitious period—namely, between the two harvests. (Hear, hear.) The people would not continue to make such a sacrifice as was involved in the weekly contribution of so large a sum if their hearts and souls were not in the cause—in a word, if they were not ready to die for it; and, indeed, he believed they would sooner give their heart's blood than their money, they liked their cause so well. (Cheers.) He pledged himself that England should hear from every part of Ireland that she was determined to have her Parliament back again. He did not yet know where the next monster meeting, after those he had mentioned, was to be, but they would have at least two every three months, just to let England know there were such people as Irishmen in existence. Having strongly censured the persons connected with agrarian disturbances in this country, he came to the question of what had been done for Ireland this session, and asserted that substantially nothing had been done. He said, "substantially nothing;" for the Maynooth grant, though a good thing in itself, was good in its collateral circumstances, rather than in its amount. It was most valuable as demonstrative of the truth of his assertion, that there was in the mind of John Bull an innate hatred of Ireland and Catholicity. Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, read an outline of eleven Acts of Parliament, which he pledged himself to draw up and complete within the next six weeks, and the necessity of adopting which is to be impressed on the Legislature. Among them are acts to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to exercise without delay her undoubted prerogative to summon her Parliament of Ireland to contain clause declaratory of her Majesty's power and authority to issue writs of summons to all the Peers of Ireland, and writs for the election of members of the House of Commons of Ireland, not to exceed the ancient number of 300. Also, an act to provide vote by ballot. An act to establish in perpetuity the perfect equality in the eye of the law of persons of all Christian persuasions, and to prevent for ever the existence in Ireland of any legal or temporal ascendancy.—The rent for the week was announced to be £319 18s. 1d.

SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT IN NEW ZEALAND.

Last week we detailed, at some length, the recent disastrous affray between the Natives of New Zealand and the British troops, which terminated in the destruction of the settlement of Russell (Kororarika), in the Bay of Islands. We are now enabled to illustrate the details of last week, with a plan of Russell, as originally contemplated; and an outline of the precise locality of the affray, to which our Correspondent has affixed these references to the main incidents of the conflict:—

PLAN OF RUSSELL, NEW ZEALAND.

A Flag-staff and upper Block-house, in charge of a detachment of the 96th Regiment.
B Mr. Beckham's House, where the small-arm men of the *Hazard* lodged.
C The Barracks occupied by the Soldiers and Marines.
D Mr. Polack's House formed into a stockade.
E Roman Catholic Church.
F Lower Block-house, Fort Phillpotts, with three guns: a heavy fire was kept up by the Natives from *x* to *y*.
G Church, around which the Natives rallied.
H The Rev. Mr. Dudley's House.



RUSSELL, NEW SEALAND, SCENE OF THE LATE AFFRAY.

KORORARIKA BEACH, BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.

H° Ongrua Pass.
I One Gun Battery, where Lovell was killed, after spiking the gun.
J Position of the small-arm Men and Marines.
K Maorie Paha
L Where Captain Robertson fell.
M Roman Catholic Bishop's, the only house now standing.

The large Illustration upon the present page shows Kororarika Beach, the principal residence of the Europeans at the Bay of Islands, from the time of its discovery by Captain Cook, who named it from the great number of islands with which it is studded: here ships of the largest burden can approach within half a mile of the shore; and the water is always smooth.

Appended are portraits of a Herald, or Peace-maker, and Bay of Islands Chief: they were selected by the artist on account of their dignified carriage and graceful costume. The Peace-maker's sole occupation is to carry messages between hostile chiefs, to prevent hostile meetings, and bring about treaties of peace. His person is held sacred under all circumstances.

A very interesting correspondence, relative to the above attack, has been issued from the Colonial Office, and details not only the disastrous conflict, but the causes in which it may be supposed to have originated. The most important information in this correspondence is conveyed in the following extract from a letter from Capt. Sir E. Home, of H.M.S. *North Star*, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, dated the 25th of March last, and thus referring to the disasters of the 11th of that month:—

* * * * * *

"The ill success of that day is to be attributed to a want of knowledge of the peculiar mode of warfare adopted by these brave and sagacious savages, and not keeping the few troops stationed at the blockhouse on the hill, within its door, when the alarm of the approach of the natives was given; a coolness of judgment, and restraint of impulse, hardly to be expected from an officer of scarcely two years' standing in the service. He, with his men, had advanced, upon the first alarm, on one party, and his post was taken possession of by another, whose business it was to possess themselves of it. It was in no way owing to want of courageous conduct, as the lists of killed and wounded may partly show. Of the conduct of Commander Robertson I am quite unable to speak; your Excellency and their Lordships will appreciate it. His present position has caused me the deepest distress. All who were there are most loud in the praise of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the *Hazard*.

"The steady conduct and sound judgment displayed by Captain M'Keever, of the United States frigate *St. Louis*, has given confidence to the well-disposed parties of both nations, and has been of the greatest service. He still remains there, as well as the church establishment at Pahia. It is remarkable that the Protestant church at Kororarika has been burnt down, whilst the Roman Catholic establishments remain untouched.

"His Excellency the Governor has applied to the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land for further aid. Until he receives it, his intention is, I believe, to remain entirely on the defensive, and not to undertake the punishment of the offending tribes at the Bay of Islands, until his power is sufficiently strong to do it with effect. Attacks have been threatened on Auckland, and there is nothing to prevent their being put into execution if the natives were to think fit to make it a common cause. It is, however, more probable that they will divide; and Governor Fitzroy has had offers of assistance from several tribes in the north of New Zealand, of about 3000 men, which he declines accepting unless driven to extremity, lest they should become his masters.

"From the above circumstances, I believe that I should not do right, or as your Excellency would, I am convinced, have desired me to do, if acquainted with these facts, were I to leave New Zealand according to my present orders, until the colony is placed in less precarious circumstances, and it is accordingly my intention to remain upon this coast until I feel that I shall be justified in leaving it. The *Hazard* is not efficient, having been obliged, on the 6th of February last, in a gale of wind off the East Cape, to throw overboard seven of her carronades, and is short of complement six marines; seamen are to be obtained on shore, the guns also can be replaced by those of the *Pelorus*, now remaining at Port Essington.

"A force is to be sent forthwith to strengthen the posts at and in the neighbourhood of Cook's Strait.

"The present time is thought by the Governor to be the most critical hitherto experienced in this colony, and it is his opinion that, upon the events of the next few months will depend its actual tenure by Great Britain.

"The utmost efforts have been used by designing men, chiefly foreigners, to render the natives dissatisfied, and to persuade them that we shall ultimately take away their lands, and make those whom we do not kill our slaves."

In consequence of this intelligence, orders have been received at Woolwich, that the whole of Captain Turner's company (6th battalion) are to embark immediately for New Zealand.

PEACE-MAKER.

BAY OF ISLANDS CHIEF.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount Canterbury, of the City of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford, in the County of Leicester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born the 29th January, 1780, and was therefore 66 years of age at the time of his death.

His Lordship was the second child and the eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., the descendant of an ancient Nottinghamshire family. His school days were passed at Eton, and his education completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1802, he took the degree of A.B. His friends did not mistake his vocation when they recommended or sanctioned his adopting the profession of the law, for he possessed many qualifications likely to insure forensic eminence. After quitting Cambridge he lost no time in entering himself a student of Lincoln's-Inn, and in the year 1805 he was called to the bar by that honourable society. In two years after being "called," his Parliamentary life commenced as one of the members for Scarborough, for which borough he was returned by the influence of the Duke of Rutland, and which he continued to represent for exactly one quarter of a century.

Mr. Manners Sutton on his entrance upon Parliamentary life showed such aptitude for public business that the recommendations of his powerful family were listened to by Mr. Perceval with very favourable attention, and he received the appointment of Judge-Advocate-General as long ago as the year 1809. This situation he held till 1817, when he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

It was quite true that Mr. Manners Sutton possessed all the advantages of a commanding presence, sonorous voice, unperturbable temper, and that winning grace of manner for which our language affords no precise epithet, but he was wholly deficient in that extraordinary perspicuity of diction and clearness of mind which made Mr. Abbott the best possible instructor upon all questions of Parliamentary usage, or the order to be observed in deliberative assemblies. Mr. Abbott also greatly excelled his successor in that dignified and impressive eloquence which so well becomes the "mouth-piece of a legislative body. The addresses to the Duke of Wellington, for example, delivered by Mr. Abbott, in conveying the thanks of the house, were perfect models of that species of composition. His speeches at the bar of the House of Lords, and his reprimands from the chair of the House of Commons, acquired for Mr. Abbott as much and as deserved applause. Upon occasions of this kind Mr. Manners Sutton was just as ordinary a person as Mr. Speaker Abercrombie. But the m conduct of what is called

THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

private business, in advising the chairmen of committees, in governing the subordinate officers of the House, and every other duty connected with the speakership, it is by no means exaggerated praise to affirm that the merits of Mr. Manners Sutton have never been surpassed. The activity of commercial enterprise consequent upon the re-establishment of peace led to a rush of private business in the House of Commons, with which, perhaps, no man living was so well qualified to cope as the subject of this memoir. Men of all parties, those whose rights he protected, and even some of those whose designs he frustrated, have acknowledged that the skill and learning manifested by him in the conduct of their business have never been excelled by the most illustrious of his predecessors.

He held this high office till the Parliament of 1835, when the Whigs nominated Mr. Abercrombie, in opposition to him; the cause was alleged to be an interference in the party negociations of the time, when the Tories, under Wellington and Peel, were, in right of office again, too marked and decided for the Moderator of the Great Assembly of the nation. The contest took place on the 19th of Feb., 1835, and, after one of the largest divisions on record, the numbers were—for Mr. Abercrombie, 316; Sir Charles Manners Sutton, 306.

It is rather remarkable that the rejected Speaker was kept some time waiting for his Peerage, but eventually he was called to the Upper House by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. He was shortly afterwards selected to fill the important and delicate office of High Commissioner for adjusting the claims of Canada; but he ultimately resigned, without having ever entered upon its duties.

Lord Canterbury was twice married first on the 8th of July, 1811, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, in Surrey, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the 7th of December, 1813. By this first marriage he had three children. His lordship's eldest son of course succeeds to his title; and the second son is well known as member for the borough of Cambridge, and Under-Secretary in the Home Department. His Lordship's second wife is sister to the Countess of Blessington. He enjoyed a pension of £4000 a-year, which is continued to his successor.

There is something distressing in the circumstances attending his death; they exhibit a disadvantage connected with railway travelling, which at times may be something more than an inconvenience.

The noble Viscount, who had travelled from Exeter in a first-class carriage, is described by a gentleman named Perry, residing in Bedford-street, Bedford-square, who was a passenger in the same carriage with his Lordship, as having been exceedingly cheerful throughout the journey, until the arrival of the train at Slough, when he was observed to take snuff, and look at his watch very often, and appeared as if absorbed in thought. After this he leant back in the carriage as if asleep, and continued so until the arrival of the train at Paddington. When the porter demanded the ticket rather loudly, his Lordship was observed twice to make an attempt to place his hand into his pocket, but was unable to do so. It was then found for the first time that he was ill, and he was lifted out of the carriage. No one being acquainted with his lordship's person, a difficulty arose as to whom he was; but Mr. Howlett, surgeon, of 18, Cambridge-terrace, close adjoining, was instantly sent for, and, having afforded all the assistance in his power, suggested that his pockets should be searched, and his card-case and card bearing his title was found, and his luggage with a corresponding name left no doubt who he was. The *Court Guide* was referred to for his lordship's address, which was given as Berkeley-square, but which residence he had given up some time. After great delay, it was ascertained that his son lived in Southwick-crescent, whither he was removed at eight o'clock, having been at the station upwards of two hours.

We understand that Captain Sir Thomas Hastings is to be appointed Storekeeper to the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Bonham.

FIRE AT TULLOCH CASTLE, ROSS-SHIRE.—Almost the whole of the fine mansion of Tulloch Castle, near Dingwall (Scotland), with a large portion of its rich and valuable furniture, some family portraits and pictures, the library, and other effects, were destroyed by fire last week. The fire was first discovered by the proprietor, Duncan Davidson, Esq., of Tulloch, who gave the alarm. Fortunately, some valuable pictures, by the Italian and Dutch masters, had been sent to Edinburgh, to be repaired, and the family plate had been deposited a short time before in the safe of the Caledonian Bank at Dingwall. The charter-chest, containing the title deeds of the property and family, was saved. The wines in the cellar were removed, and the crystal and china articles also preserved. We are happy to add that no accident occurred. The house and furniture were only partially insured. The unfortunate accident would appear to have originated from a lighted candle left in the bedroom. Among other things, a carved oak table, which had belonged to the Fowlis family, known as the "Speaker's table," with the furniture, clothes, wardrobes—in short, all above the drawing-room, is entirely destroyed. Unfortunately, the late Mrs. Davidson's jewels and trinkets, watches, &c., in a wardrobe, containing valuable dresses and other things, were in a room up stairs, to which no access could be obtained during the fire, and have perished.

SILVER VASE,

PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT SALE.

This handsome piece of plate has just been presented by the Corporation of London to Sir Robert Sale, in approval of his distinguished services in India. The vase was manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn: its height is 21 inches; weight, 175 ounces; cost, 100 guineas. On the side shown in our engraving is engraved the Resolution of the Court of Common Council, held December 12, 1844, by which this Vase has been presented, together with the freedom of the City, "To Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, as a testimony of the admiration entertained by this court, in common with their fellow-citizens, of the many distinguished military services rendered by him in India, and particularly in his arduous and successful operations in the defence of Jellalabad, by which he contributed to uphold the reputation of her Majesty's arms, the security of the British dominion in India, and the honour of the British Empire."

On the opposite side of the Vase are engraved the Civic arms in relief. On one side of the cover are enumerated the battles in which Sir Robert Sale has been engaged since the year 1806; and on the opposite side are engraved the arms of Sir Robert Sale. On the inside of the cover is engraved an extract from her Majesty's speech, referring to the brilliant success of the British arms in India.

A companion Vase to the above was also manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, for presentation to Sir William Nott, in acknowledgment of his eminent services; but as, to the regret of all, Sir W. Nott has died since the passing of the resolution by the Court of Common Council, the memorial has been presented to Sir William Nott's family.

As Sir Robert Sale is now in India, the Vase has been sent thither.

These Vases were placed upon the table at a recent Court of Common Council; when Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger was presented with the freedom of the City in a gold box, value 100 guineas, having on the lid, in bas-relief, a representation of the Signing of our Treaty of Commerce with the Chinese in the State-Cabin of the *Cornwallis*.

SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO SIR R. SALE

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS—LOTHBURY.

The New Royal Exchange may be regarded as the magnificent nucleus of a very important series of improvement of the City; and of these, Lothbury—on the north side of the Bank of England—presents a highly embellished specimen—notwithstanding the contiguity of Sir John Soane's design, overloaded as it is with ornament and frittered detail.

The occupation of this street by some of our metropolitan "merchant princes" and bankers, has proved favourable to its architectural pre-eminence. At the first house in the line shown in the engraving, Moorgate-street intersects: this is not distinguished by purity of design, but is, nevertheless, imposing and effective. The next mansion is far more chastely elegant in its details. Next is the Church of St. Margaret, with a tower and spire 140 feet high; to which a richly-gilt bracket clock has been added. Beyond the Church, the fine range is continued with some mansions of almost palatial pretensions.

The artistical character of these improvements is thus summed up in the "Companion to the Almanac:"—"Lothbury is growing to be a sort of City Pall-mall, in regard to architectural façades: two have lately been erected in the Italian palazzo style, which, though but of very moderate extent, exhibit much elegance of design. The first of these, or that adjoining the Church, is a stone front, four windows in breadth, consisting of a rusticated basement floor, with arches and moulded imposts, and over it a principal and second floor, crowned by a cornicione and blocking-course: unity of taste prevails throughout, together with simplicity and beauty of detail. The other building, the Alfred Life Office, which is narrower in frontage, it being only 28 feet, has likewise a basement with arched openings, and two floors above it. The manner in which the three windows of the first floor are grouped into a single composition, and also connected with those of the next, so that all those apertures are concentrated together, and brought, as it were, into a general focus, and thereby greater repose and solidity given to the rest of the façade, deserves notice."

We shall, from time to time, continue our illustration of the Splendid Improvement of the Metropolis now in course of construction.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—LOTHBURY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 27.—10th Sunday after Trinity—Almanac duty repealed, 1834
MONDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1792
TUESDAY, 29.—French Revolution, 1830—Wilberforce died, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830—William Penn died, 1718
THURSDAY, 31. Ignatius Lyola, founder of the Order of Jesuits, died, 1556
FRIDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Sienheim, 1704—Arkwright died, 1792

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 2.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 56	9 24	10 0	10 36	11 16	11 50	0 0	0 23	0 48	1 13	1 33	1 57

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *R. T.*" *Thornbury.*—*The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets leave Southampton for Calcutta, on the 20th, and for Alexandria, en route to Bombay, on the 3rd of every month.*

" *A 7th Vol. Subscriber.*"—*I will may be seen at Doctors' Commons, upon payment of the customary fee; and a copy obtained at a cost proportionate to its length.*

" *A Constant Reader.*"—*We were not aware of the vacancy at Merchant Tailors' School. The day of election has been, or will be, duly advertised.*

" *M. C.*," *Longton, is recommended to refer to "Combe's Works," published in Edinburgh and London.*

" *L. G.*"—*The Prince of Leiningen is the only son of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Charles Prince of Leiningen, who died 1814.*

" *A Belfringer.*"—*The Cumberwell St Giles's Church peal of bells is a fine one, but there are several finer in the metropolis, as St. Marie Overie's, Southwark; St. Bride's, Fleet street; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields &c.*

" *A Constant Reader,*" *Inverness.*—*A person born Jan 3, 1800, is of the 19th century.*

" *G.*"—*We have not room for the "Lines on Taglioni."*

" *J. B. H.*" *Bristol.*—*See our present No. Our correspondent states that Mr. Pigot's yacht does not belong to the Royal Squadron (as stated in our last), but to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club.*

" *R. A. D.*"—*Address a note to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.*

" *Ignoramus.*"—*Aird's "Self Instructing French Grammar," and "The Elon Latin Grammar."*

" *F. G. D.*" *Bridgwater.*—*The covers for Vol. VI. are now ready. "Felix on the Bat" is a sound work on cricket.*

" *An Original Subscriber,*" *Knutsford, is thanked for the hint, which shall be considered of.*

" *E. A. C.*" *Declined*

" *A Subscriber,*" *Coleford.*—*The address is* 148, *Piccadilly.*

" *Rosalinda,*" *Wiltshire.*—*See our Journal of last week.*

" *Howard*"—*Declined.*

" *W. R. J.*"—*The moon's rising and setting, with other valuable astronomical information, will be given in* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC *for* 1846

" *E. M.*" *is thanked; we have not room.*

" *W. T. R.*"—*The verses are very good, but have not reached us.*

" *S. H. W.*"—*Apply to the Lord Steward. We hope to illustrate the Frescoes next week.*

" *A Constant Reader,*" *Mansell-street.*—*We are not in possession of the information sought.*

J. W. A.," *London.*—*The late Lord Hill was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in* 1828, *and held the office for several years.*

" *N. C. S.*" *The narrative will not suit.*

" *A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*My dear Miss ——,*

" *Venetia.*"—*The questions to be answered by candidates for confirmation may be pu chased of any publisher of religious books.*

" *Populus.*" *Cheltenham.*—*The income in question is £100,000 per annum.*

" *W. E. C.*"—*The circumstance of long service named by our correspondent would, probably, aid his own application; but the requisite interest is difficult to procure.*

" *Ayr Reader.*" *Apply to Mr. Nutt, foreign bookseller, Fleet street.*

" *J. M.,*" *Dublin.* —*Ineligible.*

" *A Subscriber,*" *Sevenoaks, should advertise.*

" *A Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hint as to the Marriage Fête, but we have not space for the illustration.*

" *An Earnest Inquirer*" *should apply to the Editor, &c.*

" *S. R. R.*"—*The postage of our Journal to Malta is, via Southampton, free; by French packet,* 3*d.; by British packet closed mail,* 3*d. To Hong Kong, via Southampton, free; via Marseilles,* 3*d. To any other part of China, via Southampton, or by private ship,* 2*d., and via Marseilles,* 3*d.*

*** *Owing to a press of Engravings, we have been compelled to omit further illustration of the late Agricultural Meeting at Shrewsbury.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1845.

AN adjourned debate towards the end of July is somewhat of a phenomenon, yet it has this week occurred. The New Zealand question has gained deeper interest by the arrival of the last accounts, which have verified the predictions of all those acquainted with the colony. The absurd conduct of Cap. Fitzroy, in prohibiting the settlers from forming into a militia for self-defence, has produced the twofold result of the destruction of an English settlement and the disgrace of the British flag. It is mournful to see how long men in office will resist the suggestions of common sense, when they are offered by those who have too many opportunities of seeing how little of that quality is exhibited by official acts. Long ago did the colonists of New Zealand protest against the course the Governor was pursuing, and point to the fatal consequences: the Colonial Office on this, as on all other occasions, was inexorable. Everything the Governor did was right—every complaint of the governed was wrong; and so time runs on till the crisis comes, and not even the wilful blindness of partiality can overlook the monstrous blunders and follies that have been committed. These the Colonial Office is driven to do at last, after all the mischief has happened; that which, if it had been done at first, would have prevented it.

And this is not the story, unhappily, of one colony alone; all seem disatisfied and uneasy under the present colonial regime. On a late occasion at a public dinner of gentlemen connected with the colony of Australia, Lord Stanley's name was pointedly coupled from its natural association with the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," that of the Duke of Wellington being substituted for it. The reason was plainly stated—the colony had no cause to be grateful for any one part of the Colonial Minister's conduct during the past, and had but very slender hopes of any amendment for the future. They would not, therefore, belie themselves by paying even a compliment of courtesy, the sincerity of which would have been open to imputation. It is not party spirit that prompts all this murmuring; it is the sense of palpable, worldly, material injury, arising from carelessness or obstinacy, on which no representations have any effect.

It absolutely seems as if Lord Stanley looked upon every colonial possession as a set of opposing factions which it is his duty to check, thwart, and crush in the attempts in every possible way. This is a fatal theory; it does for the battles of party in Parliament, but as a rule of Government for the Statesman it is ruinous; our countrymen and fellow subjects abroad are not to be looked on as enemies and crushed; nor are they fools incapable of suggesting measures for their own benefit, all whose applications are to be disregarded. The object of the department of the Government under which they live ought to be to second their efforts, if well intended and well planned, not perpetually to throw difficulties in their way. But this has long been the principle of the Colonial Office, with respect to which a recent writer well observes—"If it were this single colony, which bade so fair, and has so—

Unbeseem'd the promise of its spring,

"we should be inclined to attribute much of the disarrangement to the force of circumstances; but, when we find that complaints of grievances and petitions for redress are so general, that a happy and contented colony is the exception, and dissatisfaction the rule—when we find the evil greater than ever before, and still increasing—we cannot attribute much to circumstances and much to the system (gladly as we would see that amended), but are constrained to believe that most of it belongs to the individual Minister. We can admire Stanley's dexterity as a skirmisher in debate, and his skill in fencing; but he is wofully deficient in weight and stability, in comprehensiveness, in fitness for responsible office. He is a dashing ensign, perhaps even a slashing colonel, but he is not endowed with the thoughtfulness and the resource of the general. He bears about the same proportion to a statesman that Lord Anglesey, in the field, did to the Duke of Wellington, or Ney to Napoleon."

THE Irish Colleges Bill was read a second time in the House Lords on Monday, with less discussion or opposition than was anticipated.

On Tuesday, another privilege question raised its head in the Lords, Brougham, the great opponent of privilege, being now induced to seek its protection. It seems that his Lordship, in the Committee on the Irish Great Western Railway Bill, completely smashed, demolished, and exposed the case of the promoters, who, though they in four hundred instances broke the standing orders of the House of Commons, and were allowed to get the bill through after all, had fair warning from the ex-Chancellor that they must look for no such indulgence in the House of Lords. And he has fulfilled his own prophecy, which, in some degree, diminishes the sense of his impartial justice. But, in this instance Brougham is right; a more rotten case never figured in the annals of railway speculation. It was, in fact, an attempt *en amateur* to get up a railroad without any connection with agents and engineers, that is without professional assistance, the consequence is the failure is complete, not from any improper motives, but sheer want of skill, and knowledge. And every blunder has been mercilessly exposed by Lord Brougham, who revelled with a kind of savage delight in the havoc he was making. The evidence is certainly extraordinary, and deserves all the censure the noble lord has bestowed on it. Mr. F. French, who is one of the supporters of the bill, very naturally felt aggrieved at the unceremonious manner in which it was treated, and took advantage of the Boldero and Bonham discussion on Monday, to make the "retort courteous" to Brougham in language of no measured quality. It appeared of course in the papers, or rather two of them, the *Times* and *Chronicle*, and, on Tuesday, Brougham brought the speech before the Peers as a breach of privilege, and talked of calling the reporters and printers to the bar, but could not down into consenting to an adjournment of the discussion. On Wednesday, Mr. French avowed the accuracy of the speech, and made the *amende*, by accepting as satisfactory some explanation of various points, and withdrawing all the personal expressions he had used towards the noble Lord, under extreme excitement, and an erroneous impression. On Thursday evening, Lord Brougham accepted the apology, and "so the matter ended."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We have reason to believe, that her Majesty and Prince Albert will set out for Germany, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. Several routes have been mentioned, but we hear, in consequence of the plan being informed, that the port of debarkation will be Ostend, and that the Royal party will proceed from thence to Mayence and Frankfort. It is probable that her Majesty will make a short visit to the King of Bavaria, at Wurtzburg. The German papers have the following:—"The King of Prussia and all the court will arrive at Coblentz on the 29th inst., in order to take up his residence there for the summer. During the visit of Queen Victoria will be on the grandest possible scale. The King of Prussia will reside at the Rhenish provinces during 21 days; and three court balls and several grand banquets will be given by his Majesty."

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY TO OSBORNE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In consequence of the low spring tides on Saturday afternoon, there was not sufficient depth of water in the bay to admit of the Royal barge approaching the pier or platform of communication, in order to land her Majesty on her own grounds at Osborne. Her Majesty was, consequently, under the necessity of resorting to the usual landing-place fronting the Medina Hotel, at East Cowes, where the Royal family landed about half past six o'clock, amid the liveliest demonstrations of respect from the inhabitants and visitors assembled.

The presence of the Royal pair has, of late, almost become a scene of every-day occurrence, so that little is left for us to record beyond a repetition of the past; and, were it not for the fact that her Majesty is residing on the island, both her Majesty and her Royal Consort would be passed by the inhabitants unnoticed, from the absence of all pomp or pageantry attending their excursions either by land or water.

The affability and condescension of the Royal pair are the general remark among her rustic peasantry in the island; to the meanest of their subjects, they cordially acknowledge the compliment shown to them when passing. Occasionally have they been observed to take an accustomed walk, arm in arm, on the high road in the vicinity of Osborne, affably conversing with the aged whom they may perchance meet, making inquiries after some whom her Majesty may have recollected when she was formerly residing at Norris. Frequently have the Royal pair been met driving in their pony phaeton unattended, save by a single outrider; while, at other times, they have been observed crossing from one shore of the Medina to the other in the ordinary carriage ferry boat, under the guidance of John the ferryman; and all without the inhabitants intruding on the Royal presence, or subjecting her Majesty to the vacant gaze and stare of vulgar curiosity. Her Majesty's wish for privacy is, therefore, carried out to the letter.

Notwithstanding her Majesty's desire that all her movements should be conducted with as little public demonstration as possible, yet the feelings of loyalty which pervade her subjects in this neighbourhood, could not be wholly suppressed, and some manifestation of respect was consequently the result on her present return with the Royal children.

It having become generally known that they would arrive that afternoon, the Harbour and Roadstead from noon presented the usual scene of gaiety, as refers to the assemblage of visitors, and the display of bunting from the several yachts, revenue cutters, and mercantile vessels which were lying at anchor in the immediate vicinity, as well as from the various flag staffs of Cowes Castle, the Royal Yacht Squadron House, the Foreign Consulates, and the numerous wharves and quays along both sides of the harbour. Among the most conspicuous of the yachts were the R. Y. S Schooner, *Resolution*, belonging to the Duke of Rutland; the R. Y S Schooner, *Gamilia*, Thomas Hallday, jun., Esq.; the R. Y. S. Cutter, *Will o'the Wisp*, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N.; the R.T.Y. Club (new Schooner), the *Gipsey Queen*, belonging to the Duc de Stacpool; and the Revenue Cutter, *Rose*, Mr. Hughes, Commander; all which were dressed, from each mast-head, fore and aft, to the water's edge, with national flags, and signals of every colour, shade and hue, which, amid a brilliant sunshine, and a gentle breeze from the eastward, had an imposing effect.

At sixteen minutes past five a salute from the guns at Portsmouth was distinctly heard at Cowes, and groups of well-dressed persons were soon observed wending their way towards East Cowes, the intended place of debarkation, while, on the other hand, crowds of fashionables thronged the Marine Parade, to welcome the Sovereign when she passed between the then narrow waters of the *Stag*. At about half past five another salute, more distinctly than the former, was heard in the neighbourhood of Spithead, which announced that her Majesty was speedily approaching from the eastward. From this time every eye was directed over the East Cowes Point, for the indication of smoke from the Royal steamer, until thirteen minutes past six P.M., when the Royal yacht, bearing the Royal standard at the main, made her appearance round the Castle Point, gliding majestically along the Roads to her moorings, off Cowes Harbour, preceded by the R.Y.S cutter *Pearl* (the Marquis of Anglesey's yacht), and followed by the beautiful steam tender *The Fairy*. As soon as the Royal standard "hove in sight," the guns from Cowes Castle, as also from the Royal Yacht Squadron House battery, on the Parade, thundered forth a Royal salute of 21 guns. In a few minutes afterwards the Royal yacht came to her moorings, when the Royal barge was lowered, and hauled up alongside. Attwenty minutes past six her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal infants, and suite, embarked in the barge, when the standard was hauled down from the yacht, and hoisted in the bows of the Royal barge, which, in a few seconds, was put in motion, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to the northward, and along the "Shrape," towards the entrance of the harbour, preceded by one of the boats of the *Stag*, revenue cutter, in which was Lieut. Clark, R.N., her commander, who had been directed to proceed ahead, for the purpose of piloting the Royal barge to the landing-place, the barge being escorted by the tide surveyor, Mr. Hanley, in the Custom-house yacht, and several other boats belonging to the revenue cutters *Stag* and *Rose*, each with an officer therein, and their distinguishing pennants and ensigns, in the bow and stern, while other boats belonging to the Coast Guard formed a line fronting the landing place, and kept the channel clear of the numerous shore boats which had assembled with PAIR *freights* to greet their Sovereign

As the Royal barge was rowed along the harbour, the Royal visitors were most enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants and visitors from the various quays; while, as the Royal party passed, each yacht in succession lowered their colours as a homage to Briton's Queen

At thirty two minutes past six the barge arrived alongside the new pier, fronting the Medina Hotel, where the carriages belonging to her Majesty and suite were in waiting for their reception. The sides of the stairs were tastefully covered and decorated with flags, while the landing from the barge to the carriage was covered with Brussels carpeting

On her Majesty alighting, she was received at the stairs by Captain Currie, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Sayle and by Lieutenant Coppinger, of the Coast Guard station at Cowes, and by them conducted to the carriage (an open landau, drawn by two piebalds). The Coast Guard men were ranged on either side of the landing, and formed a guard of honour to her Majesty, while, on the other hand, Inspector Cadingham, of the Isle of Wight constabulary force, with his rurals, kept the Parade clear from the too near approach of the crowd who had assembled to witness the debarkation.

Immediately on her Majesty landing, every hat was off as a token of respect, but not a cheer was given, it having been intimated that cheering might, have the effect of startling the horses. The compliment, we need not add was most graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince, as also by the little Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty was the first to enter the carriage, leading the Princess Royal, while his Royal Highness the Prince assisted in the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice was then handed into the carriage, as also the infant Prince Alfred in his nurse's arms. The first carriage contained the Royal parents and their children, with the nurse to the infant Prince. In the next phaeton were the Lady in Waiting, and the Governess to the Princess Royal. The carriages immediately drove off in the dire tion to Osborne House, followed shortly afterwards by two other carriages, containing the servants and attendants. In a few minutes afterwards the company dispersed.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the household had divine service performed to them in the morning at Osborne House. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince took a carriage airing on the Newport road.

Her Majesty and the Prince seemed remarkably well, but the general observation was, that the children looked very pale.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, drove out from Osborne House in a pony carriage, soon after five o'clock, on Monday afternoon. Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback, attended by Colonel Bruce, Equerry in Waiting

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked in the pleasure grounds, and afterwards on the beach. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned to Osborne House in a pony carriage.

On Wednesday morning, her Majesty and her Royal Consort took exercise in an open pony carriage. The juvenile Royal Family were taken their accustomed rides and walks yesterday forenoon in the pleasure grounds of Osborne House

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

His Majesty the King of Holland arrived off the Royal Dockyard, at Woolwich, at seven minutes after two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, in the *Cyclops* Dutch government steamer.

His Excellency M Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, accompanied by Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the garrison, proceeded in the barge of the *William and Mary* yacht to the *Cyclops* and went on board immediately the steamer was brought to its moorings.

A royal salute was fired from a field battery of the Royal Artillery.

The King, at ten minutes after two, landed. The Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Captain Sir F Collier, R.N., the Earl of Morton, and the Hon. Captain Hood, Col. Mercer, R.M., Col. Powell, &c., being in attendance

His Majesty on stepping from the barge instantly advanced to the Earl of Haddington, and cordially shaking out his hand, said, "How glad I am to see you, are you quite well, Lord Haddington?"

The Earl of Haddington then introduced Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and then informed his Majesty that the Earl of Morton, one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen, and the Hon. Captain Nelson Hood, one of the Grooms in Waiting, were selected by her Majesty to have the honour of attending on his Majesty during his sojourn in the country.

A guard of honour of the Royal Marines received the King with the customary honours due to a Sovereign, the full band of that corps saluting the illustrious King by the National Anthem.

His Majesty then entered one of the Royal carriages, after taking a cordial leave of the Earl of Haddington and Lord Bloomfield; and accompanied by his Excellency M. Dedel, and attended by the Earl of Morton and Hon. Captain Hood, at thirteen minutes after two, left the Dockyard for Mivart's Hotel, amidst the deafening cheering of the spectators, and a salute of artillery.

His Majesty arrived from Woolwich, at Mivart's Hotel, Brook street, at about twenty minutes past three o'clock. The suite of rooms intended for his Majesty had been in readiness for his reception some day's previous. Up to a late hour in the evening, several of the nobility called to pay their respects. At eight o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by some members of his suite left Mivart's, for the residence of M. Dedel, the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Netherlands, Wilton-crescent, where he was entertained at dinner.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager received his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess of Jersey, and Ladies Clementine and Adela Villers, and a select party, at luncheon on Wednesday, at Bushy House. Preparations are made at Witley Court for the reception of the Queen Dowager, who is expected in the first or second week of next month.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF WESTMINSTER'S PARTY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Wilton, and a select party were invited to meet the Royal guests.

LORD FOLEY'S GRAND BALL.—On Wednesday night Lord Foley gave a splendid ball at his lordship's mansion in Grosvenor square, when the *élite* of society in town graced the magnificent saloon by their presence. It was half-past eleven when dancing commenced with a quadrille. At half past twelve a supper of the most sumptuous character was announced. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured his lordship by their company.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.—We understand that the funeral of the late Viscount Canterbury will take place on Monday morning next, when his remains will be removed from the residence of his son, No. 11, Southwick Crescent, for burial at Addington, near Croydon.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. July 18.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Robert Middlemist, B.A., of Christ's College, has just been appointed Mathematical Master of Harrow School.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—The Rev. Henry Hall, M.A., has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, St. Albans.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. John Sheffield, M.A., has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Rochdale.

OXFORD. July 24.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—The Rev. Henry George Joseph Parsons, B.A., and the Rev. William Balfour, B.A, were this day admitted Actual Fellows.

Mr. John Walker Knight was at the same time elected to the vacant Demyship.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—Six new schemes, "provisionally registered," made their appearance during the past week. A new proposal for three railways upon the atmospheric principle has been projected, direct from Windsor, through Staines and Brentford, to Knightsbridge; the Windsor terminus at a point to be selected between Windsor and Runnymede, about a mile from the town, and a short distance from Frogmore. It is intended that an electric telegraph shall extend the whole distance.——The Committee of the Rye and Dover Railway Bill have decided that the preamble was not proved.——In the important case of the London and York Railway Bill, the Committee have decided that the preamble was proved.—An erroneous statement has been in circulation respecting the speed of the express trains. On the London and Birmingham line it has been ascertained that the speed, instead of 48, is nearly 46 miles per hour.——The Committee of the Runcorn and Preston Brook Railway have decided that the preamble was not proved.——The Lords' Committees have decided that the preambles of the following bills have been proved:—The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton; the Oxford and Rugby; and the South Wales Railway Bill.——The House of Commons' Committee on the Cambridge and Huntingdon Railway Bill have declared the preamble to be proved.—— Yesterday (Friday) the Lords' Committees decided that the preambles of the following bills were proved:—The South Eastern (Extension to Tunbridge Wells), the Monmouth and Hereford, and the Portsmouth direct

POSTSCRIPT

PREPARATIONS AT COBLENTZ IN HONOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT.—A letter from Berlin, of the 18th instant, says—"The Rhine has just ordered all bands of the eight corps of the army, stationed in the Rhenish Provinces, to assemble at Coblentz, to execute, in the evening of the 12th of August next, the day on which the Queen of England will arrive at the Palace of Brühl, near that city, a grand military concert, similar to that given some years since at Kalk, in Cologne, in presence of the Emperor Nicholas and the late King Frederick William III., when the Russian and Prussian troops were encamped in that neighbourhood. Decorations of tent and upholstery have left Berlin for Coblentz, to prepare the Royal apartments in that city, where the King proposes to give three grand balls in honour of her Britannic Majesty. The sojourn of our Court

HER MAJESTY'S EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

84, Captain Moresby, C.B.; *Rodney*, 90, Captain Collier, C.B.; *Superb*, 80, Captain A. L. Corry.

Steam Sloop, *The Rattler*, 8, Commander H. Smith (h).

The whole squadron, which presents a total of 781 guns, and nearly 7000 men, is stored and provisioned for five months, and, with the exception of the officers and crew, may be said to be complete; the cruise will, however, benefit the whole, and render them fit for actual service, should the nation ever require them.

RELIC OF NELSON.

An interesting relic of Nelson has just been discovered; and some interest also attaches to the manner in which it has been secured to the nation. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his laborious researches for editing the hero's "Despatches," had satisfied himself that the Coat and Waistcoat which Nelson wore when he fell at Trafalgar were carefully preserved. In pursuance of the Admiral's directions, they were given, with several other things, by Sir Thomas Hardy, his captain, to Lady Hamilton; by her they were transferred, under peculiar circumstances, to a late Alderman of London; and they remained in possession of the Alderman's widow. The lady is not rich, and she asked £150 for the relic. The sum being beyond his own means, Sir Harris determined to raise it by subscription, in order that the Coat and Waistcoat might be deposited, like the coat which Nelson wore at the battle of the Nile, in Greenwich Hospital. With that view, he put the proposition in writing, and had it printed as a circular. Before issuing the circular, however, he sent a copy to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who immediately desired that the purchase might be made for himself, as he should feel "pride and pleasure" in presenting the precious memorials to Greenwich

THE COAT WORN BY NELSON, AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

THE WAISTCOAT.

Hospital. Sir Harris Nicolas took them to the Royal purchaser on Wednesday week; and we understand that the Prince manifested a very fine feeling on the occasion. There is kind and generous wisdom in this act; for nothing could so help to identify the Queen's husband with the British people as such little tributes to their maritime pride. The coat is thus described in Sir Harris Nicolas's circular; and it will be seen that it has an historical value:—"The coat is the undress uniform of a vice-admiral, lined with white silk, with lace on the cuffs, and epaulettes. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are *sewn* on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them; which disproves the story, that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle! The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away; which agrees with Dr. Sir William Beattie's account of Lord Nelson's death, and with the fact that pieces of the bullion and pad of the epaulette adhered to the ball, which is now in her Majesty's possession. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood." These details originally appeared in the *Spectator* newspaper. The relic will, in a few days, through the generosity of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, be deposited in Greenwich Hospital.

EARL GREY.

How still hath been the name
Through many a changing year,
That once burn'd up, with soul of flame
To all the nation dear!
Of late, how little heard,
Amid the general doom,
While its proud wearer trod in peace
His journey to the Tomb!

But there shall burn a light—
A pure and warming ray—
To make that page of history bright,
Where shines the name of GREY!
The silver and the snow
Shed reverence round his brow—
But he is throned amid the glow
Of brighter halos now!

The memory of the man
Who went away from earth
With such a still and noiseless step,
Hath now its noblest birth!
Now flash enkindling thoughts
Of all his patriot-fame,
And Glory, on her altars proud,
Pours incense to his name!

All Virtue seemed to take
In that man's life a pride:
How long and splendidly he lived!
How peacefully he died!
How full of dignity he wore
The grandeur of his prime!
How calmly put it all away,
To bow to God and Time!

His guerdon was—friend's love,
His gain—respect from foes!
His character— a sun's decline,
As pure as when it rose!
His loud, full, fearless word,
Made ELOQUENCE rejoice,
Long LIBERTY shall haunt her soul,
With echoes of his voice!

His Nature one of truth,
His Fame outshone his birth;
His patriot ardour finely tried,
And finely proved of worth!
His Country now proclaims
What glorious race he ran,
Who added lustre to the PEER,
And died the STAINLESS MAN!

The death of Earl Grey has taken from among us the last of that circle of Statesmen, whose names, acts, and policy have become matters of history. And to give a sketch of the career of the noble Earl, is, in truth, to revive the history of the past, for he had for many years, withdrawn from political affairs, and ceased to interfere with the struggles and contests of these latter days. The "fatal fever" of life might be said to have ceased with him long before that great change, which the advances of age and infirmities so naturally lead all men to prepare for. The noble Earl had long outlived the friends of his youth, and the companions or competitors with whom he acted, or whom he opposed, in his manhood and maturity. And few of those with whom his name is thus associated were as happy in their closing scenes as this venerable nobleman. Pitt died in the vigour of his faculties, onworn with toils and anxieties, his heart broken, it is said, by the event of the Battle of Austerlitz, and the triumph of Napoleon, with whom it seemed impossible for the whole Continent to cope; Fox expired just as he had gained office; the last days of Sheridan were darkened by want —the man in whom princes delighted being left by princes to starve; Castlereagh fell by his own hand; Perceval by that of the assassin; and Canning sank to the grave with a "world-wearied" spirit, the victim of intrigue, cabal, and party ingratitude, for his plebeian birth was never forgotten, and his rise resented as an intrusion. Earl Grey, after a long life, occupied with labours which were crowned with success at last, has gone to the grave in the fulness of time—

"Gathered, not harshly plucked, for death mature,"

surrounded by an almost patriarchal family, conscious of having discharged his allotted task, and respected by a whole people, who found in him a champion in days when the popular cause was proscribed, and liberal opinions a disqualification for the service of the Crown. In English history Earl Grey will fill a high and important place. He was born March 13, 1764, being son of the first Earl Grey, who, when Sir Charles Grey, was a distinguished military commander, having served at the memorable battle of Minden, the siege and conquest of Quebec, under General Wolfe. His mother was the daughter of George Gulst, Esq., of Southwick. He received his education first at Eton, and subsequently at King's College, Cambridge. When but 18, he visited the Continent, and made the tour of several of the European states. He returned to his native country in 1786. In the latter mentioned year he was returned to Parliament for the county of Northumberland, the vacancy having been occasioned by the elevation of Lord Loraine to the Upper House. He had not, however, completed his 21st year until two or three days previous to that on which he took his seat. He almost immediately joined the Whig party, then in Opposition, under Charles Fox. His first speech was delivered in the debate on Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, and gave presage of the talent by which his long parliamentary career was subsequently distinguished. The oratorical ability which he displayed on this occasion secured him a foremost position in the house, and, during the same session, which was his first, he was named one of the managers in the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

The recently published Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope contain a curious reminiscence of the noble Earl at this period of his life; she says:—"I can recollect, when I was ten or twelve years old, going to Hastings's trial. My garter somehow came off, and was picked up by Lord Grey, then a young man. At this hour, as if it were in a picture, I can see his handsome, but very pale face, his broad forehead; his curbeau coat, with cut steel buttons; his white satin waistcoat and breeches, and the buckles in his shoes. He saw from whom the garter fell, but, observing my confusion, did not wish to increase it, and, with infinite delicacy, gave the garter to the person who sat there to serve tea and coffee."

In 1792, Mr. Grey became a member of the Whig Club, and shortly afterwards of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the People," the avowed object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of parliamentary representation. At the head of this formidable association stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party. Mr. Fox, however, declined to enrol his name among them, observing, "Though I perceive great and enormous abuses, I do not see the remedy." The society, however, continued to grow in numbers and to increase in influence. A series of resolutions, passed at the meetings, and a declaration of the principles and objects of the society were printed and extensively circulated. On the 30th of April, Mr. Grey gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion which, in the course of the next session, he should submit to the consideration of the house, the object of which was a reform in the representation of the people. The debate which arose on the motion when it was brought forward in the following session, and the struggles to which the desire in the country for the attainment of the object gave rise, which were continued for numerous years, are matters of history. The contest was severe and protracted. Its progress was occasionally interrupted by various circumstances; but, like a river, the current of which has received a temporary check, on the removal of the obstructions the onward course of public opinion was accelerated, and at length restitles.

Earl Grey, though the most conspicuous of the reformers of that time, cannot, however, be strictly styled the father of reform. Reform was agitated thirty years before he was born. In 1734, Mr. William Bromley, the member for Norwich, introduced it to Parliament by a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. Sir Thomas Carew and Sir John Glynne afterwards introduced similar motions in 1745 and 1738; and what is the most remarkable of all, in 1782 William Pitt demanded a committee to inquire into the state of the representation; and afterwards, in 1783 and 1785, followed up the subject by motions of a more specific nature—in fact, for abolishing the rotten boroughs and throwing their representation into the counties and large manufacturing towns. It is, therefore singular enough that William Pitt was really the father of Reform, though he afterwards turned so savagely on his own child, and like old Saturn wanted to devour it. It is not the less singular that, as the Whigs were the party who deprived the country of Triennial Parliaments, and forced upon it the Septennial Act, so the Tories and Jacobites were the most strenuous of the original advocates of Reform, and spoke and voted in favour of Mr. Bromley's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act.

He did not originate parliamentary reform in this country, but he took it up in the generous glow of his youth; he defended it in its childhood from the unnatural fury of its apostate father; he maintained its cause for half a century; and having seen it triumph to the extent of his most sanguine expectation, he retired to that honourable seclusion which not only nature demanded, but which the nature of his political views demanded also.

In 1795 he had again to denounce the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*. He immediately afterwards moved, that Parliament should recommend to the Crown a peace with France; showing that every day only added to the fruitless expense, the bloodshed and enslavement of the people of England. This motion was again rejected by a majority of 164. To make these reckless and criminal proceedings the more glaring, and to show that Ministers were equally prepared to squander the money of the industrious portion of the nation, on bloodshed abroad and debauchery at home; a motion was made, for the second time, for the liquidation of the debts, and for a marriage settlement, of the Prince of Wales. This profligate youngster had hitherto had an allowance from the State of £60,000 per annum, which, so far from having been sufficient to pay for those shameless indulgences in which he was perpetually immersed, had left him covered with enormous debts. It was now, therefore, proposed to allow him £65,000 a year more; i. e. to pay away the taxes wrung with an unrelenting hand from the horny fingers of labour to the amount of £125,000 a year for the indulgence of the follies, the unrestrained lusts, and riot of one man, and this too at a time when the whole nation was torn between the misfortunes of the most grinding system of taxation which the world had ever seen.

These circumstances seemed to rouse all the patriotism of Mr. Grey. He threw off all the conventional delicacy of terms, which ordinarily mark the language of the aristocracy toward the royal blood, and gave vent to the voice of nature in the uncorrupted heart of man, which, when great occasions arise, puts down and silences every ordinary tone of ordinary intercourse. He boldly pronounced the conduct of the Prince, as derogatory to himself and dishonourable to the nation. Though the Prince then professed liberal principles, and the Whig party were about him, and expectant of power on his accession to the Crown; these things did not weigh for a moment with Mr. Grey against the interests of the people, and the righteous maintenance of moral truth and purity. The Prince, with a want of tact which sufficiently showed that with all the cleverness which his sycophants gave him credit for, he had not the mind to recognise the proud honour of still higher minds, had already requested Mr. Grey to deny for him to Parliament the fact of his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert,—a proposition which he rejected with scorn, and which more appropriately fell to the lot of Sheridan to accede to. And now, when Pitt talked of properly maintaining the dignity of

(*Continued on page 66.*)

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

We are in a world of vicissitude—and Society, whether political or literary, or simply domestic, will still have its round of strange freaks. The galeties and the gravities mingle with odd satires upon each other, and what is the sorrowful pain of to day becomes, as it were by harlequinadism, the pracfi cal triumph of to-morrow. On the other hand, grievance adjusts itself into comedy, and so the world goes round

In France the shame of the massacre of the Dahra is still overwhelming the public journals with the exception of two, which attempt to justify it upon the doctrine of necessity. But, alas! there were no means in War cannot produce a condition of society against the hiding unresisting takers of refuge from hot and angry pursuit—against women and children - against eight hundred human beings without power to harm the wolves that had tracked them to their cave We can understand a necessity to drive them out and make them—easily as the alternative of immunity might have been effected—prisoners of war; but to devote them to a two days' slow fire —to forty eight hours of flame, smoke, and suff ication—to long perishing agonies, and the most heart-rending and horrible of all the triumphs of blood—is an act which is scarcely to be palliated without participation in the crime; while to speak of its necessity is to indicate a wretchedness of principle, an absence of nature, and the most reckless barbarism of mind.

How wonderfully has death reaped his harvest in this year of 45. The epoch is positively rendered eventful by its obituary—the passing away of the renowned or mighty of the age. The grave has literally yawned to the life of genius—and poets, philosophers, soldiers, and statesmen, have lent unto the common sickle, and been gathered in crowdful numbers under the Scythe of Time.

Last week an amiable poet and music monstrel—and since our last paper three members of our Lower Legislature, and two such Peers as Lord Canterbury and Earl Grey—one the long respected and able Speaker of the Commons of his country- the other a venerable patriot of the people—an orator a statesman, and the memorable Minister of Reform. We have elsewhere paid proper tribute to the memory of that conqueror.

At the Police Office, at Bow street, we have had a little domestic diversion. *Mr. and Mrs. Caudle* have been brought up for a street row, and the lady committed in default of being able to pay the fine. Mr. Jardine has actually imprisoned the "Curtain Lec ures," and we have not yet heard of *Punch* hailing them out. On the contrary, we find the following in the new of the day :—

Mr. Candle, whose loquacious letter half was committed for a month on Tuesday, attended to beg a mitigation of the fine, in order that Mrs. Caudle might be released from her personal confinement.

Mr. Jardine declined to entertain the application.

This co ncidental misfortune will be a source of delight to our country contemporaries.

There has been a slight ruffement of the smooth sea of literature, some body having put forward Mr. Ainsworth as the novelist, as the Editor of "Ainsworth's Magazine." As Mr. James is not the Editor, he has advertised a reward for the discovery of the person who asserted the fact So has Mr. Mortimer, the publisher of his new Romance in "Ainsworth's Magazine," commenced the very month of Mr. Ainsworth's removal to the "New Monthly." Now it would seem to the public- although they might have no right to set him down as Editor—that the name of Mr James was intended to replace the defalcation of the name which had seceded; and no doubt such, in enlisting it, was the publisher's intent. *Mr. James*, however, announces himself as a contributor to "Ainsworth's Magazine," wherein his own name leads, and to the "New Monthly," under Ainsworth, where he is only let. We confess we should have been better pleased to have found Mr. James in *only one* of the two periodicals. It looks like a man writing against himself, or as if an author of celebrity should pen articles of fact or fiction, not being political, at the same moment, in the *Chronicle* and the *Times*. The double engagement is not harmonious; it does not speak much for the spirit of literary independence and scrupulosity of principle in appropriating the "value that is set upon one's name;" and it is only plain and honest to say that the circumstance is unpleasant one, and calculated to impair the integrity of our common profession.

THE LATE J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

We last week appended, under feelings of true sorrow and most painful regret, a brief literary notice to the portrait of this gentle man, vered and distinguished composer. We have now to do a fairer justice to his memory than our hurried feelings would then permit, and to let Society know how much of the genius of the Gifted, and the amiability of the Good, passed away from our world of toil and trouble, when poor Wade breathed his last sigh. We who pen this our tribute to a fine Memory, knew Wade well, over a period of many, many years

We are unable to speak of his family—but he was an Irishman—a native, as we believe, of Dublin—whether, some two or three years past, he went, with a Musical Company, enrolled by Lavenu, and in the society of Lanza. We have heard that he has a sister living in the same city.

Wade commenced his young life of literature in Trinity College, Dublin, where he received his education. He was a sound mathematician, and a fine classic, retaining a good memory of the authors of ancient Greece and Rome, and in the last fond of quoting them—always with a graceful and peculiar aptitude—speaking, in his conversation or writing, in his works. He was also a better modern linguist than we ordinarily meet—a well-read French scholar—a tolerable Italian—and a smattering of German and Spanish; and, in other respects, was a person of rare accomplishment of mind—refinement of manners and almost to chivalry sentiments of heart.

His musical genius—the inherent instinct of his soul—was deep and brilliant; it was the highest of the many gifts which he derived from God. To this gen.us he early in life added, by dint of *con amore* study, the most profound and wide-spread musical learning. Solo living man had such qualifications for writing musical history and musical criticism, if he had chosen to enrich those two branches of the world's literature with the solid structures he had reared within his mind. But genius seldom stamps both learning and perseverance upon its works, and poor WADE was fitter for the song or the social circle, than the boldness and the toil required for giving the world permanent knowledge, and himself permanent renown

Quickly, however, he sprang into the life, breath, and exuberance of a present fame. He mixed in the musical circles of Dublin, and found himself at once understood—at once established His merits for a time as a musical city ; and at the head of every great musical movement, he led off life with a popularity as flattering to himself as it was creditable to the good taste of the community.

For a short period he travelled abroad ; and, soon pressed by invitations from all the finest musical spirits of Eng.and, he came to this country and found himself a mus cal lion in the Modern Babylon. Society never welcomed him. He took up his quarters at the. Saloman Hotel, and from one of its "stillest apartments," sent forth their musical inspiration into the drawing-rooms of fashion—flooded the evening parties and little family réunions of more domestic circles with beautiful melody wedded to winning words, and blending the poet and composer in the one oracle spoke with a voice of double evanescence which fascinated and was enjoyed at once. He shared with Harpur Bayley the palm of the hour—though when the latter fled to the *salons* of the noble, WADE sought the society of conviviality and the circle of kindred spirits, among whom he loved to walk and move. His "At me by Moonlight," was one of the thousand graceful stars of popularity which shot from the same galaxy, were the spoil of the organ grinders, and kept the streets alive

Suddenly the dynasty of the Italian Opera was changed, and Wade was destined to conduct the best music of the most severe audience in the world. He was appointed by Monck Mason, the then lessee, to the same high and honourable position which Costa now occupies with so much power and *éclat*. The good taste of the appointment was universally confessed and applauded. About the same time, Wade brought out a volume of poems, which met with the general approval of the press ; and, while all knew he was a first-rate musician, it was now admitted that he was a graceful and tend

The dynasty of the Opera again changed, and Wade soon began to discover in his own person that ability and stability are not always driven in the curricle He wanted the latter quality in the affairs of life. He was more than stable

He loved convivial society—plunged into a literary and musical happiness which he dreamily enjoyed, and sacrificed health and business to his momentary, paradise of the soul. He was an idle man in the making of wealth, when it might have been showered on him by a man always a diligent one in spending it, with the most prodigal generosity of genius.

Wade's services ceased at the Opera; and, after a short rest, in which his genius—more distinct and advanced, he was called upon by Warde, Egerton, and Abbett, to take the musical direction of the Victoria Theatre.

That undertaking did not prove prosperous, and Wade was gradually falling into difficulty, from which he never completely emerge.

The characteristics of Wade's muse of poetry were gracefulness, melancholy, sweetness, tenderness, and a love of nature. He was ever touching, but did not rise to power; and his vers'fi cation was consistently lyrical and pure.

As a musician, he was perfect in knowledge and in taste. His school of composition was the pure one of Dr. Arne, and the older school of English genius, with the introduction of more sprightliness and sparkle when his muse was pleased to play.

In musical appreciation he was enthusiastic to the last degree—a fervid inspiration dwelt in the man upon every musical theme—he loved every great genius —every true master of his art—every noble composition. He was, in truth, a child over genius; he worshipped it—ay, like an infant—and truly it was the mother to his own spirit.

His criticisms were ever acute and clear—well-judged, but sometimes too lenient—for gentleness was the atmosphere of his nature; he breathed love to all mankind, and could not bear to inflict a pang.

In temperament, he was melancholy, and fond of indulgence in sorrow that was often imaginary—and in reveries, in which he accustomed himself to clothe Poetry with Pain His mind wandered in the labyrinths of visionary thought—and he was latterly, at intervals, tearful, oppressed, and sad.

All he died poor in purse, with not one farthing to leave behind him—save, indeed, the right of publishing many poems and songs, which we should delight to see collected and published

His character may be thus summed up "Without the ambition to make his name endure long, he has a *great genius*, and, with his share of our ordinary frailties, he was a *good man*."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Così Fan Tutte," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Don Pasquale" have been the lyrical performances of the week at this theatre. The first of these operas, the revival of which we briefly noticed last week, proved a great treat to many of the older and more experienced opera votaries, who enjoy such music as this with a double pleasure—that which is the better merit of the music itself, and their thorough appreciation of a style which may now appear somewhat old fashioned and obsolete to the ears of the younger *dilettanti*, and that of the reminiscences of past days and past pleasures which its sounds awaken. That Mozart's music must in every case be worthy of the decent attention and admiration, and that a performance from time to time of one of this immortal composer's works is necessary, in the present state of musical composition, to maintain an even balance, and forward the advancement of a purer taste, cannot however be disputed by any judge of the art. In our opinion "Così Fan Tutte" is an opera worthy, in every respect, of the master mind from which it emanated, its only drawback being one of the most meaningless *libretti* that was ever written to mar the inspirations of a composer

The cast of this opera, as performed last week, was admirable, and the concerted pieces with which it abounds, were never given with greater effect. On Mario and Lablache falls the most arduous portions of the opera, and admirably did they acquit themselves. Mario, in the second act, displayed considerable improvement, and did full justice to the character he personated Of the lady singers, Madame Castellan was the one whose part called forth the greatest display of vocal power, and she sang delightfully; but on the whole we think Adler and Cesari than usual.

The part taken by Madame Rosel Cæcia was hardly equal to her abilities as a musician, though her powers as an actress were most satisfactorily called forth. It was on Saturday night that Carlotta Grisi made her last pirouette for the season before her London admirers, and though it will be hardly possible to feel her absence amidst such a number of pleasing attractions, it would be incourteous to this charming *danseuse* to omit rendering that tribute of praise to her talent which is so justly her due, and so universally bestowed.

"Lucrezia Borgia," performed on Tuesday night, was not a novelty; nor should we have anticipated having to say anything further on a subject on which we have already this season expatiated at much length, but its performance on Tuesday transcended all the previous efforts of general enthusiasm. The old fall justice to the character he personated Of the lady singers, Madame Castellan was the one whose part called forth the greatest display of vocal power, and she sang delightfully; but on the whole we think Adler and Cesari than usual.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to no less than 93 bills, chiefly railway bills. It is unnecessary to enumerate them, as the third readings have been noticed in our Parliamentary reports.

PENSIONS OFFICIAL AND MILITARY.—The Duke of Richmond presented a petition signed by the veteran officers who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, praying their lordships to recommend to her Majesty to bestow on them some consideration for their military services.—The Duke of Wellington, while fully admitting the brilliant and most important services of the Peninsular army, deprecated the interference of their lordships in a matter which often unfortunately was the prerogative of the Crown alone. He exceptulated the various rewards the Peninsular army had received, and said that the prayer of the officers who petitioned the house could not be granted. It was out, as a matter of equal justice, likewise giving medals to every sailor and soldier who fought during the French revolutionary war.

THE IRISH COLLEGES BILL.—Lord STANLEY moved the second reading of this bill, explaining the objects of it, and contending for the necessity of giving all creeds the advantage of academical institutions.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY condemned the measure as unsuited to the wants of Ireland, or to the wishes of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and urged the Government to withdraw the bill, at least for this session.—Lord BROUGHAM eulogised the measure; the Earl of CARNARVON opposed it; the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE expressed his general approbation, but suggested improvements Lord CLIFFORD opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that the second reading should take place that day six months.—Lord BEAUVALE and the Bishop of NORWICH spoke in favour of the bill.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE disapproved of the bill altogether, and deeply regretted that any Government of this country should have introduced such a measure.—The amendment was negatived, and the second reading was carried without a division.—The house did not adjourn till past midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the morning sitting the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill underwent some discussion, but, after a division, the third reading was carried

THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. At the sitting in the evening Mr HAWES put some questions relative to the Royal ordnance property on the subject of Sandgate, being in railway shares. Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, stated that the Government had taken into its consideration the report of the committee on the petition and allegations of the South Eastern Railway Company; and that, as a result, it had been his painful duty to advise her Majesty to accept the tendered resignations of Captain Biddero and Mr. Bonham; that the Master-General of the Ordnance had also dismissed Mr Burnett, the late Solicitor to the Board; and that the Home Secretary had written a letter to Mr Wray, the Receiver General of the Metropolitan Police, cautioning him that he should in future confine himself to matters connected with his official duties.—Capt. BOLDERO entered into some explanations upon the subject. He denies that there was any ground for the imputations thrown upon his character, either in his public or private capacity, and said he had tendered his resignation solely because the report of the Committee might tend to impair his usefulness to the public service.

NEW ZEALAND.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr C. BULLER drew attention to the present state of New Zealand. He recounted the events connected with the destruction of Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands; awarded Heki very great praise for the privations and conduct he had exhibited in his warfare, and pictured the dangerous condition of the settlers, from the excited feelings of the natives, flushed by the plunder, upwards of £6,000, they had acquired, and animated by their easy victory. The settlement of Wellington, with from 4000 to 5000 colonists, who had taken out with them property to the extent of £2,000,000, was surrounded by at least 4000 natives, who were kept in check by only fifty soldiers—the rest being drawn off to protect Auckland. He threw the responsibility of this state of things on the Government: for Lord Stanley had brought about that calamity, a war of races Mr C. Buller urged the Government to change its policy towards the Colony, without which he said it was useless to have recalled Captain Fitzroy. He then strongly blamed Lord Stanley, and said he would not rest on his amendment "thimble rigging," but it was analogous to "ring dropping." After describing the differences between the New Zealand Company and the Government, or rather Lord Stanley, Mr C. Buller contended that the spirit which still animated the Colonial office was inimical to the peace, prosperity, and security of a colony so important as the one in question; and, after saying that he could not possibly have any party object in view, he concluded by moving "That this house regards with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand: and that those feelings have originated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which has led to such disastrous results."—Mr. HOPE (Under Secretary for the Colonies) went into minute particulars, in order to show that Lord Stanley was not open to the charge of error, and in fair dealing in his intercourse with the directors of the New Zealand Company, and read extracts from letters, to show that the arrival of troops from Sydney had produced confidence at Auckland, a portion of these reinforcements having been despatched for the protection of Wellington. The most recent intelligence led them to believe that a general combination of the native tribes was exceedingly improbable. He then entered into the negotiations of Lord John Russel, when he was in the Colonial office, recognised the native title to their lands, which was subsequently carried out by the treaty of Waitangi; and the object of Lord Stanley, who could not possibly have any hostility towards the Company, was to maintain good faith with the natives, and from this he was not to be driven, in order to adopt a policy of confidence and application.—Mr RADCLIFFE detended at length the conduct and affairs of New Zealand, deprecated the treaty of Waitangi, and called upon the Government to annul it.—The ATTORNEY GENERAL went over the legal details of the question, in order to show that the New Zealand Company had been acting in a purely commercial spirit, had originally moved at their own risk, in defiance of the Government, and had not established a valid title to the lands which they had acquired, and that was the origin of the late strife between it and the Government, which was bound to protect the natives.—Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the Colonial Government of the Whig Administration, and said he would uphold the treaty of Waitangi, in its relation to construction; but there was a higher question involved—that of the means to be taken for the safety of a great and important colony.—After speeches from Sir R. INGLIS and Mr ANSTEY, the debate was adjourned.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—On the motion that the Jewish Disabilities Bill be read a third time, Sir R. INGLIS moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—The house divided—

For the third reading	..	..	..	44
Against it	..	..	..	11
Majority	..	..	..	—33

The bill was then passed.

The house sat til a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

ANOTHER CASE OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord BROUGHAM complained of an attack reported in the *Times* newspap r to have been made upon him by Mr F. French, in the course of the debate upon the cases of Mr Sheehan and Mr. Holdane, in the House of Commons. Mr. French was said to have charged him with having suppressed exculpatory evidence in the committee on the fraudulent transactions connected with the Dublin and Galway and Galway Bull, and while having held secret communications with hostile parties; and these charges were said to be accompanied by strong personal language directed at the noble and learned lord. Those charges were, he contended, foul, libelous, slanderous, and a gross breach of the privileges of the house. The facts of the case were these. The Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons had reported against the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill, but Mr. French had induced the house to recind the resolution of the Committee, and to permit the bill to be proceeded with. It afterwards appeared, said the noble lord, that Mr. French was one of the company the Board of Directors of which were resolved to make considerable sums by trafficking in shares, and no doubt gratifying their patriotic feelings at the same time. An inquiry was, however, instituted upon the motion of a Mr. Pym, by a Committee of their colleagues; and it then appeared that of 970 applications for shares in the compa nies 111 had been accompanied by references, and inquiry having been made into those of these 111, no less than fourteen were found to be fraudulent, upon which further search was abandoned, upon the principle, he supposed, that if they went further they would fare worse. The gravamen of the evidence which was charged with suppressing, was that of Mr. Joseph Parkes, the attorney, who, however, could only speak to the general practices of railway companies; while the secretary to the London and York line, a witness whose examination he had suggested, proved that the practices on the Dublin and Galway line were perfectly the reverse of the course adopted on his own. The noble lord concluded by moving that the course pursued towards Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, while such practices were tolerated as those to which he had adverted. The attack attributed to Mr. French he was bound to believe to be a mistake, for that honourable gentleman was incapable of such conduct. In the other morning papers to have been inaudible, and he could not conceive that the House of Commons would have passed without notice so gross a violation of privilege, if such warning remarks of the learned members of the House of Commons that privilege would not protect them in printing their speeches, and newspapers that the law would punish them for publishing libelous attacks, even though spoken in Parliament, if the matter be not in the hands of the house.—After some remarks from the Earls of BESBOROUGH and WICKLOW, the latter of whom suggested that the printer and the reporter of the *Times* should be called to the bar, the further consideration of the subject, on the suggestion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who considered he case to be a grave one, was postponed till Thursday.

The Irish Colleges Bill went through committee, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting, the chief subject of discussion was the Lunatic Asylum Bill.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.—In the evening Mr. HUME, whose motion stood first on the list, moved "An humble address to her Majesty, to direct inquiry into the alleged charges against Pertaub Sheaon, late Raja of Sattara; and against Ballajee Penil Natoo, who assisted Colonel Ovans at the Court of Sattara."—Mr EMERSON TENNENT opposed the motion, on the ground that any attempt to re open the case would be injurious to the ad ministration of public affairs in India.—Mr. Williams, Mr Hogg, Sr Edward Co ebrook, Mr Wakley, and Mr Bingham Baring joined in the debate, and after a reply from Mr. Hume, the motion was negatived without a division.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Mr. EWART then moved for his motion for the Reduction of the Duties on Butter and Cheese. He contended that much practical benefit would be conferred by a reduction of the duty, which he also urged on the general principles of free trade and economy.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion on economy.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion on the ground, that the reduction proposed would not afford satisfactory. He would therefore recommend to his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, which he did.—Mr. MACKINNON consented to do so, on the understanding that the Government would appoint a Committee to inquire into the subject.

The Small Debts Bill (No. 3) went through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Mr. B DENISON said the select Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the London and York Railway Bill, had come to a decision, and with the exception of two branches, to Wakefield and Sheffield, the Committee declared that the whole bill was proved. He had now to make an application to the house to divide the London and York Railway Bill into two or more bills, so as that that part of the bill which had been approved of might be separated from that which was still open to discussion. After some discussion, however, the motion was withdrawn.—The London and Croydon Railway Enlargement Bill and the Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill were read a third time and passed

LUNATICS BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed

THE CASE OF PRIVILEGE: Lord BROUGHAM and Mr F FRENCH.—At the evening sitting, Mr FRENCH said that he saw in the papers of that morning a statement alleged to have been made by an individual in the London Post, complaining that a breach of the privileges of this house had been committed by the publication of a speech in the *Times* of Tuesday attributed to him, and an assertion that, in point of fact, that speech was never spoken at all. Many honourable members could bear him out when he said that every single word reported in that speech was spoken by him in that house. He stood by the noble lord the member for London at the time; the right honourable baronet at the head of the Government, and the right honourable gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department were in their places at the time, and he believed they would vouch for the report as correct. From long practice, the individual in question could write his weapons with great dexterity; but he (Mr. French) had yet to learn that those who he attacked were not allowed to wield the same weapons in their own defence. For his part, he neither courted nor feared that individual. He declined, however, to enter into a war of abuse with him, for such a war was not consistent either with the feelings as a man, or with his station as a member of the Legislature Mr French then referred to the project of the Great Irish Western Railway, and the manner in which it was got up, and concluded by stating that as the peculiarly offensive expression which made him animadvert on the individual in question, in the first instance, was discovered by him, he (Mr French had not a breath in saying that it at once withdrew his personal attack, and regretted having made it, or saying anything which would give pain to the noble lord in question, or any other individual. After a few words from Mr CLIVE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed a hope that the observations which had just fal en from Mr. F French would allay the feelings of irritation entertained by Lord Brougham. He suggested to hon members, in consequence of what had just occurred, the propriety of not violating in future that rule of the house which prohibited so comment on the conduct of individual members of the House of Lords, either in their political or judicial character.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON NEW ZEALAND The order of the day for going into Committee of Supply having been read, Captain ROUS resumed the debate on New Zealand. He recommended that a motion should be pursued, not only with respect to past differences, but also as to the future government of the colony.—Mr. WARD said he had no wish whatever to treat the question as a party one. In fact, he regarded the question rather as a colonial than as a national one. He pressed on Sir R. Peel the necessity of pointing out his own expressed convictions, and disregarding the obstinacy, aggravated by the petulance of Lord Stanley, he trusted no less than 10,000 British settlers and 100,000 brave and active aborigines the benefit a of Government by all questions of dispute would be satisfactorily settled —A discussion ensued, in which Mr G Palmer, Sir C Napier, Lord Ingestre, and Mr Hawes took part—Sir R. PEEL said he believed that Lord Stanley was anxious to act in the best spirit towards the New Zealand Company, so far as he could do so consistently with duty to the Crown and with good faith towards the natives, and the Government were willing, and, indeed, determined, to afford the Company all the assistance in their power, giving the most liberal interpretation possible to their contract) but they were also determined not to assure to the Company the possession of a given amount of land in certain localities without instituting a previous inquiry into the validity of their titles, and without the consideration of the claims of the natives. Our future policy, he contended, should be the protection and the conciliation of the natives. They should beware of imitating in New Zealand the conduct of the French in Algeria. Between Lord Stanley and himself there was the most perfect identity of opinion; they were both equally desirous of promoting the future prosperity of the Company, and he could not sanction the idea that there was any difference between himself and the noble lord, who, with so much industry and unexampled ability filled the office of Colonial Secretary.—After a short speech from Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord J. RUSSELL insisted upon the necessity of a change of policy towards New Zealand. A division then took place. The numbers were:—

For Mr. C. Buller's proposal	..	..	..	84
For going into Committee of Supply	..	..	..	150
Majority against Mr. C. Buller's proposal	..	..	..	66

The Committee of Supply was then postponed, and some other business being disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY BILL.—Earl BATHURST reported from the Select Committee on the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill that they had come to the conclusion that a systematic fraud had been used for the purpose of obtaining the necessary number of signatures to the subscription list; that no attention had been paid to the proper distribution of the letters of allotment, unauthorised names had been inserted in the contract, and false addresses given, and packets of letters sent to country postmasters for the purpose of being returned to London for applications for shares. The Committee were unanimous in opinion on the Select Committee that the resolution made during the last session in the amount of deposits had had the effect of facilitating the commission of fraud. Under all the circumstances, the Committee had thought it their duty to report the matter to the house without further directions from the house. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of BESBOROUGH gave notice that he should to-morrow move that the bill be not further proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord BROUGHAM intimated that after the explanation which had been given in the other house relative to the breach of privilege complained of, he should not trouble their lordships further than to commend their lordships not to proceed further in the matter. It remained open to him, however, to prosecute the *Times* for publishing a libel, if he thought proper to do so, and the *Morning Chronicle*, for the article of which he complained was *verbatim* in both papers

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord BROUGHAM moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give the necessary directions for having the new Houses of Parliament ready for their lordships' reception at the beginning of the next session.—The motion, however, the motion was rejected by 40 to 16.—Adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE COAL TRADE (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.—The house discussed this bill in the morning sitting.—Sir J DUKE moved a clause allowing a draw back upon the exportation of coals under certain circumstances, but upon a division, the clause was rejected by 37 to 24. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS BILL. The report on this bill was brought up and received, and the amendments were agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

In the evening, the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill went through Committee.

THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY (Branch to Deal and Extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Railway) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Mr. B DENISON moved that it be an Instruction to the committee upon Group X of Railway Bills, that they have power to divide the London and York railway Bill into two or more bills, if they think it fit, and that they have power to report from time to time, according as they conclude their inquiries upon certain portions of the line.—The motion was agreed to.

Nothing else of importance occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place till a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CASE OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition which concerned the privileges of the house. The petitioner, James Thomas Russell, of Percy street, Bedford-square, solicitor, complained of certain evidence given by John Pope, George Leadbitter, and Mr. M'Culloch, before the Gaming Committee, whereby his character had been seriously injured, and praying their lordships to give him an opportunity of vindicating his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. The noble and learned lord said he thought the best course would be to move that the petition be laid on the table, and he should then give notice that early next session he should move that the petition be referred to a committee.—The petition was laid on the table.

THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.—The Earl of BESBOROUGH called attention to the report presented by the Committee on the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill. The Company had presented a petition, stating that they were ready to put into the contract deed a sufficient number of solvent names, but he thought the case ought not to be passed over without some mark of their lordships' reprobation, and he therefore moved that the bill be further considered that day three month.—A debate arose upon the subject, which was ultimately adjourned till Monday.

Some discussion took place upon the Pauper Lunatics Bill, the result of which was, that it was decided the Bill should be considered by a Committee of the whole house in preference to a Select Committee.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The following bills passed through Committee, and the reports were brought up and ordered to be received on Monday:—The Customs Laws Repeal Bill, the Customs Management Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the British Vessels Bill, the Shipping and Navigation Bill, the Trade of British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Customs Bounties and Allowances Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Bill, the Smuggling Prevention Bill, the Customs Regulation Bill.

The house then resolved itself into Committee on the Stock in Trade Bill, the several clauses of which were agreed to, the report brought up, and ordered to be received on Monday next

The report on the Documentary Evidence Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The report of the Assignment of Terms Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The house then adjourned until five o'clock

When the house re assembled, the Bolton and Leigh, Kenyon and Leigh Junction, North Union, Liverpool, and Manchester, and Grand Junction Railway Loan Bill, was further considered, and, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed

A debate ensued upon the subject of the Scotch Church, in the course of which Sir J GRAHAM deplored the differences in the Scotch Church, and said the Government was very desirous that they should be healed.

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—Mr. HUME called attention to the loss the public had sustained by light sovereigns, and moved an address to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a public officer, whose duty it would be to receive them at their real value.—Mr. S SPOONER, in seconding the motion, entered into long disquisition upon the currency.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the course taken by the Government, in calling in light sovereigns, and said a memorial had been presented to it, signed by almost every London banker, complaining of the depreciation of the currency, and calling upon it to remedy the evil.—After a discussion, the house divided, when Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by 61 to 34.—Nothing else of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which took place at a late hour.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BUTLER, THE ACTOR.—Letters from Manchester mention the death of Mr. Butler, the tragedian, on the evening of Thursday week. Mr. Butler, it appears, was engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Shakspeare's plays, at the Athenæum, in that town. Wednesday was the first of the series. "Hamlet" being to be play selected; but, scarcely had he concluded reading the fourth act, when he became so seriously affected with the malady which of late years has made so great an inroad upon his constitution, that he was forced to promptly conveyed home, and attended by his medical advisers. Not the slightest symptoms of recovery were perceptible afterwards, and on this following evening (Thursday), about half-past seven, as he was proceeding across his bed-room, to lie down, supported by Mrs Butler, he suddenly fell back in her arms, and, without the slightest groan or sigh, expired.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Exciting ground as a musical nation. There are at this moment four British *artistes* "starring" in Italy, whose names all begin with a B, namely, Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Miss Bingley, and Mrs. H. R. Bishop. Mr. Balfe is engaged to write a new opera for Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre in the early part of the next season.

[illegible] Venice" will be brought out at Cassel, on the 10th of August, and is also in rehearsal at Florence, under the direction of the composer, Sig. Verdi, and at Naples. Donizetti is engaged to write *three* operas for Paris—two for the Italiens, and one for the Académie Royale. Meudelssohn's music to "Œdipus" will be brought out in Germany, and also Auber's last production, "Le Domino Noir" (the Minstrel), by Labane, will be the earliest novelty at the Grand Opera, in Paris. Halevy has a comic opera ready for the Salle Favart, but stipulates for the engagement of Duprez only, as the *prima donna*. Fadini's new opera has been quite successful in Italy.

ARTOT, THE VIOLINIST.—This celebrated violinist is now no more He expired at Fontainebleau, near Paris, on the 8th of July, of consumption, in the early age of 30, having been born in Brussels, in 1815. He was a pupil of the brothers, at the Paris Conservatoire, and gained great fame in his tours in Belgium, Germany, and Russia. He had made a professional spelling tour with Count Damoreau, to North and South America, where he met with brilliant success.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LOSS OF AN INDOR'S LIFE BY LUCIFER MATCHES.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at the Duke of Ormond's Head, Story's-gate, on the body of Harriet Probert, aged 14, who was burnt to death. ELIZABETH COBBETT, one of the deceased, stated that they lived with their parents, at No. 4, Rodney street, Westminster. Her unfortunate sister had been an idiot from her birth, and being unable to walk, could only get about the room by crawling from chair to chair, but she was scarcely ever left alone. On Saturday last, Mrs. Kent, a neighbour, sent out that the deceased was screaming, and on going to the room she was found sitting in the middle of the floor, with her clothes burning furiously. She could not speak, and made no signs, but was crying. A carpet was thrown over her, and the flames extinguished; after which she was conveyed to the Westmin-ter Hospital. There was no fire in the room, but she had got a box of lucifer matches from a shelf, with which she had evidently been playing, as the matches were strewed about the floor, and the box was by her side. Mr. Penny, the resident apothecary of the hospital, stated that the deceased was extensively burnt over the body and extremities, particularly the arms and legs. She was sensible when admitted, but though everything was done that medical skill could suggest, the case was hopeless from the first, and she died on the following afternoon. A verdict was returned of "Accidentally burnt to death by lucifer matches"

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, an accident, unhappily attended by the loss of three lives, occurred on the river Thames, off St. Katharine's Docks, by the upsetting of a small boat, containing at the time four men belonging to the *Caledonia* schooner, of Pembroke, lying in St. Katharine's Docks. About half-past ten o'clock, the *Caledonia*, having discharged her ballast in the act of hauling in the anchor, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Eclipse*, Margate steamers, passed at full speed, one on either side of the tier of vessels. The boat was struck on one side by the paddle wheel, before she could right, she was struck on the other, and completely turned over, the whole of the persons in the boat being immersed in the water. One of the four fellows succeeded in catching hold of the mooring chain, and was saved; the other three clung to each other, and sa1 perished. The bodies were found in about three quarters of an hour

SUICIDE BY HEART IN PICCADILLY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. John Knowles, a gentleman 38 years of age, was walking through the posts fronting the gates of Hyde Park corner, when he was observed, on reaching the centre railing opening Apsley House, to stagger and fall to the ground. A policeman ran to his assistance and he was carried to St. George's Hospital, where, in a few minutes, he expired.

FUNERAL OF EARL GREY.—The funeral of this lamented peer was to take place to-day (Saturday).

RAILWAY SPECULATORS.—The *Times* gives the following graphic account of the effect of the decision of the Committee on the London and York Railway Bill on Wednesday:—"At two o'clock the doors were opened, and a large audience of counsel, shareholders, solicitors, speculators, brokers, and idlers came tumbling into the room, till brought up short by the barrier, where the mass was condensed into a very impatient, hot, and anxious compass. The ingredients of which entered a sort of *feu de se hatte* for two mortal hours. After a great number of false alarms, and consequent 'sensations,' occasioned by the opening of the side door, the Committee at last came in. Their appearance, Lord Courtenay, the chairman, leading them, with Mr. Darby, Mr P. Scrope, and Mr. C. B. Wall. The Chairman, amid the most profound silence, then announced the following important decision. He was instructed to communicate to the parties that the Committee have come to the resolution that the preamble of the London and York is proved. (Stentorian cries of 'Bravo! hurra!' stamping of feet and umbrellas, clapping of hands, and a fearful struggle at the door between about twenty to en, each of whom wanted to get out first, followed this announcement.) Quitting, continued his Lordship, after several cries of 'O der' from the Committee—omitting the branches to Wakefield and to Sheffield, which we have thought it right to postpone, in consequence of there being other plans, which may be considered as competing lines, before them. (Great confusion about the door, and a renewed expression of delight from the successful shareholders, many of whom vanished incontinently, before the Chairman could give vent to his opinion that their conduct was 'exceedingly indecent.')"

THE LATE EARL GREY.

(*Continued from page 57.*)

the Prince, Mr. Grey frankly undertook to tell the Minister in what dignity that really consisted. "The best dignity and the truest greatness," said Mr. Grey, "are to be found in integrity of character, without which no respect for rank or greatness will long prevail. Let him retire to a situation, where he may, by reflection, qualify himself for the duties of his future station. I yield not," he added, "to the right honourable gentleman—I yield to no man in this house or out of it, in respect for the due power and dignity of the Crown. I am as ready to support the real splendour of the Royal Family as *any slave of office, or sycophant of a court*, but I think there is more true dignity in showing a heart alive to the distresses of millions than in costly trappings which encumber Royalty without adorning it. Is it, I ask, for the Legislature, for this house, which pretends to be the representative of the people, to set the example of indulging and encouraging extravagance, at the moment when the prevailing fashion of prodigality among persons of fortune and station is rapidly deteriorating their character by destroying their independence, and rendering them the contempt of the people by making them the tools of a court?"

In January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died, and Mr. Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In October following, the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox. Lord Howick then became leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The abolition of the slave trade was proposed by this Administration. The Sovereign took alarm at the attempt of the Ministers to remove some of the existing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved. Lord Howick, not choosing to contest the county of Northumberland, took his seat for Appleby. The death of his father, which took place shortly after, removed him to the Upper House of Parliament. His lordship now took the title of Earl Grey.

For several years after his succession to the peerage, Earl Grey took no very prominent part in public affairs. The abortive attempt of the Prince Regent, in 1812, to induce him and Lord Grenville to join the Perceval Administration, illustrated the integrity of his principles and the consistency of his conduct. The tragical death of Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham shortly afterwards, again opened a path for Lord Grey to place and power. There were, however, difficulties, and the noble lord did not take office.

The retirement of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, placed Mr. Canning at the helm of affairs. Lord Grey declined to support that statesman. His lordship, after the death of Mr. Canning, in a speech on the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, justified himself for having declined to extend to the deceased statesman's administration his active support

Lord Grey took a prominent part in the trial of Queen Caroline, before the House of Peers, and distinguished himself in the debates upon that occasion. After this the life of Earl Grey was passed principally in the bosom of his family until the sudden termination of the Wellington Administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his retirement to assume the reins of government.

During the four years which he continued in office, he carried Parliamentary Reform and the Abolition of Slavery. Since his retirement from office, in 1834, he has taken no part in politics, but has resided principally at Howick, with his family. It is almost impossible for us, his contemporaries, to take a calm and dispassionate view of the career of Earl Grey, but his bitterest political opponents admit that his was essentially a great mind. An elegant orator, a conscientious and high-minded statesman, he carries with him to the grave the veneration of his friends and the respect of those to whom he was politically opposed.

With respect to one defect in his character—his pride, and a coldness of personal demeanour—a recent writer well remarks:—"It is the instinctive interest of supple mediocrity to decry all independence of character as personal pride." That vulgar pride, of which alone vulgar characters understand the nature the pride in externals of wealth or station—is ascribed by them to men whose minds are the farthest from any such feeling. Thus Pitt was supposed excessively proud; but, as Wilberforce says of him, 'He was a very little proud, and very shy.' Thus the aristocratic pride of Lord Grey has always been a sort of common-place against him, and against the party, which felt it so long an honour to have him at its head. We can only say—when the pride which dictated the most marked passages of his life—when *that* pride shall be extinct in England, all will have perished by which England is distinguished in the most honourable sense from the lands which have adopted her free institutions. The preference of individual character and conviction to power and place; and the consequent estimation of public men by a standard more elevated than that of temporary position, is pre-eminently English. There is no such notion in England as that expressed by *degrees*, applied to loss of power—no such idea as that of consoling with a disgraced minister, on the occasion of dismissal.

"This was the life of Lord Grey. The sycophants of the Many—a class no whit more respectable than the sycophants of the One, or the Few—may, if they will, persevere in denying him all honour for his last great measure, which was his first great motion in Parliament. What they cannot deny him is the clear stamp of independence on every word and act at every crisis, personal and political, from his entrance on the public arena to his exit from it. This was the Whig pride so often stigmatised—this was the unbending attitude, equally offensive to the whole courtier tribe, who were ready to rally round their Prince, under any Perceval or Liverpool banner—leaving any imperial interest an 'open question' and to the whole rabble tribe who hallooed after Burdett, and clamoured for Annual Parliaments."

His constitutional principles, by which he limited his obedience to the Crown, and upon which he often founded his opposition to it, are well expressed in the words of Cowper:—

"We too are friends to loyalty. We love
The King who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And lives content within them. Him we serve
Freely, and with delight, who leaves us free:
But recollecting still that he is man,
We trust him not too far. King tho' he be,
And King in England too, he may be weak
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant;
Beyond that mark is treason. He is our's,
T' administer, to guard, to adorn the state;
But not to warp or change it. We are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause;
True to the death, but not to be his slaves."

The death of this aged peer took place on Thursday evening week, at the family residence, Howick Hall, Northumberland, where he had been staying for the last few months with the Countess and some of the junior members of the family. The venerable nobleman was in his 82nd year. Some time since the state of the noble Earl's health was such as excited the worst fears of the members of his family; but after a short struggle he rallied, and was once more enabled, though only for a short time, to join the family. His illness was owing to an attack of paralysis. He continued in rather an improved state up to the 12th inst., when he again appeared to droop. On Wednesday he grew considerably worse, and his extreme age, coupled with the violence of the attack, dispelled all further hopes of recovery, and he gradually sank; his medical advisers being still in attendance upon him until a late hour on the Thursday night, when he expired in the presence of the Countess, Viscount Howick (now Earl Grey), the Hon. Captain Grey, and some of the noble Earl's domestics.

The late Earl Grey (being then Charles Grey, Esq.), was married by special license at the house of his father-in-law, in Hertford-street, May-fair, on the 18th of November, 1794, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards first Lord Ponsonby. Her Ladyship still survives, and the issue of their marriage amounted to no fewer than sixteen children, of whom six were daughters, and ten sons. Two of Lord Grey's sons are in the army, two in the navy, two in the church, and two (including the present Earl) not engaged in any profession. Four of his daughters are living and eight of his sons: of the latter, only four are married; of the former, four also were married—the eldest of these was the late Countess Dowager of Durham. The youngest of his children is now twenty-six years of age.

The following are their names:—

Henry George Viscount Howick, M.P., born December 28, 1802; married, August 9, 1832, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough.

THE GREY COLUMN, NEWCASTLE.

Charles, born March 15, 1804, M.P., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; married, July 26, 1836, Carolina Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart.

Frederick William, born August 23, 1805; Captain in the Royal Navy.

George, born May 16, 1809, Captain in the Royal Navy.

John, M.A., born March 6, 1812; in holy orders; married, July, 1836, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Charlotte Hervey, second daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

Francis Richard, born March 31, 1813; in holy orders; married Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

Henry Cavendish, born October 16, 1814; Captain in the Army.

William George, born February 15, 1819.

Louisa Elizabeth, married, December 9, 1816, to J. G. Lambton, Earl of Durham, deceased.

Elizabeth, married, May 13, 1826, to J. C. Bultcel, Esq., of Fleet House, county Devon, who lately died.

Caroline, married, January 15, 1827, to the Hon George Barrington, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died June 2, 1835.

Georgiana, unmarried.

Mary, married, July 30, 1829, to Charles Wood, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir F L. Wood, Bart.

HOWICK HALL.

HOWICK HALL.

Howick was a manor of the Muschamp barony, in Henry the Third's reign, and afterwards engrafted upon that of William de Vescy, of whom it was held by Adam Rybaud, by service of one knight's fee. Huntercombe, one of the representatives of the Muschamps, however, died seized of half of it, either in 1313 or 1317. Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, held a mediety of it in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and the whole of it was possessed by his descendant, John Grey, Esq., in 1701, whose son, Henry, was created a baronet in 1746; died in 1759; and was succeeded in his title and property by his eldest son Henry, at whose decease, in 1808, Howick descended to his nephew Charles Grey, Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick, who for many years distinguished himself for his uniform opposition to Mr. Pitt's Administration; and, as the first Lord of the Admiralty, became a colleague in Government with Mr. Fox. The "little *pile*," or tower of Howick, mentioned by Leland, "was entered," says Wallis, "by a flight of steps, and was a fair structure, to the end of which, the first Sir Henry Grey built a large handsome house, and elegant offices." This pile was taken down in 1787, when the present noble structure was commenced. Payne and other architects gave designs for it; but it was chiefly executed under the direction of Mr. Newton, of Newcastle. The wings are joined to the centre by two additions, the fronts of which form the area of a quadrant; new gateways made; the approaches altered; and the lawn broken into a better style. It stands within a mile of the sea. The church, which is on the margin of a brook, that skirts the lawn, was built by the first baronet, though he was not its patron, and is an edifice of great neatness without a tower, flat roofed, and in the Greek style.

THE GREY COLUMN

Was erected a few years since, at the north end of Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in commemoration of the late Earl's patriotic services.

DEATHS OF THREE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—We have to record the deaths of no less than three members of Parliament, Lord Bateman, the member for Northampton; Mr. E. B. Clive, the member for Hereford; and Mr. Alexander Murray, member for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Lord Bateman died between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the family residence in Portman-square. We learn that the noble lord had been rather unwell since the 13th inst., but not so seriously indisposed as to create the least apprehension as to his recovery. On Sunday afternoon his disorder assumed a more alarming character, and on Monday he gradually became worse; when the medical attendants gave no hopes of his eventual restoration to health.——Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, M.P., expired on Tuesday morning at an early hour, at his son's seat, near Croydon. He was a Whig in politics, and had for a long series of years represented the city of Hereford.——Mr. Alexander Murray died in the south of Ireland on Wednesday week, having been suddenly taken ill on the preceding Monday. Mr. Murray was on the liberal side of politics.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Military justice is prompt, both in its forms and its operation. The "law's delay" does not apply to the law as administered by a Court-Martial, a scene of which we here give a sketch. At Windsor, on a recent occasion, the arrest, the trial, the sentence, and its execution, all came within the space of two hours! It is one extreme of a scale which bears the Chancery suit at the other. In this case, however, it was a "Regimental" or "Drum-head" Court-Martial; the "District" court is more regular and formal, assembles gravely, receives evidence, hears the defence—all according to prescribed rules, which are strictly observed. The scene of a District Court-Martial is generally a large room attached to the garrison, or perhaps the official residence of the officer in command of the district, who mostly presides. The Judge-Advocate, or the officer of the court, sits at the bottom of the table facing the President; the prosecutor—if the charge is brought by one officer against another—must be in attendance; the prisoner, disarmed, stands by the side of the Judge-Advocate, near him a sentinel with fixed bayonet; in Naval Courts-Martial the Master-at-Arms fills this post with a drawn sword. The questions are put through the President, being first reduced to writing by the Advocate; the answers are also taken in writing. There is no clever pleader, no badgering counsel, no browbeating witnesses till they cannot tell no from yes: all is orderly, quiet, regular, with a sort of grim-settled formality which is rather appalling when the military offence is a serious one; in appearance, at least, the proceedings are fair and dispassionate; and the Military Court-Martial has this advantage, we believe, over the Naval, that officers of various ranks sit on them; in the navy no officer under the rank of a captain can be a member of a court, a restriction of which many complaints have been made. A "cook" who was sentenced to some punishment by such a court Swore it was not fair; "The noble is tried by the nobs, and I should have got off if it had been a court-martial of cooks!" In other respects the forms of procedure of the Naval and Military Courts are not dissimilar. An adjournment from day to day is made if necessary; time is given, if required, to prepare the defence, which is read by the prisoner or some one for him. The court then deliberates on the verdict and sentence; in the navy these are pronounced immediately; in the army the sentence is not made known till it has been confirmed by the Sovereign.

COURT MARTIAL.

THE NEW HALL OF COMMERCE, IPSWICH.

This noble structure was opened with great ceremony on Monday last. It is, in itself, a very handsome pile; and it may be regarded as the completion of a series of important improvements. Not long since a spacious Dock was opened to the shipping of the port of Ipswich; commodious quays and wharves have since been formed; and the present edifice will afford increased accommodation for business; inasmuch as the transactions connected with the Customs, Dock, River, and Excise will all be concentrated in the same building, together with a fine hall for the use of merchants.

The question of building a new Custom-house, at Ipswich, was first mooted in 1843. In March of that year, the Corporation publicly invited architects to send in plans for the proposed structure, the cost of which was not to exceed £4000. No less than twenty-three designs were sent to the Town Clerk's Office, from which that by Mr. J. M. Clark was selected as being entitled to a premium of twenty guineas. The Council ultimately decided on adopting that gentleman's plans for the proposed building; and the sum of £4000, necessary to defray the outlay, was raised by mortgage on the present building. Builders were invited to tender for the execution of the works, and the choice of the Council fell on Mr. J. A. Pettit. On Thursday, October 19th, 1843, the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone took place, by the Mayor (E. Josselyn, Esq.), attended by the Corporation, and assisted by the ancient Order of Freemasons.

The festivities on opening the New Building on Monday last were on a very extensive scale. The edges of the quays fronting the edifice were roped off, to prevent accidents; and along them were erected a number of stages for company. In the centre of the Dock was a long and imposing line of shipping; and in front of the Commercial Hall were moored six barges, whence the line of ships was continued, the whole forming an immense semi-circle: each was dressed in gay colours, and crowded with company. Interspersed among the shipping, too, was a host of yachts, covered with flags of all shapes and colours. The small craft were very numerous: they were of every description—from the tiny yacht's boat to the 36 feet galley.

The Commercial Hall was a grand centre-piece to the scene on shore. From the pediment of the building was suspended a gigantic Royal Standard, while the flight of steps on either side leading to the colonnade, and the colonnade itself, were crowded by a most fashionable company. Opposite the Union Jack was a battery of four cannons, which thundered away right bravely; and the bells of St. Mary Tower and Key Churches also sent forth their merry peals.

We have not room for the details of the day's amusements, which were really superb. There were boat-races and duck-hunts; a magnificent display of fireworks, by Southby, upon the barges moored opposite the Hall; and altogether there could not have been fewer than 20,000 persons present.

There were feasts of various grades—from the tea-drinking and smoking at the Cement Works, to the Corporation Dinner in the Commercial Hall, presided over by the Mayor (William Rodwell, Esq.), supported by 120 gentlemen: after "the loving cup" had passed, and the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the toasts of the day were given with great *éclat*.

We quote the following architectural details of the New Hall, from the *Ipswich Express*:—

"It will be seen, from our Engraving, that the main feature of the building consists of a central portico, approached by a double flight of steps on either side, and standing on a semi-circular coved arch, of a peculiarly bold and imposing appearance, the introduction of which forms a striking novelty in the design. The Arms of the Corporation of Ipswich appear in the pediment of the portico, the execution of which is very superior. The central compartment, under the portico, is the Hall of Commerce, intended as a subscription-room or merchants, captains, and others, connected with the commerce of the port. The room is of good proportions, decorated with columns and pilasters of original design, the ceiling being finished with a cove, springing from the entablature of the order, and groined with the arches of the windows and the detached columns opposite. The inner parts are appropriately finished, the effect of the whole being elegant and chaste. To the west, on the principal floor, are the offices appropriated to the Customs Department; including a long room (the three pedimented windows in the view), with private offices for Collector and Comptroller, and rooms for stores, samples, &c. At the eastern end is a similar arrangement for the offices of Excise; each department being approached by a separate staircase from the Arcades, which also form a feature in the design, and are intended as a substitute for the Mariners' Walk, in the old building. The basement throughout is appropriated to bonding stores, and over the whole of the building are extensive corn chambers. There is also a Mezzanine, or intermediate story, a portion of which is occupied by the Dock and River offices, the remainder by individual tenants. The interior finishings throughout are judicious and simple, regard being had to expenditure. The style may be called an adaptation of the Italian, the overhanging roof being a peculiarity of the Tuscan order, which has been here chosen. The Tower is an addition in unison with the style: it gives effect to the general grouping of the mass, and serves also a purpose of utility—having a staircase within it to the lofts, and the summit being prepared for a clock. Effect has been obtained by using largely the resources immediately at hand, at small cost. A novel combination of white and red brick has been produced, and stone used only when the former materials would have been inappropriate or ineffective. The contract for the whole of the works was completed at £4250. The work throughout appears to have been soundly and substantially executed, no settlement of the slightest character being visible. The length of the building, from east to west, is 125 feet; and the depth, from north to south, 44 feet, exclusive of the portico and staircase. The height to the cornice, about 45½ feet; and the tower, 70 feet."

THE NEW HALL OF COMMERCE, IPSWICH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE LUCY, ESQ.

George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, M.P. for the borough of Fowey from 1820 to 1830, and High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1831, died on the 30th June, in the 57th year of his age. The gentleman, the representative of the great Norman house of Lucy, and the possessor of its broad lands, was son of the late Rev. John Hammond, who, as grandson of the Rev. John Hammond and Alice Lucy, his wife, second daughter of Sir Fulke Luc., of Charlecote, assumed, by Royal sign manual, in 1787, the surname and arms of Lucy.

The Lucys have been of distinction in the annals and events of their country since the period of the Norman Conquest; and so far back as the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Henry De Lucy was Governor of Falaise, and Lieutenant of the Kingdom. Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, for a rebellion, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Manor House, with brick, as it now stands, was the prototype of the famed *Justice Shallow*, of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." A favourite amusement of Shakspeare and "his wild companions" was the stealing of "deer and conies" in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, in the immediate vicinity of Stratford. For this, the Knight attached the post with the penalties of the law, and the poet revenged himself by sticking a satirical copy of verses on the gate of the Knight's demesne. The result is well known; the youthful bard had to fly from his native Avon, and to seek a shelter in the Metropolis, where he found friends and honour, wealth and fame: the redoubted Knight remained at home to enjoy his triumph, and yet survives as "Robert Shallow, Esquire, Justice of Peace and Coram," the laughing stock of posterity.

Mr. Lucy, whose death we now record, married, 2nd December, 1823, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, county Flint, and has left two sons and two daughters.

SIR WILLIAM SALTONSTALL WISEMAN, BART.

Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., of Canfield Hall, Essex, Captain in the Royal Navy, grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Wiseman, Bart., who succeeded to the honours of the ancient baronetcal family of Wiseman, at the decease of his cousin, Sir William Wiseman, fifth Bart., Colonel in the Foot Guards, entered the navy at an early age, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1807, became Commander in 1811, and was promoted to Post rank in 1820.

Sir William, at the period of his decease, which occurred on the 1st instant, had completed his 61st year. His first wife, whom he married at Bagdad, in Persia, January 8, 1812, was Catharine, second daughter of the late distinguished Sir James Mackintosh, and by her, who died June 27, 1822, he has left several children, the eldest of whom is the present Sir Edmund Wiseman, Bart. His second wife, Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Davies, B.D., Rector of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, still, we believe, survives.

SIR HENRY TICHBORNE, BART., OF TICHBORNE, HANTS.

This much-respected gentleman died recently, at his seat, in Hampshire, having had by Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill (and sister of Eliza, Countess of Clanricarde, and Ellen, Viscountess Strangford), seven daughters: first, Eliza Anne, married to Joseph Thaddeus, Lord Dormer; second, Frances Catherine, the late wife of Lord Arundell, of Wardour; third, Julia, married—first, to Charles Thomas Talbot, Esq., and secondly, to Washington Hibbert, Esq.; fourth, Mary, who died, unmarried, in 1827; fifth, Catherine Caroline; sixth, Lucy Ellen, married to John Towneley, Esq., of Towneley; and seventh, Emily Blanche, widow of John Benett, Esq., jun., of Pyt House, Wiltshire.

As Sir Henry Tichborne has left no son, the baronetcy has devolved on his next surviving brother, Edward Doughty, Esq., of Snarford Hall, in Lincolnshire, who changed his patronymic for the name of Doughty in 1826, on succeeding to the extensive estates of the rich heiress, the late Mrs. Doughty, of Richmond Hill.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although the present week has not been distinguished for its sporting achievement, there was enough stirring to preserve in healthful activity "the lazaret of bile." In the early morning of Monday, all the world of cricket assembled at Lord's, to witness the crack match of the season—as far as it has gone—whereof we shall come to speak by-and-by.

In the afternoon the racing circles of the metropolis mustered in considerable force at Tattersall's, intent on golden anticipations of the great Goodwood meeting, upon whose threshold we now stand. The first compliment addressed to them was in form of a disastrous bulletin which announced that disease had been busy with Forth's stable, and consequently that it was not likely any of his "lot" would show for the Cup. When we spoke of Folgham Ballagh's appearance at Ascot we described it as that of a horse very short of work. No doubt his legs were then queer—very probably they are now. His owner is too good a man to suspect, is run, and that as a racer he is worthless. That his price for his Sussex engagement was a fictitious one we always believed—stating our conviction that he was no Goodwood Cup winner. The same we asserted of his stable companion, Stonecliar. How one of the worst horses in England could be announced for the greatest race in the kingdom, in the present season, is beyond the reveries of *our* philosophy. First favourite for this great event is Valerian—a horse that has, as yet, done nothing—the cause of his non-appearance as a three-year-old being, as it was stated at the time, his incapacity to stand training. It is something now to find a maiden four-year-old first favourite for the Goodwood Cup, notwithstanding the allowance of 14lb. to which an animal so situated is entitled

The week gave existence to but one meeting of any account at all, and that was at Newton; where, however, the interest was only local. But on Tuesday next will commence, and on Friday will terminate, in the magnificent park of the Duke of Richmond, one of the grandest racing trysts probably ever held since the abolition of the Olympian Games. The amount of money to be run for in stakes and plates, and which will absolutely reach the pockets of the winners, will be, no question, over twenty thousand pounds; the fields of horses brought to the post unparalleled in the annals of the British turf. As every medal has its reverse—Goodwood has its drawback, from the comfort of those who visit it, in the general want of suitable accommodation to which they are exposed. Chichester is anything but a place to which pleasure seekers are desirous of repairing; and Bognor is always like a carpet-bag, ten times as full as it can hold. Arundel and Midhurst are in the same category with Chichester — and Portsmouth is not popular as a sleeping quarter—during the week of a Goodwood assize. In this dilemma be asked, we advise all who are pretty well off in the matter of equipage or horse transport, to try Worthing. It is not very far from the scene of action, and as for hotels, there is not its equal, size and site had in consideration, in Great Britain. If the reader doubt our assertion, let him try the Steyne Hotel, and he must be hard to serve, or that will content him. So much on the subject of Olympus.

The catalogue of regattas returns as little of moment done "by flood" as "by field." This day week there was a match of interest between Oxford and Eton, from Datchet to Old Windsor Lock, the Eton eight being the crew that will row the Westminsters in their coming contest. It was a beautiful race, won by Oxford only half a boat's length. The long-shore watermen have had some spirited rowing; but beyond that we have had nothing doing. Though not actually a sporting feat, a performance which took place on Monday last deserves our notice. They rode donkey races from Putney to Mortlake, the first prize to London. The winner was a young pigeon of the dragon breed, and did the distance in one hour and twenty-three minutes—eighty miles in eighty-three minutes.

On Thursday evening the two amateur champions of the Thames, Messrs. Chapman and Wallace, after many a field contested, with various fortune, met to settle—for a space at least—the question of their quality. The river was populous with clubs and galleys of distinction, and one of the finest matches ever witnessed was the result. It was from Putney to Mortlake, the first portion of which Mr. Wallace led over. Abreast Rose Bank, however, Mr. Chapman having drawn on his opponent, passed him, and eventually won a noble struggle by several boats' length.

On the same day also was decided the great bout of cricket already alluded to, between the Gentlemen and Players of England. It commenced on Monday, and, from unpropitious weather and wary play, was thus prolonged. On Wednesday, in very severe rain, the game was severely fought, the gentlemen having then 74 runs to get, with six wickets to go in. The final play was very fine on the part of the professors—especially the bowling of Dean and Illywhite—by which the the fate of the match was soon put out of jeopardy. The concluding score was—Players, 276; Gentlemen, 209; the former thus winning by a liberal score.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Mr. Forth having denuded the Goodwood Cup of its interest, by scratching Folgh-a-Ballagh (said to be lame) and by declaring that he is not likely to start anything, the betting this afternoon was almost exclusively confined to the Stakes. For that event the "lions" were Venus, Lightning, Bowling School Miss, *Ægis*, Miss Ellis, Wee Pet, and the Laird o' Cockpen the first for—r having decidedly the strongest parties. Pythia, The Libel, Rowena, Queen Mab, Warp, Europa, John o' Gaunt, and Una were backed, but had few supporters. No change of any moment, either in the St. Leger or Derby.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

10 to 1 agst Pythia	16 to 1 agst Venus		22 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
13 to 1 —— The Libel	16 to 1 —— Ægis		22 to 1 —— Warp
14 to 1 —— Lightning	20 to 1 —— John o' Gaunt		30 to 1 —— Lothario
14 to 1 —— Bowling School	20 to 1 —— Miss Ellis		30 to 1 —— Roderick
—— Miss	22 to 1 —— Wee Pet		30 to 1 —— Una
17 to 1 —— Rowena	22 to 1 —— Europa		40 to 1 —— Queen of Tyne(t)
16 to 1 —— Queen Mab			

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Valerian	18 to 1 agst The Ironmaster
13 to 1 —— St. Lawrence	15 to 1 —— Refraction

Folgh-a-Ballagh is declared not to start; nor is it probable that anything out of Forth's stable will run.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	8 to 1 agst Nestor	50 to 1 agst Red Robin (t)
5 to 1 —— Merry Monarch (t)	12 to 1 —— Pam	50 to 1 —— The Pacha (t)
30 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	33 to 1 agst Tognet	50 to 1 agst Corumba c (t)

THURSDAY.—Business was again confined almost exclusively to the Goodwood Stakes, and with an effect on the prices that could scarcely have been anticipated. Boarding School Miss came with a rush, and, giving Pythia, who, nevertheless, had a strong party, the go-by, settled firmly at the top of the tree. *Ægis* and Lothario were also in force, but we did not observe any decided feeling in favour of any others—on the contrary, most of those mentioned as having been fancied on Monday, were either in very slight estimation, or were altogether laid on the shelf. The Cup and St. Leger betting was little more than nominal.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

9 to 1 agst Boarding School	17 to 1 agst Queen Mab	33 to 1 agst Warp
—— Miss	17 to 1 —— Venus	33 to 1 —— Una
10 to 1 —— Pythia	20 to 1 —— Ægis	33 to 1 —— John o' Gaunt
13 to 1 —— The Libel	20 to 1 —— Miss Ellis	33 to 1 —— Rowena
14 to 1 —— Lightning	22 to 1 —— Wee Pet	33 to 1 —— Rochester
15 to 1 —— *Æ*gis	25 to 1 —— Glossy	

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst 7 Day's lot	12 to 1 agst Ten master	20 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn
9 to 1 —— St. Lawrence	14 to 1 —— Ironmonger	25 to 1 —— Stonecliar
11 to 2 —— Valerian	15 to 1 —— Mr. Ellis	

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	12 to 1 agst Ironmaster	33 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen
9 to 2 —— The Merry Monarch	17 to 1 —— Pantaloon	35 to 1 —— Red Robin
	20 to 1 —— Nestor	40 to 1 —— The Pacha
10 to 1 —— Ord England (t)		

DERBY.

50 to 1 agst Corumba colt (taken freely).

CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND v. THE PLAYERS OF ENGLAND.—At length this match has been brought to a conclusion, and in favour of the "players." The players won by sixty-seven runs; and that many thousands of pounds were not only dependent on the issue of this match, but changed hands.

AQUATICS

BERMONDSEY REGATTA.

The annual boat race amongst the watermen at Bermondsey for a new skiff and some good money prizes, came off on Tuesday, and was well contested and most numerously attended. The match was with six scullers, in five heats.

First Heat — J. Warwick, East-lane stairs (dark blue), 1; B. Jones, Fountain stairs (light blue), 2; James Moore, East-lane (pink), 3. A good start was succeeded by Warwick taking the lead and keeping it.

Second Heat.—W. Williams, Mill stairs (red), 1; W. Messenger, Cherry-garden (green), 2; G. Legon, Fountain stairs (yellow), 3.

Third Heat.—Legon, 1; Messenger, 2. It was a very smart race throughout for the first place.

Fourth Heat.—Williams, 1; Legon, 2. They went away together, and a beautiful race followed, which was continued throughout, the two Winners and Warwick coming in at almost the same minute.

Grand Heat.—Williams, 1; Legon, 2. The winner took the lead, and although pressed closely, kept it during the heat. The heats extended from Mill stairs down to the floating engine, King's stairs; the distance being twice round in each heat.

MATCH BETWEEN THE ETONIAN EIGHT AND OXFORD ROOMS CREWS.—This match, which has always been looked forward to with considerable interest, in consequence of the Etonian crew being the eight selected to compete with Westminster School, in the contest, or the latter coming off on the following of Saturday last, the portion of the Thames selected being from Datchet Bridge to Old Windsor Lock, a distance of about two miles A great number of persons were present to witness the contest. The heats extended from Mill stairs down to the floating engine, King's stairs; the distance being twice round in each heat.

The Etonians took the lead at once, and were shortly after onwards gained upon by the Oxonians, and both were boat and boat for upwards of a mile and a half. The Oxonians, by their superior strength and weight, then drew a little a-head, and won the race by only half a boat's length. The match was beautifully contested by the Eton crew.

REGATTAS.—The Barkside Regatta took place on Monday; the grand heat was won by James Bass.—St. John's, Westminster, Regatta, also took place on Monday; the grand heat was won by Meekiff and Gaudy, of Horseferry, beating Bray and Coombes, of Vauxhall.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have received a letter from a Correspondent at Smyrna, which gives an account of another terrible fire, which took place there on the 3rd inst. It broke out in a barber's shop, and, aided by a high wind, was not extinguished until it had reduced to ashes no many as seven thousand houses, embracing the whole of the Greek and Armenian quarter, and the Dutch Consulate. It is reckoned that the loss of property will amount to £100,000 sterling. 5000 souls are thrown out of their habitations, and the misery that prevails is beyond al. conception. Entire families, from a state of affluence, have been reduced to abject misery and destitution.

On Saturday last some of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board put down an iron tube of two feet six inches in diameter into that part of the Goodwin Sands which is most dangerous, as a preliminary to the erection of a lighthouse thereon. It is on the Calipers, and at a short distance from a bank, which forms a steep declivity to the depth of ten fathoms. The tube descended 23 feet into the sand in an astonishingly short time, by the application of Dr. Pott's process, in which atmospheric pressure is the principal agent.

The *Journal des Flandres* says—"Lamentable accounts have been received from the Republic of Guatemala. A new revolution has broken out, fol owed by all the acts which an uncivilised people can suffer from such an event"

At the recent Somersetshire Sessions, held at Bridgwater, an old woman, 105 years of age, from Long Ashton, near Bristol, gave evidence in an appeal case. The venerable dame was cheerful, and appeared in good health.

Last week, the immense manufactory of Messrs. Motte, Rosser, and Co., at Rouboux, Belgium, was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out at two in the afternoon. The loss is estimated at upwards of a million and a half of francs (£100,000 sterling). The manufactory was not insured at its full value. It gave employment to 500 workmen.

A Frankfort journal receives, from Athens, June 26, that a proposition made by M Coletti, to send a deputation to Constantinople, to compliment the Grand Duke Constantine, and invite him to visit Athens, had not been acceded to by the Ministry, as it was considered inopportune to make any public demonstration in his favour, under the existing state of affairs. The King, it is said, will send one of his *aides-de-camp* with an autograph con gratulatory letter.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the Prince and Princess de Metternich would start on the 20th for the chateau of Johannesberg. It adds that the Prince has received a formal invitation from the King of Prussia, and from Queen Victoria, to be present at their approaching interview.

A latter from Arles, of the 18th, states that a serious collision had taken place between the workmen on the railroad, and that several of them had been wounded. The authorities, however, had interfered and restored order

The *Heraldo* of Madrid announces that the British Government has given orders for the removal of the hulk at the Havannah, and that in return the Spanish Government is to grant a portion of land for the reception of slaves rescued by British cruisers

Letters from Bayrout, of the 29th of June, mention that intelligence had just arrived there of a general rising of the Greeks in Crete, but no par ticulars are given.

The *Gazette of the Senate* of St. Petersburgh publishes an Imperial Ukase relative to the rights of hereditary or personal nobility acquired by the service of military and civil officers. The Ukase places certain restrictions on the existing privileges with a view of checking the enormous increase of the class of nobility, but maintains the principle of elevation.

A letter from Cassel of the 15th of July, mentions that that city has been visited by a destructive fever, which has almost desolated the place. Among the victims is Baron de Stauber, the minister of foreign affairs. He is succeeded by Baron de Koch, as minister *ad interim*. The whole of the corps diplomatique had quitted the place

The Royal Academy of Paris have elected Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Lawrer ce foreign associates of their body.

The following horrible suicide is related by the *Courrier de Lyon* of the 18th :—"A journeyman shoemaker, living in the Grand Rue Sainte Catherine in a state of great poverty and who had just lost his wife, yesterday in a fit of despair threw himself out of a window on the sixth floor, with his child, four years old, in his arms. They were quite dead when they were picked up."

During the sitting of the 17th the Helvetic Diet discussed the question relative to the revision of the federal compact. A majority of eight against the expediency of discussion caused it to be put off till next year. The principal of a new project for the revision of the compact had, therefore, only gained the concurrence of the five most radical cantons—Berne, Argovia, Basle, (country), Glaris, and Vaud.

A convict at the Hague, at Brest, named Lejique, was executed last week, in the interior of the establishment, for attempting to murder a fellow-prisoner. More than 3000 of the convicts were present at the execution, being a Protestant, he was attended by a minister of that persuasion, and bore his fate with great resignation

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the receipts of English wheat for our market have been very lo ited, viz., 2640 quarters, principally from Lincolnshire and Essex. The supply, to-day, being poorly filled with samples, and the weather by no means favourable to the ge wing crops, the demand for fresh parcels of home produce was active, at an improvement on Monday's quotations—of from 1s to 2s. per quarter, and at which nearly the whole of the parcels fo ind room. The news of the fine weather which was setti ng in for the inquiry was the cause, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. In parcels under lock more business was doing, at that improvement. Foreign was dull. For barley but a slow inquiry for malting, and the quotations generally qualities were well supported. The late arrivals of malt were taken at full prices The following are the returns of the Corn Exchange for the week ending this day:—

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 2,111 quarters; barley, 2 oats, 20 quarters; Irish wheat, — barley, 100 oats, 1,000 quarters; foreign wheat, 4,600 quarters; barley, — oats, — quarters; flour, 1,000 sacks.

AVERAGES: Wheat, 37s 8d; barley, 22s 11d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 25s 8d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 30s 1d.

Aylesbury, Friday.—Fine red wheat, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 2s to 44s; Norfolk and Suffolk ditto, 42s to 44s; fine barley, 30s to 32s; ditto grinding, 28s to 30s; fine malting ditto, 34s to 36s; ordinary ditto, 30s to 32s; fine beans, 30s to 32s; ditto grinding, 28s to 30s; fine peas, 30s to 32s; ditto grinding, 28s to 30s; fine oats, 20s to 22s; ditto, 18s to 20s; Scotch and Irish ditto, 20s to 22s; Flanders ditto, 20s to 22s; fine flour, 45s to 48s per sack; seconds, 40s to 42s; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 40s to 42s; Kent ditto, 40s to 42s; Norfolk ditto, 40s to 42s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 42s; Cambridgeshire ditto, 40s to 42s; Northumberland and Scotch ditto, 40s to 42s; Irish ditto, 40s to 42s; Canada ditto, 40s to 42s; Baltic ditto, 40s to 42s; American ditto, 40s to 42s; fine wheat, 40s to 42s; fine barley, 28s to 30s; fine oats, 22s to 24s; fine beans, 30s to 32s; fine peas, 30s to 32s; fine tares, 30s to 32s; fine rye, 30s to 32s; fine linseed, 50s to 52s per quarter; fine rapeseed, 50s to 52s per last; fine cloverseed, 40s to 42s per cwt; fine trefoil, 20s to 22s per cwt; fine ryegrass, 20s to 22s per cwt; fine canary, 40s to 42s per quarter; fine hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter; fine tic beans, 30s to 32s per quarter; fine white peas, 30s to 32s per quarter; fine flour, 45s to 48s per sack; seconds, 40s to 42s per sack; fine wheat, 40s to 42s per quarter; fine barley, 28s to 30s per quarter; fine oats, 22s to 24s per quarter; fine beans, 30s to 32s per quarter; fine peas, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s; Baltic 2 s to 23s, per barrel.

Tea Seed Market.—A very limited amount of business has been doing in this market since our last, and prices are nominally unaltered:

Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 42s, ditto, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hengstand, 42s to 44s; Baltic, 42s to 43s; Archangel, 42s to 43s; Petersburgh, 42s to 43s; Riga, 42s to 43s; Dutch, 42s to 44s; Calcutta, 42s to 44s; Bombay, 42s to 44s; Egyptian and Turkish, 42s to 44s; Odessa, 42s to 44s; Marseilles, 42s to 44s; Leghorn, 42s to 44s; Genoa, 42s to 44s; Trieste, 42s to 44s; Venice, 42s to 44s; Ancona, 42s to 44s; Naples, 42s to 44s; Sicily, 42s to 44s; Malta, 42s to 44s; Gibraltar, 42s to 44s; Portugal, 42s to 44s; Oporto, 42s to 44s; Lisbon, 42s to 44s; Cadiz, 42s to 44s; Barcelona, 42s to 44s; Valencia, 42s to 44s; Alicante, 42s to 44s; Carthagena, 42s to 44s; Malaga, 42s to 44s; Tenerific, 42s to 44s; Madeira, 42s to 44s; Bahia, 42s to 44s; Rio Janeiro, 42s to 44s; Buenos Ayres, 42s to 44s; Montevideo, 42s to 44s; Coast of Africa, 42s to 44s; Mexico, 42s to 44s; Vera Cruz, 42s to 44s; Havannah, 42s to 44s; Matanzas, 42s to 44s; Cuba, 42s to 44s; Porto Rico, 42s to 44s; Jamaica, 42s to 44s; Honduras, 42s to 44s; Campeachy, 42s to 44s; Carthagena, 42s to 44s; Maracaibo, 42s to 44s; Laguayra, 42s to 44s; Cumana, 42s to 44s; Barbadoes, 42s to 44s; Trinidad, 42s to 44s; Demerara, 42s to 44s; Berbice, 42s to 44s; Surinam, 42s to 44s; Cayenne, 42s to 44s; Guadaloupe, 42s to 44s; Martinique, 42s to 44s; St. Lucia, 42s to 44s; Grenada, 42s to 44s; St. Vincent, 42s to 44s; Antigua, 42s to 44s; St. Christopher's, 42s to 44s; Nevis, 42s to 44s; Montserrat, 42s to 44s; Dominica

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 22.—16th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C. W. Hinxman to be Lieutenant, vice Sleigh.

Scots Fusileer Guards: Battalion Surgeon W. H. Judd to be Surgeon-Major, vice S. Good; Assistant-Surgeon J. Richardson to be Battalion Surgeon, vice Judd; Assist.-Surg. J. Gray to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Richardson.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign and Lieut. —— Hinxman, 38th: Major Gen. Sir [illegible] to be Colonel, vice Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B. 40th: Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. Berkeley, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir [illegible], K.C.B. 60th: Major Hon. Rev. [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible]. 72nd: Lieut. Col. Hon. Rev. [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. 74th: Lieut. Col. Andrew Clarke to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. 78th: Lieut. Col. Andrew Clarke to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Cumming. 79th: Lieut. Col. Sir [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Clarke. Rifle Brigade: Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Lieut. W. Lawrence to be Captain, vice Carpenter. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Lawrence. G. Graham to be Ensign, vice Pope. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. Ensign W. Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Warburton. F. J. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Gordon. Assistant-Surgeon to be Surgeon, vice [illegible]. Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Anderson to be Assistant-Surgeon. 97th: Lieut. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Williams, vice E. J. Taylor, dead. 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays): Lieut. Col. Sir [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. Frederick Barlow to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Hewitt. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 8th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 9th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 10th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 11th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 12th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 13th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 14th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 15th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 16th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 17th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 18th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 19th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 20th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 21st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 22nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 23rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 24th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 25th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 26th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 27th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 28th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 29th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 30th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 31st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 32nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 33rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 34th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 35th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 36th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 37th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 38th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 39th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 40th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 41st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 42nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 43rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 44th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 45th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 46th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 47th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 48th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 49th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 50th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 51st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 52nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 53rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 54th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 55th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 56th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 57th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 58th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 59th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 60th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 61st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 62nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 63rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 64th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 65th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. 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Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 69th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 70th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 71st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 72nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 73rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 74th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 75th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 76th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 77th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 78th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. 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[illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 82nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 83rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 84th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 85th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 86th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 87th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 88th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 89th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 90th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 91st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 92nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 93rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 94th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 95th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 96th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 97th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 98th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 99th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 100th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 101st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 102nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 103rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Major [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice [illegible]. Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Cornet [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 104th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Col. 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CARTOON, (49) "THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND AGAINST ALL COMERS."—BY EDWARD H. CORBOULD.

"THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND AGAINST ALL COMERS."

BY E. H. CORBOULD.

FROM THE PRESENT WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

Some one called Mr. Corbould's Cartoon of "The Champion of England against all Comers," the Dymock of the Hall. The saying was a happy one. Some such notion must have filled the minds of the Committee when they gave Mr. Corbould's Cartoon its present prond position in Westminster Hall. "A gentle knight was pricking on the plain." But Spenser's well-known lines will hardly suit Mr. Corbould's Champion. Perhaps, the figure before us was meant to represent King Edward III., and the well-known distich :—

Hay, hay, the white swan,
By God's soul I am thy man!

Perhaps, for a Crusader "bound for holy Palestine," or Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey :—

Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance;

Or, better still, for Harry of Hereford, in the lists at Gosford Green, near Coventry :—

Harry of Hereford, Lancaster and Derby
Am I, who ready here do stand in arms,
To prove by Heaven's grace, and my body's valour,
In lists on Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
That he's a traitor foul and dangerous,
To God of Heaven, King Richard and to me
And as I truly fight defend me heaven.

The "gage" upon the ground would signify as much—"Here I throw my gage, my honour's pawn;" or Mr. Corbould may have Sir Philip Sydney in his mind and his noble Sonnet, which Charles Lamb admired so much :—

Having this day my horse, my hand, my lance,
Guided so well, that I obtain'd the prize,
Both by the judgment of the English eyes,
And of some sent from that sweet enemy France;
Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance,
Townsfolks my strength; a daintier judge applies
His praise to sleight, which from good use doth rise;
Some lucky wits impute it but to chance;
Others, because of both sides I do take
My blood from them who did excel in this,
Think Nature me a man of arms did make:
How far they shot awry! The true cause is,
Stella look'd on, and from her heavenly face
Sent forth the beams which made so fair my race.

Mr. Corbould's "Champion" is full of fire and animation; Scott would have admitted his knight into the lists at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Sir Samuel Meyrick will sanction the faithful character of his armour and accoutrements; nay more, the Directors of the Horse Armoury at the Tower of London may learn something from the action of Mr. Corbould's "Champion."

MR. J. ADOLPHUS.

The newspaper reader whose memory can carry him back some years, will well remember the name of Mr. Adolphus, the Old Bailey barrister; it was then one of frequent occurrence in our criminal and police transactions, scarcely a case of any importance occurring in which he was not engaged. The learned gentlemen expired on Wednesday the 16th, at the house of his son, Mr. J. Leycester Adolphus, Montague-street, Russell-square.

Mr. Adolphus was one of the oldest members in the criminal courts of this country, and father of the Old Bailey bar, to which he was called in 1807. The deceased gentleman, in early life, raised himself to distinction in the metropolitan courts of criminal jurisprudence, and in a few years worked his way into a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Adolphus on various occasions throughout his professional career had distinguished himself in a very remarkable manner by his extraordinary talents, judgment, and energy, especially during the memorable trial of Thistlewood in 1820, when he was only retained as leading counsel on behalf of the conspirators a few hours before the trial commenced, notwithstanding which, though the trial was one of the most interesting and momentous which perhaps ever took place in a criminal court involving as it did the liberties and lives of many individuals, he displayed as much legal knowledge, mental acuteness, acquaintance with the facts of the case, and professional talent generally, during the protracted proceedings, as if he had devoted an entire month to the preparation of the defence. The manner in which he acquitted himself was equally the admiration of the bench, the bar, and the public. That he was physically equal to the subject was the surprise of all who were aware of the fact that he had set up the whole of the previous night for the purpose of mastering the principal facts of the case, scattered as they were over an immense mass of evidence. His statements and arguments were as clear and ingenious as his cross-examination of witnesses was skilful and felicitous. Mr. Adolphus spoke with much ease and fluency, and on all important occasions displayed talent and eloquence of the highest order. He has died sincerely lamented by a very numerous circle of friends. Among the literary efforts of the deceased gentleman may be mentioned the "History of the Reign of George III.," the seventh volume of which has just appeared; the "Political State of the British Empire," 4 vols.; "Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution;" "Life of Bannister," 2 vols., &c.

His reading was very varied and discursive—running into the drama, history, French memoirs, Facetiæ, the last French novel, German theology, Scotch metaphysics, and the philosophy of Kant and Schelling; but withal, his understanding was purely and entirely legal, though he had never made himself a profound lawyer. But in sessions and parish law, and in the law of evidence, he was as apt and ready as any man of his time. He made no blunders, and he left no advantages unimproved. An erroneous idea has spread abroad that he was a man of a coarse and rugged nature. Nothing can be farther from the truth. He had to deal with men of coarse and brutal manners; and an eager, excitable nature, and a warm temper, often led him to retort in the strain in which he had been attacked; but treat him as a gentleman and no man was more courteous or kindly in his practice.

CHESS.

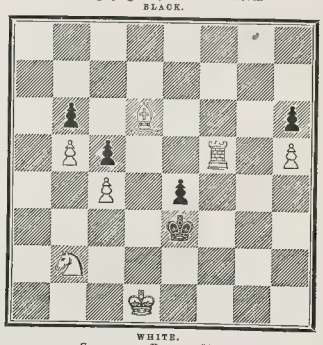
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*"P."—Rules for playing "the Double Game of Chess" may perhaps be got at the office of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."*
"Chell."—In mating with a bishop and knight the adverse king is driven into one of the corners of the board commanded by the bishop. The method of forcing him there may be learnt from any good elementary treatise on the game.
"J. L." must be ignorant of the primary laws of Chess. The first move of his pretended solution would leave the white king in check.
"N. D."—In the last No. of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" it is announced that a complete translation of Bilguer and Hyrdebrant's celebrated "Handbook of Chess," accompanied by copious notes and an appendix on games at odds, by Mr. Staunton, is in progress. The other work mention d has not been translated.
"R. M. S."—The great match at Chess, by correspondence, between Pesth and Paris is not yet terminated.
"S. H. G." Bridport. The problem received shall be examined.
"Peter Simple" is thanked. His solution is the true one.
"A"—When the pawn and three moves are given it is always stipulated that the first player shall not move any piece beyond his own half the board, until his opponent has moved. Your solution is wrong.
"Marma."—We have not got the paper containing No. 78 at hand. Look again.
"Miranda."—The suggestion deserves consideration.
"Alpha."—Your solution is incorrect.
"C. H. C" - You are quite mistaken. The mate cannot be effected as you propose.
Solutions by "M. E. G.," "A. H. G." "J. R. M." "W." "S. T. V." "T. R." "H. B." "M. M." "G. R." "W. S. H." are correct.

PROBLEM NO. 80.

BY HERR K—G.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 79.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R's sq
2. B to K B's 7th (disc ch)	K to R's 2nd
3. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	R takes B
4. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
5. Q takes K R's P (ch)	P takes Q
6. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R's 2nd or B's 2nd
7. Kt takes P (mate)	

GAME NO. 19.

Played at the St. George's Chess Club between Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy, of the Brighton Chess Club, Mr. Staunton giving the Pawn and two moves. (Remove Black's K B P from the board before playing over the game.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 K P two		14 Q Bto K R 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 6th
2 Q P two	K P one	15 Kt to Q R 4th	K Kt takes K P*
3 K B to Q 3rd	Q B P two	16 B takes Q	K Kt takes K B P (ch)
4 P takes P	Q to her R 4th (ch)		
5 Q Kt to B 3rd	B takes P	17 K to Kt sq†	K Kt to K R 6th (giving double ch)
6 K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd		
7 Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	18 K to R sq	Q Kt to K B 7th (ch)
8 K Kt to his 3rd	Castles	19 R takes Kt	Kt takes R (ch,
9 Q R P one	Q to her sq	20 K to Kt sq	B to K 6th‡
10 Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	21 Q to her Kt sq§	
11 Q B to K Kt 5th	B to Q 5th	And Black gives checkmate in three moves.	
12 K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd		
13 K to R sq	Q Kt to K 4th		

* This unexpected *coup* changes at once the aspect of the game. Play as White may, now, we believe he must lose.

† By taking the Knight, White would only have enabled his opponent to win in fewer moves.

‡ This move secures to Black the advantage already gained by the sacrifice of his Queen. If, instead of so playing, he had taken the Queen, White would have escaped from the *mêlée* the winner of a piece; *e. g.*

20 Kt takes Q (discovering ch)	
Q R P takes B	
21 B takes B	
22 Q Kt takes P, &c.	

§ Perhaps his best play was Q's B to K Kt's 8th; but, even then, Black remains with a pawn and "the exchange" superiority.

FOX CLUB.—On Saturday last the noblemen and gentlemen of the Fox Club had their annual whitebait dinner at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, Lord Charlemont in the chair. There were present Lord Zetland, Lord Scarborough, Lord Sudeley, Lord Desborough, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Cranmore, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Langston, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. George Stevens Byng, Mr. Alston, Dr. Lushington Mr. Denison, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Roberts, &c. &c.

An enormous cucumber was cut, a few days since, in the garden of Sir Thomas D Acland, Baronet, M.P., Killerton House, Broadclist, measuring two feet four inches in length, and nine inches in girth.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 170.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1845 [Sixpence.

INCOME TAX OPPRESSION.

There is a prevailing opinion among the people of this country, that they are governed by a Constitution composed of Queen, Lords, and Commons. It is, however, a popular error, of which the reader of the debate on Wednesday last will be entirely disabused; a fourth power must be added, greater than the other three put together, since it is confessed they cannot control it; we are really ruled by Queen, Lords, Commons, and Income-tax Commissioners.

The close of the Session, occupied, as it is, by the mere passing of bills, without discussing them, rarely produces a debate that so completely brings before the public the errors of past legislation as that of Wednesday last. It was a day well spent, for it is impossible such an exposure of gross injustice and oppression can be made without bringing about a remedy. The discussion rose out of an individual case, but it represents a class; there are thousands like it; though few may exhibit the injustice in so striking a light, or on so extensive a scale. A brief outline will suffice to put the reader in possession of the most material facts.

Mr. Fielden is a great manufacturer, a large employer, and member for the borough of Oldham. During the disastrous years which preceded the accession of the present Government to power, it is well known that the manufacturers of the country had to contend with extraordinary difficulties: some worked their mills half-time, some discharged the greater number of their workmen, some closed their establishments altogether; others continued to work, but at a continual loss; and among the latter was Mr. Fielden. The effect of this suspension of work was frightful: thousands in our most populous districts were in a state verging on absolute starvation; but the laws that govern trade are as inexorable as the laws of nature. The cessation from producing on the part of the employers was an unavoidable necessity; for production at a loss, if continued for any time, will end in the annihilation of a small or moderate amount of capital, thus destroying the fund which must provide employment for the future. At such a crisis the country suffers throughout every class; but with every risk there is only one course to be taken. As soon as capital ceases to return a profit, it will cease to employ labour; it will employ it while a shadow of profit remains; it will employ it even when it merely returns itself; but when activity is only the wearing out of destruction, it is withdrawn, and remains at rest, till better times arrive.

And during this time of trial, in which the losses of the masters were great, and the sufferings of the workers extreme, Mr. Fielden continued to employ and produce, though at a certain loss. The Income-tax was imposed, and that part of it which levied a per centage on profits, was to be calculated on what had been derived from every trade and business in the three previous years. Mr. Fielden, being in a position that did not depend on credit or opinion, would not assume the prosperity that had not existed, and at once returned his profits at what they really were—nil. The Commissioners, however, knowing his affairs much better than he did himself, settled it that a mill, worked at a period when the produce could not be sold, must be an El Dorado—made a bold plunge of conjecture, and estimated a loss, as a profit of £24,000 a year! They subsequently amended their guess, by reducing it to £12,000; but Mr. Fielden would no more pay this than the first refused, the demand, appealed to no purpose, offered to produce for inspection his books, accounts, and the balance-sheet of the concern—all in vain. A levy was made, his stock seized, and sold by auction for an amount that far more than covers the unjust demand, leaving him in every way a loser—robbed by the most moral and moderate of Governments, strictly "according to law."

This is a gigantic wrong, like which there are thousands of small ones that have not been, and never will be, heard of. Many a firm would not dare to return its profits as "nil," though painfully conscious of the fact: reputation is credit, and they must assume the possession of the wealth they have not. With credit and time they may retrieve their position; without them, ruin is certain. Nor are all men members of Parliament, with the opportunity of exposing an injustice; and the great bulk of busy traders cannot engage in an endless dispute with Government Boards and Departments, to be sent from Assessors to Commissioners, from Locals to Specials, and back to the Locals again, sure only of this, that no redress is to be got from either, and that to the first loss of money, that of time and temper will be added in looking for the remedy. This has long been a general conviction, but it is only now made known that no remedy exists. It is acknowledged, on the best authorities, that neither Parliament, nor the Treasury, nor the Exchequer, has any control over the Income Tax Commissioners. The people have nothing to do but to pay the money, the Government must be content to receive it. Supposing it possible that the people complained of paying too much, while the Government thought it was receiving too little, even in such an

ELY, FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.—(SEE PAGE 76).

extreme case as this, there is no remedy. The nation and its rulers are alike "bound by the act."

By some strange omission, inexcusable even when the act was supposed to be passed for three years, the appeals can only be made to the Local Commissioners, or the "Specials" who sit at Somerset House; the aggrieved person may choose which horn he will be impaled by, but there can be no resistance; the Treasury is annihilated, save as the recipient of proceeds; the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no existence; the Home Secretary may supersede magistrates, but on a Commissioner of the Income Tax he has no power; the Sovereign is an Eidolon, a phantom. The Commissioners form an *imperium in imperio*, and like the proud city of old, on which, however, destruction came at last, they can say "we are and none else beside us."

This is a great defect; except on the express declaration of the Government itself, we could not believe that such enormous power had been given to any set of men without check or responsibility. They levy and assess under an Act of Parliament; but the result is pretty much the same, whether a man's property is confiscated by the ukase of an Emperor, or the decision of a Board of Commissioners, confirming an assessment of which a per centage remains behind, and does not find its way to the Exchequer.

A tax on property is fair and just, and can be easily collected; a tax on income and profits will always be arbitrary, inquisitorial, unjust, and a constant occasion of anger, disputes, and bitterness. It will be always difficult to collect, for many of those who have to pay it will return the amount as much too low from design, as those who levy it will fix it too high from ignorance. In the present case every source of information was proffered to the Commissioners; the man who was evading the due payment would shrink from inquiry. All those documents proved a loss; the law only authorises a tax on profit. Yet the Commissioners choose to say, "You have made £12,000 a-year; the tax is levied; the appeal is only from Commissioners, and beyond them there is no power on earth can give any redress." What is this but confiscation?

The remedy must be provided by the same power that created the evil –an Act of Parliament. Some department of the Government should be invested with a controlling or discretionary power in such cases. There may be many objections to a power of inquiring into private pecuniary affairs being given to the Executive; it may be doubted whether it would be so mischievous in effect as giving the same power to men of the same locality, who will be free to exercise it over their neighbours, their rivals, in business or politics. At all events the Government, by some means, should have a control over the collectors of its own revenue; and, if the parties complaining were so confident of their case as to offer all their books and accounts for inspection, there can be no objection to the constitution, by law, of a Board of Appeal, to receive such evidence, and to possess a releasing or reducing power over the assessment. Till that is done, the gatherers of the Income-tax are Law, Queen, and Constitution. In the days when Whig patronage was in full blossom, Sydney Smith said, the destinies of the human race were falling into the hands of that universal agent, the "Barrister of seven years' standing;" the fate—that is, the fortune—of every man now is at the mercy of the Income-tax Commissioner!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The influx of residents to Versailles is greater than at any period within our memory—indeed it almost approaches its pristine splendour. As in the olden time, it is not unlikely to walks to meet a Princess or a Queen threading the greensward beneath the giant chestnuts. The truth is, Versailles—born beneath regal influence—stands impassive in its exclusiveness At the theatre no murmur of applause disturbs its equanimity—the brilliant cascades which attract so many sight-seers do not elicit the slightest exclamation—the *ci devant* air of our friend Horace casts its spirit over the spot. It is the spot for a royal abode, and indeed those kings who have not been taken off by human hands have enjoyed themselves epitahy here—for instance Louis XIV. and XV., and save the 5th of October, of lug obrious memory, no case can be cited wherein the Royal peace has been disturbed. Their power may be pardoned in the admiration of the palace it has erected. The errors of one epoch become the benefit of another—the money spent by the "million" for various pleasures has more than repaid to the nation the original sum disposed on its erection by Louis XIV. Hindoos, Egyptians, and Greeks are now seen admiring its splendid galleries—and each Wednesday and Saturday are given military concerts in the Park. The pity is that the time selected for performance is when all the world is at dinner I was present a few days since at the examination of the scholars belonging to the chief primary school established at Versailles. The one to which I allude is the most important, it being under the special control of M. Filhon, and the religious protection of the excellent *curé* of Nôtre Dame. The Queen, Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans, and the Comte de Paris honoured the examination by their presence. The effect was touching, from the contrast of royalty and the hard simplicity of the establishment. The entire furniture consists of strait wooden forms, with balls running on a wire for the teaching of addition—a white wooden table, and two images of the Virgin holding the holy child to her bosom. Certainly no building better merits the Royal confidence; to shelter from vagrancy the child of the workman, while its parents are obliged to labour, and unable to watch over it—to impart to its earliest years habits of regularity and order; to sow the seeds of emulation into its young mind to train these half orphans in good thoughts by a system which, under the guise of play, will not disgust the infant mind, is rendering an immense benefit to society. The larger number of the children were not aware that the visitors were the Queen; to be sure they had the natural idea that the two ladies and the pretty boy had come purposely to see and give them something if they behaved well; but the buzzas of the crowd, and the members of the adjoining Normal School, who were now in the garden, soon apprised them that the boy was the Comte de Paris. The delight of the children was excessive at the sympathy excited by their improvement, called forth the praises of the young Prince The children spelt their words without hesitation, counted their balls without massing, marched round singing the hymns, and repeated themselves at the sign of the instructor, each carrying its small basket One of the smallest of the number could not reach the second range of balls to finish its sum; the Duchess of Orleans hastened to its assistance, and lent the baby her parasol to reach it. The course of studies finished, there arrived four immense baskets filled with toys. The effect was delightful. The Queen placed a sum of money in the hands of the Mayor, and observed, "It is my wish that the sum should be placed at the disposal of the other schools, for though to the King belong the splendours of France, to me belongs the care of its suffering subjects." Upon the departure of the Royal visitors the shrill shouting, of the children, and the buzzas of the crowd, were deafening.

Anything so harrowing as the accounts which are about relative to the discipline of the army at Algiers, surely were never conceived by the heated brain of the wildest writer of romance. The treatment of the soldiery out rages every sentiment of humanity, violates the laws, and is opposite to the very spirit of modern usage and society. And yet not a single French journal has raised its voice to call the aggressors to account. We do not wonder at the atrocities perpetrated by General Pelissier, for such a course of treatment cannot fail to brutify the feelings. The *National* certainly has, upon occasions "few and far between" hinted at the proceeding, but the accounts which have just arrived put the truth beyond all doubt. My space will not admit my citing many of the proved cases of the terrible cruelties which have been come itted. In 1844, a pioneer of the fi st company, named Pelegrouca, was attached to an iron bar affixed to his hands and feet, and exposed for two days, in a temperature of 112 degrees of Fahrenheit, on the plain of Sig. When he arrived at Oran, his wrists had so rubbed and he died during the night. Some months after, a soldier of the first battalion of Africa suffered the same punishment, and amputation of the arm followed. In the month of August, 1842, a man, having sold some cartouches, was condemned to be exposed for eight nights. One day when he refused willingly to go to the place designed, for fear of being devoured by the wild beasts, he was fastened to a tree and rubbed over with honey, and, as the torture was beyond his endurance he craved for the means of blowing out his brains. "He shall have them," said the Colonel, and ordered a pistol to be given to him The poor fellow loaded it himself, placed the barre in his mouth, and pressed the trigger with his foot, but, by an extraordinary chance, the stock missed fire and it only burst on discharge. These facts not exaggerated details, and the list of names of the poor tortured beings react to some hundreds. Captain Castellan has properly said, if the formation of the corps of discipline among the marines without having recourse to such inhumanities it would be a million fois better to suppress it altogether

The equestrian statue of the Duc d'Orleans has been placed upon its pedestal in the Court of the Louvre The head of the Prince is turned in the direction of the *Pavillon de Flore* and of the Tuileries The transporting and the raising of the statue, without the slightest accident, does great credit to M Rochet. The horse is perfect: it is a vigorous animal of the Norman breed. The general effect is admirable, and reflects honour on the artiste

You are aware that during the last year the Marine Department agreed with avidity to the proposition made by the Governor of Senegal, to import into France, for the purpose of being brought up and educated several children, sons or nephews of the Chiefs of the Black Countries. There were six of these children, varying from nine to fifteen years of age: Lobo, son of Peter, King of Great Bassam; Gogs, his brother; Scray, son of Waise, King near Great Bassam; Quaben, Horton, and Louis, sons of three Chiefs of Gabon Upon their arrival at Paris, in September, 1844, they were confided to the care of the principals of the Paris institution, MM Regnier and Bessac at In the black, named Sarah, was admitted to participate in the mode of education adopted for the six others Their progress has been most promising Independently of these Africans, the local administration has caused to be embarked at Senegal nine more for France, in the *Nisus*, six Senegalians; three of whom are destined to enter the School of Arts and Trades, to acquire a theoric ic and practical knowledge, directed by preference to agriculture. The three others have been designated by the Governor as having a decided vocation for the priesthood The realisation of these views will be one of the surest means to accomplish for the mission of civilisation and humanity, which France is called upon to fulfil on the continent of Africa.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are much occupied with the murder of M. Leu, of Lucerne, which we mentioned in the greater part of our impression last week

The *Basle Gazette*, of the 24th July, states that the conductors of diligences just arrived from Lucerne, announced that Redlinger, the supposed murderer of M. Leu, had been arrested Redinger was a woodman employed by M. Leu, and had been prosecuted by him for debt Some of the Paris Opposition journals persist in affecting to believe that the death of M Leu had been a suicide The *Débats* and the *Presse* reject this supposition, which, they contend, is unwarranted by the published and admitted facts One consequence of the murder strikes the *Journal des Débats* as inevitable and calamitous a conflict between the Catholic party and the "Liberals," or in Switzerland also, scepticism in its worst form assumes the title of "liberalism"

"The Prince de Joinville," writes a correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, "resides at Randau, within two leagues of Vichy. Every morning at six o'clock, he drives into town and takes a bath. At six he stops, passes the water, and returns at eight o'clock He has hired a small piece of ground in the house of a tobacconist He, however, sees nobody; but the inhabitants, who place great confidence in the Prince for the prosperity of their town, hope that he will accept a *fête* on the arrival of M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce"

The *Moniteur* publishes the law authorising the Minister of Public Works to adjudicate the Paris and Strasburg Railroad, with an embranchment upon Rheims on one side, and upon Metz and the Prussian frontier, towards Saarbruck, on the other, as also the Tours and Nantes line The maximum of the duration of the lease of the former and its embranchments is fixed at 44 years, and that of the Tours and Nantes road at 33

The *Moniteur* likewise prom ulgates the law relative to the embranchments of Dieppe and Fécamp upon the Rouen and Havre line, and of Aix, on the Avignon and Marseilles railway

M. Guizot has left Paris for Val Richer, his seat in Normandy. M Duchatel supplies the place of M Guizot at the Foreign office, during the absence of the latter. M. Duchatel returned to Paris, from Eau, on Sunday.

SPAIN

Our accounts from Spain state that the Queen, her mother, and the Infants, arrived at Saragossa on the 23rd ult., in the evening. They were received at the limits of the district by the Governor-General Quesada, the Political Chief, and a number of the principal inhabitants, and on reaching the city were met by General Martinez de la Rosa, who had preceded the Roya party, and the four ministers who had arrived from Madrid. The Queen, her sister, and the Queen-Mother, were in the same carriage, followed by General Narvaez and the Secretary in a second carriage with the Infants, and came the Royal suite. There was no enthusiasm manifested on the Queen's arrival, and this was the case when the Court left Barcelona On the 24th there was a reception to congratulate Queen Christina on her fête day, which was attended by the Ministers and civil and military authorities, as well as by several notabilities who had arrived from Madrid

The English experimental squadron which lately left Portsmouth, is cruising on the coast of Spain. A letter from St Sebastian states that it had made its appearance off that port, and that, from the Chateau de la Mota, the crew and the inhabitants on board might be distinctly seen

The Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona was preparing to address all the Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom, calling on them to petition the Cortes against the Treaty of Commerce with England, and to second their wishes. Should England persist in excluding them, the Barcelona merchants recommend recourse to reprisals, and propose to prohibit the importation into Spain, Cuba, and the Philippines, of various articles of English manufacture, such as linens, cloth, hardware, muslin, machinery, &c.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Acadia* has arrived at Liverpool. The intelligence from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Texas, is of more than usual interest, and extends over the period of a fortnight

The *Acadia* brings to England the Hon. Louis M'Lane, the Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr M'Lane has come to this country with special reference to the settlement of the Oregon question, although Mr Buchanan, the United States Secretary of State, at Washington, may reserve to himself the signing of the ultimate treaty. The papers convey the important news, that the treaty with Mexico had been rejected, and that the Texan Congress had agreed to the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

The annexation of Texas to the United States was announced by President Jones in a long message to the Texan Congress.

The *Washington Globe*, of the United States Government organ, contains the whole of the diplomatic correspondence between the respective Governments of the United States and Texas, in regard to annexation, the publication of which appears to have given great offence to the American press, inasmuch as the United States Government, through its Executive, distinctly guarantees its assistance to Texas, in case of aggression from foreign powers The correspondence is rather interesting, as showing the opinion of Major Donelson, on the part of the United States, to promote immediate an exation, at all hazards.

The *Sun* of Monday, of June 28, gives an account of another terrible fire in that city. On the previous Saturday, about eleven o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the hangard of M Fessier, Esq., N.P., in Augustus street, in a suburb called St Antoine The alarm of fire was soon accurately given, but at the earliest moment possible a number of persons were on the spot, who lent every assistance towards arresting the progress of the fire (which, it is said, arose from the explosion of a can of hot ashes on a dunghill.) By degrees it crept from street to street, and the final result was that "the entire suburb of St. John," including that denominated St Lewis Suburbs, is, with the exception of a few paltry streets, in which out few houses had been built, entirely devastated

This destruction of property was not effected without loss of life. One man was killed by the falling materials, and several persons received severe injuries, some serious fractures, of which one, M Kenna, has since died.

At eight o'clock on Sunday morning the fire may be said to have been stayed

In the two fires (that of the 28th of May and the present one), at the least 3000 houses have been consumed, and 20,000 persons rendered houseless.

The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 2nd of July, says:—

"FROM MEXICO.—REVOLUTION IN TOBASCO.—By the Mexican schooner, *Alvarado*, Captain Sanchez, arrived from Campeachy, we learn that a revolution broke out at Tobasco, on the 15th of June, which resulted in the overthrow of the constituted authorities and central system

"But few particulars have reached us, but, from a letter received by a highly respectable commercial house here, we learn that the people of Tobasco, headed by General Martinez and Colonels Montero and Bruno, declared in favour of the Federal Government, and for the authorities that figured in 1834, with the exception of Santa Anna, who opposed the said system at that time. They were successful in the movement, meeting with little or no opposition The people remained quiet, but the commercial community were all in favour of the movement, fearful of its consequences, and of the losses they might sustain."

Another of those frightful accidents for which the Mississippi steam boats are so unenviably notorious, happened at New Orleans on the 1st ult. The steamer was the *Marquette*, which was about leaving for Cincinnati. The boiler, deck, and the cabin, as far aft as the wheel-house, were torn to pieces by the force of the explosion. The number of persons standing on the boiler deck was variously estimated at from 10 to 15, among whom were some cabin passengers. They were all blown to the height of 150 to 200 feet in the air. Some had their limbs rent asunder, and all of them fell into the river, a throat exhibiting any signs of life, and sank instantly to the bottom. The number killed, wounded, and missing, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, about 30.

The scene presented on the lower deck was one of the most heartrending description. In one place lay a body with a head severed from it; another man both legs torn off above the knees; some with frightful wounds and gashes upon their heads and limbs; others without scarce y a particle of skin upon their bodies, from the effects of the steam and scalding water. A lad, of some fifteen years of age, was thrown upon the Levee with both legs broken. The ladies and children in the cabin were all saved, and escaped injury, except a little girl, who was scalded, but not mortally. The boat immediately took fire, and was entirely consumed

The *New York Express* of the evening preceding the *Acadia*'s departure publishes the following:—

GREAT FIRE AT MATANZAS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS

We have a Havannan paper of the 26th ult., which gives us the details of a great fire in Matanzas that happened on the 26th. It appears that a severe calamity has befallen the rich city of Matanzas. At half past eight in the morning the bells of the parish churches announced that the richest part of the city was seized by the flames. In fact, the fire had burst out, as we are informed, in a carpenter's shop in the Marina, where a large collection of timber supplied abundance of fuel to the flames. The fire immediately extended to the adjacent buildings, which were all of wood, and of such large as to be highly combustible, so that the conflagration extended toward the Royal Custom House, and to the opposite corner and to the house of Don Bartolomé de la Mater, which was soon seized by the devouring element, threatening to consume the whole town. If is three o'clock in the afternoon, and we have just left the scene of the catastrophe; and, while the ruins of the edifices of the whole Marina are consuming, the principal block and another adjoining it have disappeared A great part of the contiguous blocks in the west have also been destroyed in part. We may truly say that what has been the general desolation of the great part of the commercia. wealth of their city has now been made a prey to the flames. The losses have been incalculable; and consternation so great that the streets were blocked up with men, women, and children flying for their lives from the flames. The splendid house of Don Vicente de Junco has been destroyed.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following important information has been received per Danish brig *Henrietta Sophia*, which left Buenos Ayres on the 29th of May. The letter from which the extract is made is dated the day previously:

"Since Mr. Ouseley's arrival here nothing has occurred to materially alter, as yet, the appearance of political affairs in this quarter.

"Negotiations are going on for the pacification of the other side of the river, but what will come out the slightest idea they will find successful, unless the Governor of this place be allowed to have entirely his own way, or instead of negotiating, force be used, and then probably other evils would arise of a more hopeful nature as far as the war in the Oriental Republic, for Rosas will not be forced into making peace or rather be forced to withdraw his army from the state—without taking revenge in some way on Engli-h commerce.

"Rosas supporting the war with Monte Video at an end, another would begin with Paraguay or Brazils, for both of which our Governor is disposed. He never will be at peace. But for wars he would have no pretence for resisting the full power of the Anglo-French force. Unless there were somebody to make an outcry against there would be no motive for keeping a large army; without an army he would soon be overthrown

"The Brazil packet is said to have arrived at Monte Video, and also the new French Minister or Commissioner. English and French men of war are almost daily coming and going between this place and Monte Video It is said Mr Ouseley is going down to Monte Video The rumoured change in the Ministry at France may have considerable effect on the negociations here Dollars have risen from 200 dollars to 208 dollars within the last month. Immediately after Mr. Ouseley's arrival they rose to 200 Dollars as above. Exchange on London has fallen from 4d. to 3¾d."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail has arrived with news from that Presidency to the 20th of June, from Calcutta to the 9th, Madras to the 11th, and from China to the 5th of May.

We regret to state that cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay and Poonah, and that it has raged in Lahore to a fearful extent

The Governor General has received the announcement, brought by the last mail, of the appointment of the Sadar Jowahir Singh to be the Prime Minister, and the retirement of Gholab Singh to his fortress of Jumoo

Prince Peshora Singh is stated to be in rebellion against the authorities at Lahore

The attack on Peshawur has been abandoned by Dost Mahomed and Akbar.

The Governor General remained in Calcutta, but it was expected he would proceed in October to the north-west provinces to reduce the Sikhs to order

In commercial affairs there has been no material change. Although money continued scarce, Government securities were in demand at the last quotations.

CHINA.

From China we learn that a riot had taken place at Vittoria; it had been suppressed without much difficulty. The British troops had been withdrawn from Koluugsoo, in accordance with the terms of our treaty, on the 23rd of March, and the Chinese took possession.

An English merchant having built a vessel of 70 tons, gave the command of it to a Chinese named Fowqua, to enable him to levy a species of *black* mail on the native smuggling boats engaged in the opium trade. Suspicions were excited. Fowqua was seized, tortured, and denounced a hundred per sons as being implicated in the transaction

The mate and gunner of the *Ariel*, having on board upwards of 100,000 dollars, escaped in a native boat, but were ultimately defeated. The mate was killed, and the gunner wounded

POLICE.

A MAN COMMITTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS BROTHER.—At SOUTHWARK Police office, on Tuesday, *Thomas Pearce*, a tripe dresser, in Bermondsey street, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to murder his brother, James Pearce, on the preceding afternoon.—The complainant stated that he keeps a tripe shop in Bermondsey street, and that the prisoner, who is his brother, carries on business of a similar description, and within two doors of him, in the same street. On the preceding afternoon the prisoner came in front of complainant's shop, and complained that he would have to leave the neighbourhood that night He was in a state of considerable excitement. Shortly afterwards he was observed to enter a barber's shop contiguous to his house, where he remained for some time, and when he returned the prisoner was rushed into complainant's shop, and into the parlour, where he was sitting with Mr. Mowley, a barrister, who had called to transact some business there. The moment the prisoner made his appearance he exclaimed, "Is this your shop, or is it mine, James? I have come to ask that question, and I will have an answer." Complainant, in reply, said the shop did not belong to either of them, but to Mr Messenger, of the borough market The instant he had given expression to the words quoted, the prisoner, who had in his hands a razor, made a sudden effort, struck the prisoner's arm with such force as to prevent the intended attempt upon his brother's life The complainant added that the prisoner was then charged, and in addition to the razor he had in his hand, another was found in his trousers' pocket; that some time ago the prisoner was held to nail for threatening his life, and in default of sureties was committed, and that since he had got release he had on many occasions threatened to murder him. When the prisoner was called upon to answer the charge, he said that of late he had experienced great vexatious in business, that on the preceding day an execution was put in his house for £8 15s. for rent due to the landlord, which he was unable to meet: that as he was on bad terms with his brother he did not at first make known the circumstance to him, but intended to have gone and borrowed the money of him, and not such has caused in such an extremity. Instead of carrying that project into effect, he suffered himself to be enticed into a public house, where he drank more than he ought to have done, and that when he left it he was not aware what he had taken, he had unfortunately made use of some threatening language to his brother, and afterwards rushed into his house. He (the prisoner), however, would declare that he had no wish whatever to take his brother's life, although he admitted having had razors about him at the time The complainant shed tears, and expressed himself to the effect that he had no desire to hurt his brother.—Mr. Cottingham said that the magistrates appeared for many cases too late, and that he should not be doing his duty to the public if he suffered either his own or the complainant's feelings to operate on the occasion, and that he should, therefore, commit the prisoner for trial.

A HORSE ATTACKED WITH HYDROPHOBIA.—Last Sunday morning a labourer in the employ of Mr. Hallett, a farmer at Cuckfield, took three horses from the stable and turned them into the field. Shortly afterwards one of the animals began to evince symptoms of hydrophobia, tearing up the earth, dashing wildly about the field, biting the other horses most fearfully, and gnawing the gate-posts and rails, seizing the stones in the path with its teeth, and throwing them into the air with great violence. What the fit was on, a boy accidentally passed through the field, and had a most miraculous escape. He was attacked by the infuriated animal, and he may attribute his fortunate escape to an umbrella, which the horse seized with great violence bursted into tear, and the bounded off The fit was on in several more, during which time he had lacerated himself in a shocking manner. At length he became exhausted, and dropped dead in the field. The other horses have since been destroyed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PUBLISHING THE LIVES OF DECEASED PEERS.—Lord CAMPBELL made a motion to rescind the standing order, prohibiting the publication of the lives or letters of deceased peers, and gave some account of the circumstances under which it originated. In 1795, the peers were startled by their publishing an adve tisement in the *Postboy*, intimating that the famous Co l was about to pub ish a volume, containing Pope's correspondence, for thirty years, with Hanbax and other noble personages. Whereupon the Black Rod was ordered to be rig ht the copies of the book he could find, and the publisher himself, before them; and the standing order was enacted, and was still standing, a dead letter on their journals. He moved that t he rescinded, which was agreed to

The Commons inclosure Bill was discussed in Committee, and the various cla ses agreed to.

Much other miscellaneous business was disposed of, the house having sat till eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At usual, the house sat at 12 o'clock. The Games and Wagers Bill went through Committee. Many bills were advanced a stage.

EDUCATION.—In the afternoon sitting, on the motion for the house re solving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. EWART moved the following resolution:—"That a statement be made, on the part of the Government, of the condition and prospect of such edu ational establishments as are supported wholly or partially by a vote of this house. That it is expedient that the formation of public libraries, freely open to the public, be encouraged. That it is expedient that schools for the training of masters be more extensively promoted. That it is expedient that appointments be made in the public offices of Government be made (as far as possible) by examination of the merits of the candidates for such offices."—Sir R. PEEL entered into a statement of the views of the Government, having for their object the extension of the sound and increased educational grants more generally useful in a double point of view—that of elevating the *status* of the teachers and the quality of the education given to the pupil.—After some observations from Mr. Wyse, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Hawes, Mr. EWART withdrew his motion.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Mr. WILLIAMS next called attention to the constitution and management of the School of Design, moving for a committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of the senior students.—Sir GEORGE CLERK gave some explanations of, and comments upon the discontents of the pupils, which he ridiculed as out of those causes, ignorance, conceit, and pique of a few amongst them, and which were utterly unworthy the attention of the house. The school had made satisfactory progress, and the exhibition this year would be one exceedingly creditable.—After some observations from Mr. Ewart, Mr Wakley, and Mr. Hawes (who, as one of the council, defended the management of the school, as did Mr. Wyse), the motion was withdrawn.

The house at le gth got into committee of supply, and many estimates were voted.

Sir J. GRAHAM then intimated that he should withdraw the Physic and Surgery Bills till the next Session, when he should most certainly re introduce them

The house sat till two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY BILL.—The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill; the question before the house being that the further consideration of the bill be postponed to that day three months.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE exculpated the promoters of the scheme, on the ground that, though gross frauds had been committed in making up the share list, other companies had been guilty of similar practices. He threatened their lordships with a renewed cry for Repeal of the Union, should they do justice through

CELEBRATION OF THE FETES OF JULY IN PARIS.

The anniversary fêtes of the "three glorious days" have been celebrated this year in Paris with rather more theatrical display than usual. Tuesday, the last of the "three days," presented the most remarkable features. Salvos of artillery were discharged at the Hotel des Invalides at six o'clock in the morning and at six in the evening. Military pantomimes were performed at the two theatres, from two o'clock till six at night, in the square of the Champs Elysées. A huge pole (the *Mât de Cocagne*), ornamented with six prizes, was raised in the centre of the square. Four orchestras for dancing were prepared. At the Barrière du Trone there was a theatre for pantommes and another for tumbling and rope-dancing, two orchestras for dancing, and a pole with prizes. At eight o'clock in the evening there were pyrotechnics. The Grand Square, the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées, the Avenue d'Antin, the Place de la Barrière du Trone, and all the public édifices were grandly illuminated. At three o'clock there were boat-races and other nautical diversions on the Seine, between the Pont Royale and the Pont de la Concorde. A grand concert was executed in the gardens of the Tuileries at seven o'clock in the evening. At nine o'clock the Pont de la Concorde and the Pont des Invalides were illuminated—the craft garlanded and illuminated. The banks of the Quai d'Orsay, from the Pont Royale to the Pont des Invalides, were ornamented with obelisks illuminated and banners with the national colours. At the same hour there was a grand demonstration of fireworks from the Quai d'Orsay.

The fountains in the Place de la Concorde played in the course of the day, and as usual were a source of great attraction.

On Tuesday, in consequence of the *fêtes*, the Exchange and the public offices were closed.

On Monday, funeral services were performed in all the churches in the capital and the neighbourhood, in honour of the victims who fell during the struggle. In the church of St. Paul, in which parish the Column of July is placed, a special service was celebrated, which was attended by the Prefect of the Seine, the Commandant of the National Guard and his staff, General Sebastiani (the commandant of the First Military Division), General Aussick (the commandant of Paris), with the higher officers of the whole of the garrison of Paris. The Column of July was hung with crape, and the flags on the public offices were all hung half-mast high during the day.

The MAT DE COCAGNE, or pole, which is climbed for prizes, of course was a great object of attraction with the honest *bourgeois* of Paris. Most of our readers are probably aware that the struggle for prizes is carried on by means of a high pole fixed in the Champs Elysées, and the prizes, which generally consist of a watch and some articles of jewellery, are placed at the top of the pole. The pole is well soaped or greased, particularly near the top, so that it is a very difficult matter to attain the summit. Some of the cunning competitors fill their pockets with sand to neutralise the effects of the grease. Sometimes one man mounts on another's shoulders, and they thus render each other mutual assistance to gain the summit; but the moment a slip takes place, it is impossible to maintain a hold of the pole, and down comes the competitor amidst the jeers of the multitude. It is only by dint of perseverance, and from the number of persons who have climbed, that the greasy substance wears off, and the summit is gained. This event is usually announced by a tremendous *fanfare*; and there is, perhaps, scarcely any occasion upon which a more boisterous expression of the genuine gaiety and fun of the French populace is exhibited than at the result of the important struggle at the *Mât de Cocagne*.

The papers, of course, take advantage of the occasion of these *fêtes* to review the history of 1830. Upon one side we have a picture of peace, plenty, and security; upon the other a lamentation somewhat discordant, for the choristers are rabid Republicans, unforgiving Legitimists, and violent Napoleonists. The state of the weather has been pressed into the service of philosophers, who would be shocked at the supposition that they were superstitious. The *Courrier Français* sings, in the style of Ossian—"The sun of July, that once beamed with promise over Belgium, Italy, and Poland, now hid behind a cloud, ashamed of the degeneracy of France." "As if to spoil this fine burst (says a Paris letter of Tuesday), the sun shone out very respectably at eleven o'clock, and gave promise of a return of fine weather."

THE MAT DE COCAGNE.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS.

RELIC OF NELSON.—It appears that the coat and waistcoat worn by Nelson at Trafalgar (and engraved in our Number of last week), together with his cocked hat, and several other articles of his property, were detained for some years, for the debt of £129, under the following circumstances:—The late Alderman Jonathan Joshua Smith was executor of Lord Nelson with Lady Hamilton, and, prior to his death, goods sufficient to fill six crates (amongst which were the coat, hat, breeches, &c.) were placed in the Town Hall, Southwark, under the care of Mr. Kinsey, the chief officer, and who now attends the aldermen at the Central Criminal Court. Kinsey was Alderman Smith's confidential servant for a number of years, and to him £120 was owing at his master's death. Application was made to the Court of Aldermen by some members of the Nelson family for the restitution of the property. After a long discussion Alderman Lucas consented to act as the arbitrator between the family and Kinsey, and £30 was paid to the latter in satisfaction of his claim; upon this the things were re packed and sent to Mrs. Smith, at Heroncourt, Richmond, in whose possession they remained until the purchase was made of the coat by Prince Albert.

SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Since the opening of the London and Birmingham Railway throughout, in September, 1838, upwards of 5,600,000 persons have travelled upon the line. These persons have each, on the average, travelled over 65 miles of the railway. This shows the number of miles travelled to be 325,000,000. With this enormous amount of work done on the London and Birmingham Railway, one passenger only has been killed upon the line. It was observed by Mr. Wakley, at an inquest held by him on Saturday last, to be "a singular fact, that during the six years he had filled the office of coroner, although 15 miles of the Great Western, and 14 miles of the London and Birmingham lines of railway passed through his district, he had not held an inquest on a passenger who had met his death on a railroad. During the same time he had held several inquests on passengers by stage coaches—a fact which showed the superiority of railway travelling."

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—The proprietors in this railway company held a special general meeting at Liverpool on Wednesday for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half year ending June 30, out of the clear profits of the undertaking. The report stated that there had been an increase of gross receipts in each department of traffic, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; the number of miles run by the engines in the six months had been about 60,000 more than in the previous half year. The receipts amounted to £134,124 18s. 8d., and the expenditure to £65,510 9s. 1d., leaving a net profit upon the half year of £68,514 2s. 4d To this was added a surplus balance on the 31st of December last of £15,999 0s. 9d., thus making a disposable sum of £83,513 0s. 1d. The directors recommended a dividend of £8 upon the half year, which would absorb £73,144 10s., and thus leave a balance of £10,468 19s. 1d. to be carried to the next half-year's account. The report was confirmed, and the resolution for the dividend unanimously carried.

A DOG KILLED BY BEES.—On Tuesday week a dog belonging to Mr. Thompson, Back Sandholes, Paisley, which had been chained in the garden, for the purpose of watching it and some bee-hives, had snapped at a few of the bees that were humming about him, and killed some of them. As is the usual practice with these busy insects, the whole swarm turned out to revenge the death of their fellows. The dog was accordingly attacked by the humming tribe in hundreds, and so unmercifully punished for his temerity, that he died in the course of the afternoon. On examining the dog after death, it was found that 69 of his tormentors had fixed their stings in one ear

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE AT LIVERPOOL.—A new Stock Exchange was opened in Liverpool on Monday week, in a larger room of the extensive premises, in Moorfields, recently occupied as the British Hotel. The members of the new association commenced business with great spirit and energy, and the transactions of the week have been, considering the infancy of the concern, tolerably numerous. The lists of current prices and of the daily sales have been duly issued, and have exhibited a very fair amount of operations, particularly in that description of stock that has been most popular in the market. The new association has received the designation of the Royal Stock Exchange. The rates of commission are the same as those in the older association.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(Abridged from the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.")

Shot silks have become so common, that plain colours are now considered more elegant; stripes are still fashionable. Redingotes and peignoirs are the favourite style, the material and form alone distinguishing the *négligé* from the *toilette*. For young ladies, instead of redingotes, robes of coutil, or plain foulard, embroidered in wide braid; gimp is more worn than ever, and equally applied to dresses of coutil as taffetas d'Italie: it harmonises well with the buttons so much used: narrow ceintures, with small buckles and long ends are reappearing; for the sea-side and country wear, foulards écrus are much in request, with deep flounces, festonnés in the same colour, the bodies very high, but open in front, and chemisette embroidered or plissé.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

As jackets continue to be used with some dresses, they have been introduced to put on and off at pleasure, thus entirely changing the style of a dress, and forming two different toilettes. Leghorn bonnets continue as ever the favourites of the Parisian ladies; they are ornamented with three tips of feathers, termed panaches, or a single ostrich feather laid flat across. The Pamela bonnets are not very generally adopted, but the small bonnets are expected, are long, to yield to them; the form is spread, and rounded at the ears; they are made in paille de riz, crape lined with pink gauze, or tulle bouillonné.

Mantelets écharpes are often preferred to the real mantelet, being smaller both in the pelerine and ends. Mantelets écharpes are pretty of white poult de soie, trimmed round with a new kind of lace fringe, the long ends forming three folds, which are fixed, and straight down from the waist.

Caps are all small in form, and very few have brides, though some have long lappets, but the majority are rounded.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST

The Pamela cap is with embroidered crown, tied with a single nœud, and long ends, on each side three rows of clear Mechlin lace, or a single wide one, which serpentines over the forehead, and turning round the head, is tied at intervals with choux of gauze of two colours.

Funeral of Lord Canterbury.—On Monday, the remains of the late Viscount Canterbury were removed from Southwick Crescent for interment in the family vault at Addington, near Croydon. The mournful cavalcade consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, preceded by mutes on horseback; six mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses; and followed by the carriages of several of the nobility and gentry, friends of the lamented deceased. The first mourning coach contained the present Viscount Canterbury, the Hon. H Manners Sutton, Under Secretary of the Home Department (sons of the late Viscount), Lord Manners and Mr. Sanderson, M.P., and Captain Powlson (son in law), who attended as chief mourners. The other carriages were filled with the private friends and distant relatives of the late Viscount. The coffin is of solid mahogany, and covered with rich crimson velvet. It bears the following inscription:—"Charles Manners Sutton, First Viscount Canterbury, Lord Battesford, P.C., G.C.B., LL.D., died the 21st of July, 1845, aged sixty five years." The remains of his Lordship were interred in the same vault at Addington with those of his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Lady Canterbury still remains at Teignmouth. Her Ladyship is not sufficiently recovered from her late indisposition to return to town.

Will of the late John Marshall, Esq.—The will of the late John Marshall, Esq., of Hallsteads, in the parish of Greystoke, Cumberland, has been proved. His personal property within the province of Canterbury is sworn under £160,000. He appoints his sons, William Marshall, Henry Cowper Marshall, and James Garth Marshall, his executors. Bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £3000 for her life, and a legacy of £50,000 absolutely. To his daughter, Lady Montesgle, a legacy of £20,000, and a like legacy of £20,000 to each of his other married daughters, and leaves to each of them a large share from the residue of his personal estate. To his daughter Ellen £30,000, and large pecuniary bequests to others of his family, and legacies to his servants. The freeholds and surplus residue to his sons. To his eldest son, William, he leaves the mansion at Hallsteads, as well as all his securities and stock in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The will was made on the 19th of October last, with a codicil written at the foot thereof of the same date.

ASCENT OF MR. GREEN'S BALLOON, ON MONDAY LAST.

ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON.

On Monday evening, Mr. Green made a very beautiful ascent in his monster Nassau Balloon, from the grounds of Cremorne House, Chelsea, which were crowded with company to witness the spectacle. There was on the occasion of this ascent some novelty to attract the spectators and to amuse them. In addition to Mr. Green, to Lord George Beresford, and an officer of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, to one or two other gentlemen, and to Mrs. Green and another lady, there was amongst the "intrepid aeronauts" the celebrated Mr. Thomas Matthews, the Clown of Drury Lane Theatre, who immediately before the ascent favoured his companions in the car, and the thousands of persons who surrounded it, with the favourite ballad of "Hot Codlins." Mr. Matthews was equipped in full theatrical costume; the rest of the party in clothes more appropriate for an aerial trip. The ascent was a fine one; it took place shortly before 7 o'clock, the wind blowing lightly from the west. On its departure from Cremorne Gardens, the balloon was carried east by north, and passed over Chelsea Hospital, the new Bridewell, and the Middlesex end of Westminster bridge. It subsequently went directly over the Post-office, going towards Haggerstone, Dalston, and Clapton, over Stamford hill, towards the reservoir of the New River. The sudden change of temperature, which took place in a space of about four minutes (the altitude having varied from between 1000 or 2000 feet to 6500) produced a sudden shivering in the aeronauts. After being in the air about two hours and twenty minutes, the balloon was safely landed in a large marsh, at Tottenham, near the residence of Mr. H L. Small, a director of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway. Mr Small and his family hospitably received the adventurous company. When at a height of about 3000 feet, Mr. T Matthews, upon being requested, sang a new comic song, called "Pigs' Petitioes," which was rapturously encored.

VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO QUEEN VICTORIA AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Friday last, about half-past twelve, her Majesty's steam tender yacht, the *Fairy*, got under weigh from Cowes Roads and proceeded to Made Hole for the purpose of conveying his Royal Highness Prince Albert to Portsmouth, to receive his Majesty the King of Holland, on his arrival at the Clarence Yard.

A little before three o'clock, his Royal Highness embarked in the *Fairy*, and the yacht immediately hoisted at the mainmast head the Prince's private standard, which was quartered with the Royal arms; the yacht then got under way, and proceeded direct to Portsmouth Harbour. There being no men-of-war lying at Spithead, no salutes were fired until the arrival of the *Fairy* off the Platform Battery, when its artillery, at about half-past three, poured forth a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately followed by salutes from her Majesty's ships *Victory* and *Excellent*; the former manned yards on the occasion, but did not dress ship, as on previous occasions.

On the *Fairy* arriving in Portsmouth Harbour, the engines were stopped when the yacht was near to the Royal Yacht Squadron cutter *Intrepid*, the property of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort; his Royal Highness thereupon embarked in the commander-in-chief's barge, with Commander Lowe, of the *Excellent*, and Acting Flag-Lieutenant Triscott on board, and, steered by the former officer, proceeded on board the *Intrepid*, and shook hands most cordially with the Duke and his family, who were on board. His Royal Highness, after remaining some little time on board the yacht, again embarked in the barge, and proceeded to Clarence Yard, to await the arrival of the King of Holland. His Royal Highness landed at the Clarence Yard about four o'clock, where a guard of honour of the 97th regiment, under the command of Major Gilbert William Franklyn, Captain Lewis, Lieutenants Hobson and Pelly, and Ensign Cator bearing the colours of that regiment, were drawn up and presented arms, the band playing the national anthem.

At ten minutes past four, his Majesty the King of Holland arrived at the

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Gosport terminus of the South-Western Railway, accompanied by M. Dedel the Dutch ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; his Excellency M. Baud, minister of the colonies; Lieutenant Baron Mulet Carboorn and the Count Bylandt, his Majesty's aide de camps. Earl of De La Warr, lord chamberlain to the Queen; and Viscount Stamarden, lord in waiting, and the Hon. Captain Hood, groom in waiting to the Queen.

His Majesty was received, on alighting from the carriage, by Major General the Hon. Sir Hercules R. Pakenham, K.C.B., the Governor (at whom his Majesty very cordially shook hands), and by several of the Directors of the South-Western Railway Company, and was conducted by the 8th Regiment, under the command of Major Longfield, Captain Greathed Lieutenants Dickenson and Baynes, and Ensign Baynes bearing the colours of the regiment. His Majesty inspected the guard of honour, then accompanied by his suite, entered the carriages which were in waiting for their reception, and, preceded by the Major General on horseback, as Town Major, W. White, advanced to the Clarence Yard, where his Majesty was received by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Captain Moubray, of her Majesty's ship, *Victory*, Captain Carter, the Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Yard, Captain Bing, and T. T. Grant, Esq., Storekeepers, and several other distinguished officers.

The King and his Royal Highness walked up the stage together, followed by their respective suites, and embarked at Portsmouth harbour, on the barge of the Commander-in-Chief, under salutes from her Majesty's ships *Victory* and *Excellent*; as also from the Platform Battery, when his Majesty introduced his suite to Prince Albert, a gentleman bowing to Prince Albert in the Prince to his suite. On arriving on board the *Fairy*, the Dutch standard was hoisted at the mainmast of the yacht, and Prince Albert's flag was hoisted at the fore.

The *Fairy* was again in motion, and as she proceeded out of the harbour, the Royal party were cheered by the men on the yards of the *Victory*.

At half-past four o'clock the yacht was out of Portsmouth harbour, and proceeded direct for Mede Hole, off which the yacht arrived at five o'clock. His Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by their suites, embarked in the Royal barge, and, in about ten minutes afterwards, landed at the pier, or jetty, on the beach. The whole of the Royal party then entered her Majesty's carriages, which were waiting for their reception, and proceeded to Osborne House.

As the *Fairy* steamed into the bay, the R.Y.S. schooner *Camilla*, T. Halifax, Jun., Esq., was, under all canvass, proceeding to Cowes, with a light breeze from the eastward; the yacht was immediately luffed round, with her head to the shore, and hove to with her head sails aback; a Royal salute was fired from the yacht, the R.Y.S ensign and barge being at the same time lowered The *Camilla* then proceeded to Cowes.

Lord Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; and the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole, landed at Cowes at four P.M., from the *Ruby*, one of the Southampton Royal Mail steamers, and proceeded to Osborne House, to be in attendance on his Majesty the King of Holland.

During the afternoon H.M. steamer *Comet* arrived in Cowes roads, from Portsmouth, with the band of the 8th Regiment, and were landed at East Cowes. This splendid band was sent over by command of her Majesty, to perform at the entertainment that evening given at Osborne House, to the King.

The Royal party, with their distinguished suites, sat down to dinner at eight o'clock, and the band performed on the lawn fronting the mansion until past midnight, when they were dismissed by her Majesty and the Prince.

His Majesty and suite slept at Norris Castle, the seat of Robert Bell, Esq., who had kindly vacated the Castle for the reception of his Majesty and suite during their brief sojourn on the Island.

The following morning, Saturday, the *Fairy*, at a quarter past ten, got under way from Cowes Roads, and shortly afterwards was followed by the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded to their moorings off Mede Hole, for the purpose of receiving on board Her Majesty and the Prince with their august visitor and suite, and proceed on an excursion to the westward.

At noon the Royal party embarked from the pier at Mede Hole, in the Royal Barge, and proceeded on board the *Victoria and Albert*, when the Roya Standard of England and the Royal Standard of Holland were hoisted together at the main on board the Royal yacht, which then immediately got under way, followed at a short distance in the wake by the beautiful *Ada Fawn*, steam tender at seven minutes before the Royal yacht arrived at Cowes Roads, passing inside of the shipping, when a Royal salute was immediately fired from Cowes Castle, and also from the Royal Yacht Squadron House Battery on the Parade. The Royal standard being hoisted at the R. Y. S Semaphore on the occasion As the Royal yacht passed through Cowes Roads, the following R. Y. S. yachts manned their yards and rigging, viz.—*Alva*, schooner, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart.; *Camilla*, schooner, Thomas Halifax, Jun., Esq.; *Georgiana*, schooner, Captain Lyons; *Pearl*, cutter, The Marquis of Anglesey; *Sparrowhawk*, cutter, Thomas Hallifax, Esq., &c.

The *Fairy* at the same time got under way, and proceeded to the westward.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Majesty the King of Holland, attended by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and other distinguished personages, were in conversation on the starboard platform or bridge erected for her Majesty's accommodation. The yacht proceeded in shore as far as Egypt, which is about the Royal party's view the beautiful scenery of the cliff, with its detached villas peeping as it were, out of the luxuriant foliage which almost envelopes them, and was then steered over to the north shore towards "Lepe," and approached that coast at about half-past twelve, when it put it mint, from whence the yacht bore up to the eastward, and, having rounded Calshot Castle, entered the Southampton water, and, after viewing the beautiful scenery on either side as far as Netley, returned to Osborne about a quarter past one o'clock, where the Royal and illustrious personages partook of refreshment, and, at about three o'clock, his Majesty and suite, accompanied by the Prince, proceeded on the *Fairy* to the Royal Clarence Yard, where his Majesty was received with similar honours which attended his arrival, and left by special train for the terminus at Vauxhall.

The *Fairy* returned about five o'clock to Mede Hole.

The *Comet* steamer arrived from Portsmouth during the afternoon, and conveyed the band of the 8th Regiment on its return to Portsmouth

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty rode out on horseback in the neighbouring grounds of Osborne.

On Sunday her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal children and their attendants, took an airing in the beautiful grounds, and afterwards accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince, Lady Portman, and their suite unexpectedly attended the morning service at Whippingham Church, where an impressive sermon from the 13th chapter of Daniel and the 13th verse, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Protheroe, the respected rector: "But go thou thy way to the end be, for thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of thy days."

On Monday, her Majesty and the Prince, in their phaeton, followed in another with Lady Portman, the Lady in Waiting, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; also a detachment of Royal Yeomen of the Guard, Colonel Buckley, and G. E Anson, Esq., left Osborne House about eleven o'clock, for a tour in the island. The three carriages being provided with post horses, the Royal party proceeded through Newport, to Appuldurcombe, thence to Ventnor, where the Royal suite took refreshments, at Keatley's Hotel. Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded on a visit to "St. Lawrence," and appeared at short intervals at the cottage windows. Sir Peter Pelham, son of the Earl of Yarborough, Commodore of the R Y S, and afterwards returned to the hotel, where a relay of post-horses were provided. The Royal pair, followed by the Royal suite, took their departure from Ventnor, and proceeded along the Undercliff to Shanklin, returning over Arney Down to Osborne House, where the Royal party arrived about half past six o'clock. The weather was extremely fine, which enabled the Royal party to enjoy, in their open carriages, the beautiful scenery of the island.

On Tuesday the Queen, Prince, and Royal children, took riding exercise in the grounds of Osborne till ten o'clock. The Queen returned to the beach, and sketched from the marquees erected near Mead's Hole. The Royal dinner party consisted of the Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Portman, Lady Hardwicke, Lady Lyttelton, Col. Bouverie, Mr. Anson, &c. On Wednesday the weather was very unfavourable; neither her Majesty nor the Royal children left Osborne house

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. July 25.

This day the Rev. Henry George Joseph Parsons, M.A., and the Rev. William Scholefield, B.A., probationary Fellows of Magdalen College, were admitted actual Fellows of that society; and at the same time Mr. John Walker Knight, of the County of Northampton, was nominated and admitted a Demy of the same College.

PROMOTION OF THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE.—The Rev. Hugh M'Neile and the Rev. Hugh Stowell have been appointed Honorary Canons of Chester Cathedral by the Lord Bishop of that See. The appointment is viewed as indicating the bishop's approval of the course the rev. gentlemen pursued with regard to the Maynooth question.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—About six weeks ago, we gave an account of an occurrence which created considerable excitement at Durham. *Lewis Henry Goode*, the Superintendent of the Durham Police, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife, who died a few days afterwards. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of wilful murder. Goode was tried at Durham, on Tuesday, before Mr. Baron Rolfe. The commission of the act was fully proved, but evidence was given that the prisoner had received a wound in his head during the miners's strike, which affected his reason, and the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 3.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.—Columbus first sailed for America. 1492

MONDAY, 4.—St Dominic, founder of the Black Friars.

TUESDAY, 5.—Printing presses licensed, 1799

WEDNESDAY, 6—Transfiguration [between Europe and America, 1846.

THURSDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus.—Queen Caroline died, 1821

FRIDAY, 8.—Riot Act passed, 1715 —George Canning died, 1827.

SATURDAY, 9.—Isaac Walton born, 1593. —Accession of Louis Philippe, 1830.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending August 9.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 27	2 52	3 18	3 43	4 10	4 35	4 58	5 23	5 45	6 10	6 30	6 59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Boz*," *Isle of Man.—There is a multiplicity of opinions respecting the full age or natural life of trees. The oldest tree in the world, of which there is any record, is a cypress in Lombardy, of the age of 1891 years. There are oaks in the New Forest of date anterior to the Conquest; and a Sherwood a tree has been felled of the age of 700 years. Mr. M'William, a practical authority, in his "Essay on Dry Rot," states that many trees might be mentioned, in this and other countries, which bear sufficient testimony of their being for above 1000 years old. The elm acquires its full growth in about 150 years, but will live 500 or "00 years. The yew and the cedar are, unquestionably, two of the longest lived trees.*

"*Angler*," *Birmingham.*—"*A Subscriber*," *Liverpool.—The reply to "A Constant Reader," Inverness, in our last No., should have been, "A person born January 3, 1800, would be of the 18th century."*

"*E. P.*" *Brighton.—The Medical and London Institution for Asthma and Consumption is at 32, Wells street, Oxford street. The physicians are D. W. Wilson and Sir James Eyre, M.D.; surgeons, Mr. Carter and Mr. B. Travers, F.R.S.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Wimborne, may obtain all documents issued by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their office, 2, Cavendish square.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Bristol.—The town address of the Marquis of Westminster is Lower Grosvenor street.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Warrington. Miss Angela Burdett Coutts is under the age of thirty-five. She was born April 25, 1814.*

"*Semper Fidis*."—*Lord Leslie, who so greatly contributed, as Lieutenant-General of the Horse, to the defeat of the Royal army at Marston Moor, was the same David Leslie who was created, after the Restoration (August 31, 1661), Baron Newark.*

"*G. E. K.*," *Dublin.—We have received the pamphlet, but cannot interfere.*

"*A Lady*"—*From 130 to 150 boys are admitted annually into Christ's Hospital; the age of admission is from seven to ten years, and the mode is by recommendation of a governor, or the order of the committee and treasurer, signed by the chief clerk.*

"*Hampshire*."—*The Ordnance maps may be purchased of Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.*

"*J. B. P.*"—*We fear that we shall not be able to include in our Illustrations the Cartoon suggested.*

"*A Glasgow subscriber*" *may receive our paper on Saturday, by applying to Mr. M'Leod, news agent.*

"*A Constant Correspondent*."—"*To be drunk on the premises*" *is correct*

"*J. C.*," *Westbourne Grove, is thanked for the sketch; but we have not room to insert it.*

"*Cathering*," *Nottingham, and "W. X."—See several receipts for hair dyes in the "Magazine of Science," No. 105, price 1½d.*

"*Enterpe*"—*Declined, with thanks*

"*Hare-ness*"—*Ere censures of England and Wales, and Ireland and Scotland, are published in two Supplements to our Journal, price 6d each, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*G. R.*," *Birmingham.—Her Majesty's Visit to Lichfield Cathedral is described in No. 83 of our Journal, but the press of illustrations prevented our engraving Chantrey's exquisite sculpture*

"*Curiously*" *is a contraction of "curiously," see our No. 152*

"*Marco.*"—*We have not room for the republication of novels in our Journal. It is understood that her Majesty will not visit Paris this year*

"*R. W.*" *The title, &c., of the Magazine referred to may be discovered by dipping them into boiling water for a moment before drying them*

"*W. L.*," *St. Albans, is thanked; the "Nook" shall appear*

Phonography is a mode of writing according to pronunciation.

"*T. R.*," *Alnwick, is thanked, but we have not room for the illustration.*

"*J. M. C.*," *Ipswich.—The view of the New Hall of Commerce, in our last week's No., was taken by Mr. Frederick Basset.*

"*Ignorance*."—"*The printers' annual feast is termed a Weigh-goose, from Ways goose, a stubbe goose (Bailey); it is mostly held in July, stubble geese being then in season.*

"*Amicus*," *Amsterdam.—Tawell was usually termed a Quaker notwithstanding the statement to the contrary*

"*A Subscriber*," *Newcastle.—The drawing of Corbould's Cartoon in our last week's No. is correct.*

"*C. B. W.*," *Bridgnorth.—The term cannot, with propriety, be used in the sense in question.*

"*Philomimos*"—*No.*

"*J. E. C.*," *Edinburgh, is assured that he is altogether mistaken.*

"*L. L.*"—*The squadron is expected to return in five months.*

"*G. B.*," *Manchester, is thanked.*

"*A Subscriber*." *Falmouth*—*There are several pamphlets published on Mesmerism, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*T. C., a Subscriber*."—The Times.

"*G. H.*," *Heywood, and "A Subscriber" (Label case), should apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*Seligo*," *Umbre Cottage, should consult the University Calendars.*

"*Retfordiensis*."—*The coloured photographs are generally satisfactory. The price of the Dictionary is 12s. The obituary will be found in our own Journal*

"*G. F. T.*," *Manchester, is thanked; but we have not room for the Illustration.*

"*H. F.*," *Southwark, should apply to an optician.*

"*G. B.*," *Leeds*—*The "Delphin" Classics are the edition printed for the use of the Dauphin at Paris; the "Variorum," those "cum Notis Variorum," the notes of various commentators; and the "Bipont," the editions printed at Bipontium, now Deuxponts, in the Bavarian province of the Rhine.*

"*Anti-sus*"—*The subject shall not be lost sight of.*

INTELLIGIBLE.—"*Lyre*," "*Lines by Juvenis*," *and "E. P. M.*," *Ranelagh.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1845.

RAILWAY accidents, like other misfortunes, rarely come alone; after an interval of quiet, during which nothing is heard of, the papers all at once record a cluster of casualties, some fatal, many dangerous, all of them startling and disgreeable to the locomotive part of the population. The past week has produced several of these events, that serve to show, like memento's, how dependent the world is becoming for life and limb on the managers of railways. It is beginning to be thought that sending General Pasley after the catastrophe has occurred, to inquire how it all happened, is not quite satisfactory; some caution before hand, it is suggested, would be more advisable as a preventive. As far as can be judged, two at least of the accidents arose from want of care. One train came in before it was due, and ran into a luggage train; another left the "tail lights" behind, and they were sent after it by an engine, which, going rather recklessly, produced a collision. Some accidents cannot be avoided, but both these might have been. As usual, they have been alluded to in Parliament, and the great familiarity that body has recently had with railroad companies, has evidently emboldened the members to express a growing disposition to exercise as real a supervision as over the "King's highway," which they are superseding in all directions. We never before heard Sir Robert Peel speak so decisively on the subject. He plainly warns all railway companies, if they do not expend a proper share of their profits in increasing the means of giving security to the public, the Government will interfere. This is—from Sir Robert Peel—bold language:—Government had a right to expect from those who were deriving large profits that they would take every precaution against casualties of this kind. Nothing could be more unfortunate than disturbing the public mind by the occurrence of these accidents on the railways. He thought that a further degree of caution must be taken to prevent the recurrence of them. There was, of course, a certain description of accidents which it was impossible to guard against; but he must say that many of those which had occurred could have been prevented by a proper degree of caution. (Hear, hear.) He was certain that if better measures were not immediately adopted on the part of railway companies, Parliament would step in and demand a reduction of their profits, in order to enforce the establishment of a better precautionary system than had been in many cases hitherto adopted."

The last point is not made so clear as could be wished; the "enforcing the establishment of a better precautionary system," does not seem a natural *sequitur* to the demand of a "reduction of their profits." If the Government insisted on a fair portion of the profits being expended in giving good salaries to intelligent and careful men, and building strong and powerful engines, instead of sacrificing too many of the elements of safety to the desire of making a good dividend at the shareholders' meetings, something might be effected. This determination on the part of the Government, now it is made known, may go far to silence those clamorous "proprietors" who may be heard carping at every item of the Directors' expenditure, thinking that a railroad can be managed like a retail shop, and that it is wisdom to get everything done at the cheapest possible rate. With men too few for the work, and those few underpaid, accidents are certain; if the Government frightens this kind of men into reasonable conduct by asserting that they shall not make a profit inconsistent with the lives of the public, very great good will be effected.

A PROPOSITION has just been made of an alteration in the hours of the sitting of Parliament—the cue day of the week, which will assimilate the practice of the House of Commons to that of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The extreme pressure of public and private business has never been more severely felt than during the present session. On Wednesday last, the House met at noon and sat continuously till a quarter to three on Thursday morning, occupied, not with one or two, but with a series of important discussions, on the Income Tax, the Defences of the Country, New Zealand, Railway Accidents, and other matters. But such prolonged sittings are not to be recommended, and they but imperfectly make up for the time lost at the beginning of the session for the want of better arrangements. Mr. Hume has proposed that the Government business shall next session be taken on Wednesday, the House on that day to meet at twelve o'clock, and rise at six. Sir R. Peel approves the suggestion, and there seems but little doubt that it will be carried into effect; under the present regulations Wednesday is often a *dies non*; the proposed plan would at all events make sure of as much progress as could be made in six hours, and the rising early would give an interval of one night by way of relaxation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

THE POST OFFICE "EARLY DELIVERY."—Although no official order has up to the present time been made known to the public, it is ably probable that before long the "early delivery" of letters in the metropolis will cease. No answer to a memorial presented to his lordship, the Postmaster General, some time since, the Secretary of the Post office, Colonel Maberly, said that the system had been reported against, and that its abolition was merely a question of expense. The growing state of the finances of the department, however, having materially altered the case, it is rumoured that the Lords of the Treasury have the matter now under consideration, and that steps will be shortly taken to compensate the letter-carriers for their loss of fees, so that the advantages arising from a simultaneous distribution of the morning delivery of letters in town may be preserved. It is estimated that the abandonment of the early delivery practice will cost the Government about £7000 per annum

LONDON BRIDGE AND GATE.—Notwithstanding the interest excited by the probable destruction of this ancient specimen of monastic architecture, when at the commencement of the New Building Act notice was given by the overseers of the Parish, that unless great alterations were made it would be pulled down, it is likely soon to be demolished. A scaffolding was about six months ago erected around the dangerous portions of the building, and a public subscription entered into to save it; but we believe that, as we suggested that the abandonment of the early delivery practice will cost the Government about £7000 per annum

LONDON BRIDGE AND GATE.—Notwithstanding the interest excited by the probable destruction of this ancient specimen of monastic architecture, when at the commencement of the New Building Act notice was given by the overseers of the Parish, that unless great alterations were made it would be pulled down, it is likely soon to be demolished. A scaffolding was about six months ago erected around the dangerous portions of the building, and a public subscription entered into to save it; but we believe that, as we suggested, turned out quite inadequate for the purpose.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—The space at the west end of the new Royal Exchange, which has been partially blocked up for so many months, in consequence of the boarding which was put up during the erection of the houses facing the above magnificent structure by the Mercers' Company, has at length been thrown open to the public. In a few days the spacious area will be entirely laid down with large flag stones. This thoroughfare, previous to the desecration of the late Exchange by fire, was known as Freeman's-alley and Change-alley. It is to be called in future Freeman's-place.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, July 26, was 873, an amount considerably below that in the summer and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 904 and 963. During the same period the number of births registered was 1232, being an excess over the mortality of 359.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF THE FOREIGN PIRATES FOR THE MURDER OF TEN ENGLISHMEN.

Friday in last week was fixed for the trial of the ten Spanish pirates at the Assizes at Exeter, and considerable excitement prevailed in that city.

Precisely at nine o'clock Mr. Baron Platt took his seat on the bench, when the prisoners were placed in the dock.

They were *Francisco Ferrera Santo Serio, Jamis Majaval, Manuel Jose Alnes, Florenco Ribeiro, Juan Francisco, Jose Morin Martinez, Antonio Joaquin, Sebastian de Sandos, Manuel Antonio*, and *Jose Antonio*. They were all dark looking men, and appeared to be well fed; the prisoners being present at the time of the murder, aiding and assisting him. There was another count in the indictment, charging the prisoners with having thrown Thomas Palmer over out of the vessel and drowning him

Mr. Sergeant Manning for the prisoners) claimed to have a jury composed half of Englishmen, and half foreigners.

The prisoners being called upon to plead,

Mr. Sergeant Manning said, before the prisoners pleaded, he had to state that he considered the indictment bad in point of form, and he should raise the question by demur to the indictment.

The counsel for the Crown having joined in demurrer,

Mr Sergeant Manning said that the indictment stated that the prisoners, with force and arms, on the high seas, in and upon one Thomas Palmer, then being on board a certain vessel called the *Feiendade*, did make an assault, &c. Now this being a statutable offence, the indictment should have concluded *contra formam statuti*.

Mr. Baron Platt considered murder to be an offence at common law, and that the indictment was good.

The prisoners then pleaded not guilty, and a jury *de medietate* was sworn, and they were charged with the prisoners.

Mr. Godson opened the case on the part of the prosecution, entering minutely into the facts, most of which are known to our readers Mr. Godson then called several witnesses, but the chief points of the case are comprised in the following evidence:—

Antonio di Cirquira:—I am a Brazilian. I was born in the Brazils. My wife and family are there. That is my home. I am a seaman. I had the command of the *Feiendade*. I took the command January 2nd. She was fitted out for smuggling: by smuggling I mean carrying slaves. I had no cargo to take out with me except provisions and water. The cargo I was to take back was slaves. The vessel was fitted out to take slaves I had 30 men on board. Majaval was cook. I left Brazils on the 5th of January. I had known Majaval only the day that I sailed. We arrived off the coast of Africa on the 5th or 7th of February. I saw the *Warg* when I arrived off the coast, and then knowing that she was the *Warg*. When I first saw her I tacked and stood off to sea. The English ship gave chase until night. She did not overtake us then. We left Lagos, to avoid her, for three or four days. Then we came back to Lagos again. We tacked ship and went off to sea again. The English vessel chased us, but did not come up with us. The next English vessel which we saw was the *Star*. We stood off to the north, and then went to the southward of the *Star*. She chased us also, but did not overtake us, as we got out of her way. The next day we came and anchored at Onen (in English, Lagos). The next morning, I believe, we saw the *Warg*. We then got under way, and stood away along the shore. The Esg ish vessel was coming towards us. She gave chase, but could not come up with us. She then lowered her boats, which came up with us She had colours hoisted. The boats came up to us about seven at night. We offered no resistance, as I gave orders to my men to heave all our muskets and powder overboard; and I then gave up possession. The launch first came

alongside, and all hands came on board, and about half an hour afterwards the other two boats came alongside. I could not see whether Lieut Stuart was on board or not. All hands were ordered into the boat except myself. I was taken out of my vessel, but not at that moment. I was taken out about nine or ten at night. All the crew were then taken out of my vessel. They were taken on board the *Wasp*. The next day I was brought back in my own vessel, when I came back, the chief mate, the second mate and supercargo were there. I came back with English sailors in the boats. Majaval did not go into the boat the night before. He remained in the vessel all night. He, as cook, was considered an officer. When I came back the two mates, supercargo, and cook, were on board. When I returned, the two mates, supercargo, and cook, were on board the *Wasp*, and two (viz. the two mates and supercargo) were taken on board the *Wasp*, and the cook remained. An officer was in command, who had come from the *Wasp* I believe he was a mate. When we departed from the *Wasp* Lieut Stuart came on board, with Mr. Palmer. They came on board the schooner the evening we came up with her, and the officer fired a gun, to make her heave to. She did not heave to, but sailed on. They were taken about eight or nine. They were boarded by the young officer, who is dead. He came back the next day. The vessel was the *Echo*. When the officer got on board of her, twelve of her men were sent on board the *Felicidade*. All the prisoners were among them except Majaval. They were put in the fore castle, and a sentry put over them, except Serva and his brother in-law, who were allowed to remain on deck. They remained there all night, and the officer remained on board the *Echo*, when Senhor went with the *Wasp*. That night I had no communication with them. The next morning Serva and his brother in-law asked me the time of the day. Serva asked me if I had any coffee to drink. I answered no, but said there was some tea. Serva sent a lad to take some coffee out of a bag. After it was made, we all sat down to drink it—myself, Serva, his brother in-law, and Mr. Stuart. Then the officer got up to go below. Serva put the question to me about killing the Englishmen. The first word he said was, "We have got something here to do. I have four men I can put confidence in, to kill all the English, and throw them overboard, and then take the schooner; and after that we can, the brigantine." "I said, "Don't you forget that you are here between the English cruisers, which are crossing to and fro; that a steamer was cruising, and likewise the *Star*." Serva's answer was, "You are a man in want of spirit. I have four men I can put confidence in," repeating what he had before said. I then answered him as I had done before. Serva said that I wanted spirit; on which I said if he did not hold his tongue on such a thing as that, I should make it known to the officers. Serva said he would say nothing more about it. Immediately after the lieutenant and Serva's brother-in-law went with him to the *Echo*. The boat, and Serva's brother-in-law went with him to the *Echo*. Serva's brother-in-law was present during this conversation, and could hear it. Three Englishmen and two Kroomen were standing on the deck all the time. Serva and the officer could not hear what was said

GOODWOOD RACES.—1845.

THE COURSE.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

The Prize Plate, still conventionally called "Cups," consists of three groups, of exquisite design. We have engraved two of these beautiful productions.

The first, "THE GOODWOOD CUP," is a very characteristic prize for a race-course; illustrating, as it does, an event of great interest in the annals of racing, viz., the presentation by Charles the Second of the first Gold Cup ever run or at Newmarket. Charles, it will be remembered, was the first to abolish the now obsolete custom—Paisley excepted—of running for a pair of bells. The King is on horseback, and giving the cup to the fortunate jockey. This compliment to the Princely originator of the Goodwood meeting, by the personation of his Royal ancestor in the design, is in excellent taste.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

"THE STEWARDS' CUP" consists of a magnificent group, in a war-chariot, leading the Iceni against the Romans. All the figures in the group have been modelled by Mr. Bailey, and its elaborate details have been admirably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, late Storr and Mortimer.

"THE CHESTERFIELD CUP" has been manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, from a beautiful design by Mr. Cotterell, the subject from Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," representing Mary Queen of Scots shortly after her marriage with the Earl of Darnley, at the head of her troops, on horseback, clad in light armour, when expecting the attack of the Covenanters.

ENTRANCE TO THE PARK, GOODWOOD.

ELSENHAM STATION.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE LINE TO CAMBRIDGE AND ELY.

The views illustrating the opening of the branch line from the Eastern Counties Railway to Cambridge and Ely, and the line from Norwich to Ely, which appear in this number of our journal, represent the principal points in the new line. In a former number we gave illustrations of the principal points of the line then opened, so that our subscribers will now be in possession of a perfect illustrated itinerary of several hundreds of miles of railway through a country comparatively little known to those who live at any distance from it, yet full of interest, and worthy to be visited by the traveller, the artist, the agriculturist, and the man of general business.

On Tuesday last, at ten minutes before nine o'clock, a train of thirteen double carriages, with an open carriage, in which were the band of the Coldstream Guards, conveyed the worthy Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, the Directors and their friends, a host of men of science, engineers, and others, the Earl of Roden, and Lord Braybrook, the Bishop of Norwich, and many members of the House of Commons, from the London terminus, at Shoreditch, to Ely and Cambridge; and on the same morning, at half-past ten o'clock, a smaller train of carriages left Norwich, conveying many of the principal inhabitants, and the gentry of the county of Norfolk, to Ely, to meet the London train, and thence proceed in company with it to Cambridge, to partake of the banquet there prepared by the liberal hospitality of the Directors. We shall mention the places through which the trains passed, which will show the line of country creating the connection between the distances, and describe some of the points as fully as our limits will allow.

The first station, after leaving Shoreditch, through which the London train passed, is Stratford; a suburb of the Great Metropolis, of which the appearance conveys to those about to enter our vast emporium of commerce, science, arts, learning, and riches, but little idea of its magnificence and wealth. Indeed this is the worst entrance into London: the houses are mean, the inhabitants, though most industrious and respectable, are unfortunately not opulent. There is little to admire, and nothing to emprize. Lea Bridge, the next station, is somewhat picturesque. All Cockney fishermen find something here to recollect. The shade of Walton still hovers on the banks of the river, and the reminiscences of early times revive. At Tottenham the appearance of the country mends still more; the topographer recalls to mind the Cross which the piety of his ancestors erected on the spot within a short distance of where the railway passes, and the general aspect of the country is rural and pleasing.

(Continued on page 76.)

CHESTERFORD STATION.

CAMBRIDGE STATION.

WENDON STATION.

ICKLETON STATION.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

The week has been, if not exactly enlivened by the variety of its intelligence, at least stimulated A few of its results we could have wished far distant; othe s have worn a joyous and festive aspect; and some have put on the mantle of absurdity, to tickle the quizzing spirits of satirists and men of fun

The c mpact of European Sovereigns to continue on visiting terms with each other acts beneficially for their friendly relations, and wins the favour able regard of the people. And while this spirit progresses our own Victoria will soon be as popular in other nations as she is in her own And more severe sense affectionately regarded in her own Not particularly anxi us to run away from her beautiful home of "Peerless England," she yet reciprocates the friendship of other lands; nor would it be unnatural if a brief cultivation of health and pleasure mingled with her thoughts of travel after a session of hard-by thought-and which the natural cares of the Royal mind must have been tried and tested by no small share of anxiety and fatigue. So we will say that her Majesty is even now longing for the next three weeks of Parliament to bury themselves—as she would fondly hope in the bosom of the people at large—that the hour of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, enjoy less of the mere pomp of royalty than of the domesticity of a kindred.

Par parenthese, in writing the word husband with reference to Royalty, it jarred upon our ears, from our memory of its awkwardness upon such occasions, and of its being unmentionable as a matter of etiquette. In the code of politeness we are told, "Never say how is your wife, your mother, your husband, your grandmother?" and *mi vien in mente*, that two of the strangest offenders against this rule were Nollekens the sculptor, and Dolpini the Clown. Nollekens invariably asked George the Third "how *his wife and family* were doing;" and Delpini once said to the Duke of York, whom he was getting to interfere with Sheridan for the payment of his salary "Sare, if he no pay me soon, I shall be put to *your papa's bench*," meaning the King's Bench Prison.

Mais revenons à la Reine and the Royal visits. The rumour that her Majesty would revisit Louis Philippe at the chateau d'Eu, has been dispelled by a paragraph in the *Globe*; nevertheless the King of the French has been preparing his palace for some other guest of sovereign distinction. Our own courtly hospitality to Royalty is at present confined to the third "how *his wife and family* were doing;" and Delpini once said to the Duke of York, whom he was getting to interfere with Sheridan for the payment of his salary "Sare, if he no pay me soon, I shall be put to *your papa's bench*," meaning the King's Bench Prison.

At last a proclamation l as taken place of the Annexation of Texas to America. It is the vo untary act of the Texan Legislation. We have yet to learn what Mexico will say to the business, and how far European mediation will stir or stay At present America "reasons" that she has "lamation" baffled the foreign diplomacy of this quarter of the globe

In France the press is still as king of the "National Massacre," as Pelisier's crime has been sarcastically designated

A dash of regretful feeling must mar the lightest spirits in this crisis of railway speculation, to find that while the Legislature is honestly engaged in the detection of imposture and in a desire to establish a general extension of trade benefit to the community flashes of horrible misadventure alarm the public mind from similar sources of wealth and convenience already sustaining the traffic and the travel of a large body of the people The next den s on the South Eastern, Dover, and London and Birmingham lines, really strike a panic to confidence; and again press but with too powerful weight the immense responsibility of those management railway companies and the almost prescient care, knowledge, and caution which the public have a right to demand

In domestic affairs, the working of Magisterial Law in the rural districts is still so cruel, that the voice of grievance is loud indeed. The sad case of Eliza Price, which a Committee has reported upon, and for which Sir James Graham has already passed censure in the House of Commons, is but one of many that have been succeeded, in the same quarter, by abuses of the same kind, and enacted, too, under the same *employé*, under the same magistrate. Two little girls, accused of a *petite theft* before two newspapers! We need not enter into the question of the absurdity of such a resolution in this Rambie of Chat

Ireland is comparatively tranquil—Dan, however, has been spouting pretty vociferously at Galway—and Mr. Lucas's resignation created an under current of political speculation.

Let us now look out for the sunshine, and hope for the harvest.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Of late choreography has been in the ascendant at this theatre. The unprecedented combination of the greatest "stars" of the ballet in the world, and the appearance amongst us of Taglioni, so soon to be lost to the stage, have almost engrossed even that portion of attention and interest which properly belong to the musical part of the entertainments, and to the great lyrical geniuses which it presents to us. On Tuesday, however, though the opera "La Sonnambula" was somewhat curtailed to make room for the pas-de-deux in her separate *divertissement*—of Lucile Grahn, Cerito, and Taglioni, the warmth of applause bestowed on the efforts of Marlo in the splendid finale of the first act, and of Castellan in the "Ah non giunge," even surpassed that called forth by the divinities of the ballet. Well it dead was the performance of the "Sonnambula" worthy of such a preference. We fancied that Castellan rather wanted her usual vigour and power of intonation, but her exquisite feeling of the music, and simple, tender, acting, were more than sufficient to compensate for such a deficiency, if it existed. Mario, on his side, in the finale we have mentioned, and in the "Il pin triste dei mortali" was admirable; his voice appeared to us to have been gradually acquiring additional sweetness, and his style more expression and pathos, but, on the other hand, there is still, at times, a vexatious want of energy in the performance of the gifted artist, and it is above all remarkable in the last touching scene of this opera. In spite of the attractions offered by Balfe's charming music this evening, we must confess that on Tuesday Lucile Grahn caused us little *distraction* in "La Bachante," which was introduced between the acts. Her steps are certainly wonderful; the opening one is perhaps the most perfect and graceful imitation of flying that has been yet achieved, while the little twinkling *pas* with which she concludes, are no less remarkable. To offer a contrast to this classical dance, with a garden in the imagination to the days of Heathen Mythology, by the "Manola" of Cerito and St. Leon, so gay and so characteristic of a modern nation, was next given. This dance is deservedly a great favourite with the public, and always elicits universal applause; on the present occasion it was warmly encored. It possesses much of the national peculiarity, but at the same time avoids those ungraceful *tours de force* of the legitimate Spanish dance, which strongly savour of a barbarous origin, and cannot please, though they may astonish and amuse, a refined audience like that of the Italian Opera in London St. Leon performs his part in this dance with a grace and agility which is truly admirable: but when we see as in this pas de Cerito and herself, we cannot join in it without reserve: for, pretty as she looks, and graceful as she always is, the precision and neatness requisite for a characteristic dance like this, are not her *forte*, and do not suit her peculiar style

"Diane," the novelty of the past week, has been highly successful. The first effect of the scenery is charming; the idea and subject are highly poetical, and are done more than justice to by the contrast of the different dances in which she appeared—in all of which she has at one time or another been triumphant.

There has been another week of inactivity at the theatres, which have, however, been well attended, although town is rapidly thinning The "Hon pianist," Leopold de Neger, has been engaged for six nights at the HAYMARKET, and his ordinary performance has been mightily applauded by the crowds Beyond this we have nothing to report, except a vague rumour that COVENT GARDEN is to be opened for the winter

A new company is to be organized at the LYCEUM on Monday: it is written by Mr. Mi denhall; and a new burlesque is in preparation, by the authors of "Valentine and Orson," "Cinderel a," &c., founded on one of the stories in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments"

Mr and Mrs Caudle, of tin quotus celebrity, are advertised to make their appearance at the HAYMARKET this evening, supported by Mr. Buckstone and Mrs N Clifford

Miss Woolgar takes a benefit at the Adelphi on Wednesday, when' 'Sweethearts and Wives" will be represented, the fair *benefisiare* playing the character of *Laura*. In addition to this, some of the stock favourite pieces will be performed.

MUSIC

THE CONCERT SEASON OF 1845

A curious document has been published, contain ne a list of the musical meetings in the metropolis during the season The statistics are of value for reference, but the prudential prudence and reserve which not unregretfully for some additional information as to the details of the annual displays of art

The lovers of sacred music have resorted to Exeter Hall, for the grand performances by the Sacred Harmonic Society of the sublime oratorios of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn Established in 1832, this institution is now regarded as national in its objects The time, however, will come, when it will occupy a much higher g ound in our musical annals The members are fated, no doubt, for the exertions of the professional men, who, at an early period, brought them into notice; but when, in the nature of things, the question shall be mooted of the engagement of a new Conductor, the choice will become of the deepest interest, and it will be expected that the Sacred Harmonists shall select such a master spirit for the responsible position, that their fame will no longer remain at a fixed point With effective organization, the triumphs of art may be rendered complete. It is proper that the Practical should be attended to, but the Ideal in Music is a development not to be neglected

The Melophonic Society, established in 1841, has held its meetings at the Music Hall, Store-street. This is an offshoot of the Harmonists. To the Melophonists one place of advice must be tendered; namely, to enlist more artists amongst them

The Choral Harmonists, established in 1834, have been making way. Their concerts this year at the London Tavern were of much interest as works were heard, excluded from Exeter Hall by the rigidity of the regulations

The Cecilians congregated as usual in Aldersgate-street, and maintained their fame of sixty years' character.

The ancient Concerts, established in 1776, achieved additional glory at their eight concerts, by the introduction of gems from the stores of the old masters. The research and learning of Sir H R. Bishop, the conductor, have produced the most curious and interesting results. Although the Earl of Westmoreland, who is a most accomplished amateur, has not been able to take his usually active part in the direction, being absent on his diplomatic duties at Berlin, his Lordship's place has been ably filled by Prince Albert, whose enthusiasm has been remarkable in the rescuing from oblivion of many noble works. To his Royal Highness were the subscribers indebted for performances on many antique instruments The Prince is most zealous in his endeavours to keep alive the taste for music.

It should be mentioned that the series of concerts given by Miss Mounsey, at Crosby Hall, afforded the lovers of amateurs excellent opportunities of appreciating the beauties of sacred music.

The lovers of madrigals had their hearts content at the meetings at Freemasons' Hall, of the Society which dates from 1741, and of the modern one of 1840, the Western Madrigal Society, greatly increasing in fame

The harmonious *réunions* have been the Melodists (1826), the Albey Glee Club (1842), the Round and Canon (1843), the Catch Club (1762), the Glee Club (1787), and the Concertores (1795) Another class of entertainment has been the illustrations of Scotch, Irish, and Gipsy melody, by Wilson, Lover, and Bransford. The two former have had much popularity, but the latter was of too coarse a nature for these refined times

The four concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, established in 1822, have been creditable to the establishment, although it has been a matter of regret that the powers of the pupils have been, in too many instances, overtaxed, and that a disposition exists to bring them before the public prematurely. This, by the way, is a besetting sin among English students in music. The moment the indications of a voice appear, a *début* is made, before the best exercises are even acquired.

Of the eight concerts of the Philharmonic Society, founded in 1813, and the instrumental glory of this country, we propose, at a future period, to speak in a separate article.

We have come to a class of concerts which seem destined to exercise an important influence on art in this country That the taste and intelligence of amateurs have elevated the character of music and musicians, there can be no question. We have no affectation of the assertion of professional power, but they are generally too confined to mechanical details to attend to progressive development in art. The formation, this season, of the Beethoven Quartet Society, will be indeed memorable in the annals of musical art. The chorus of classic composition, and the inspiration of genius, have there found constant worshippers. The varied pleasures of Beethoven's musical works were presented in one programme To Mr Ashdown, a well-known amateur, appertains the glory of having established these delightful meetings, at which the great executive skill and profound feeling of Sivori, Vieuxtemps, and Sainton, alternating in the first and second violins, the Milanollo, the excellent Rousselot, and judicious Mr Rousselot on the violoncello, and Hill on the tenor, were displayed to the enthusiastic admirers

The *réunions* of the Musical Union, founded in 1844 by Mr. Ella of the Opera orchestra, were more or less of delight to the admirer of this kind. The cause of classical music had another eloquent champion in Bologna, to whom, in fact, the honour is due of having established Chamber Concerts in this country. The series of which Mr Lucas, a violoncello performer, and a composer of great merit, the pianiste *matveres* of Moscow, and the *sœurs* Madame Dulcken and Mr Dando, were also homages to the genuine beauties of musical composition. Mr Lucas's concerts, like those of Ella, at their concert at Erat's Harp Salon, fully vindicated their claims to be enrolled as supporters of art. There was a less exhibition of prejudice, and an increased distribution of elegance, which gave to the concerts a charm. The Harp England party received a death-blow, and its ruffianly journalism put down and exterminated, it is hoped, for ever.

The concerts of individual speculators have been numerous this year, not less than seventy in fact; of the h gher class were those of Bernulds Bennett, Cipriani Potter, the Choral Fund, the Society of Female Musicians, Mr John Parry, Mr and Mrs. W. H Seguin, Mr. Richards, Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Hawes, Harriet Goodwin, Miss Bolby, Mr. Osborne, Madame Dulcken, Mrs Anderson, Caradori Allan, Benedict, Leopold de Meyer, Standish, Madame Puzzi, Brizzi, Mehlenfeldt, Hutchinson, the Mandolin, &c. The existence of these concerts deserve more notice than our space will allow us to give in the present summary, which is intended to afford a notion of what has been done in quantity more than in quality. On the latter head we shall have something to say in a future article.

DRAMATICAL AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The musical expeditions commence immediately after the closing of the Opera, which supplies artists for three separate and first concerting of Grisi, Mario, Lablache, Jun., Benedict, and John Parry; the second of Rossi Cacc a, Brambilla, Morlani, Gallinari, and Puzzi; and the third of Castellan, Formasari, Bozzi, and Miss Dolby. Miss Delcy, the daughter of Eugene Lacy, is expected for a tour in the United States Ariot, whose decease we announced last week, was brother to the celebrated performer on the kettle-drums, and to the Chorus Master in the Brussels Opera.

Next Thursday night's performances at her Majesty's Theatre will be most brilliant That clever artist, Formasari, takes his benefit on that night, and "La Gazza Ladra" will be performed for the last time this year. The cast is admirable, including Grisi, Brambilla, Mario, Formasari, and Lablache "Alma, o la fida in Feu," that splendid ballet in which Cerito has achieved such triumphs, is reviving with numerous other novelties will be given, in which Castellan, Rossi-Cacchi, and Morlani, will appear. Lucile Grahn is also included in the choregraphic department.

THE LATE AUGUSTINE WADE.—From the *Liverpool Chronicle*:—"Closely following to the chamber of death those choice spirits, Hood Blanchard, Barham (Ingoldsby), Augustine Wade has to be added.—"I knew him well.' three or four years ago. Forty years he did not see his native land. A confirmed invalid for his wealth, he would have been held up as a prodigy in learning. He was a pr found musician, critic, author, and composer; one of the best linguists of the day, and a living and dead; he was a mathematician, knew chemistry, a rgery, music my—in a word, his stores of varied knowledge were prodigious. In conversation, Wade never was at fault, in the city pointed out the architectural beauties of the new edifices, he mastered every body. As a musician and a classical scholar he will long be remembered. His rapidity at notation as a musical composer, when at the zenith of his approaches. "O Nicht Mir Je Mondlight," a ballad, for which he got about fifteen pounds sterling, realized more than as many thousands for the publishers." He composed it, words and all, while his dinner—a fricassee of steak, or something of that sort—was being cooked For some time he was a member of 'The Owls,' a social, literary, and dramatic society. Among other things, it was the custom to put questions in writing, addressed to 'the Owl of Minerva,' contained over the chairman. The hoot ing of the owl—which really appeared to know what was going on—was given by the chairman in a true fashion; a *free* one, if apt and witty, was held equivalent to a verbal answer learned one. A composer of eminence, an Israelite, one evening wrote down a question in Hebrew; the owl hooted, but the chairman, one of the most successful dramatists of the day, could make nothing of the Hebrew. Wade slily got a hold of the slip of paper, translated the question, and handed it unobserved to the chair man, who thus confounded his querist. Poor Wade had long suspected he was troubled with a disease of the heart; this and dropsy, combined, carried the gallant little soul off to the Mansions of the Blessed, assumed over the chairman. The hoo ting

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S PROPOSED VISIT TO GERMANY.

It is now finally determined that the Court shall remain at Osborne until the day before the prorogation of Parliament. Her Majesty will come to town to prorogue the Parliament in person, and the day after will embark at Woolwich on board the Royal yacht for the Continent. This being the case, her Majesty will not be present at the festivities at Bonn in honour of Beethoven, as that ceremony will take place on the 10th of this month. It will terminate on the 13th at the Island of Nonnenwerth—an excursion by steamboat to that romantic island being proposed for Sunday as a *finale* to the interesting ceremony of the week. Her Majesty's visit to Bonn will be confined to an inspection of the university at which Prince Albert was educated. The same night Coblentz will be the head quarters of England. Royalty during their brief stay in the Rhenish provinces.

It is believed that the King of Prussia will proceed to Frankfort on the day previous to the arrival of the Queen (which date is not yet positively known), and, after having showed her Majesty all the remarkable places, &c., of that ancient city, escort her to the Palace of Brohl, near Bonn. There is also a report that the Prince of Prussia will meet her Britannic Majesty on the Belgian frontiers, at the railway station of Herbesthal. The *Augsburg General Gazette* states that Queen Victoria will arrive at Cologne on the 1st of next month, remain five days at the Archiepiscopal quarters of England, and proceed by Royalty during their brief stay in the Rhenish provinces.

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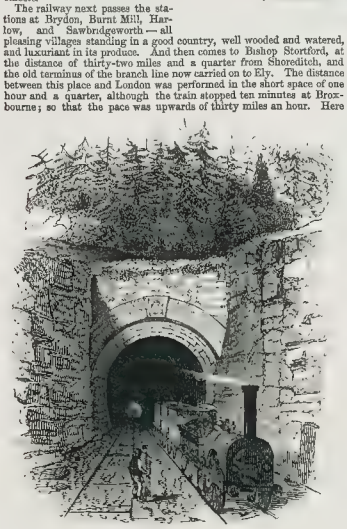
(Continued from page 73.)

The next station is Marsh Lane, which to describe would be an idle task; and then comes Edmonton, where once the "Merrie Devil" played the strange pranks recorded by the early dramatist; and next to this is Waltham, situated in a pleasing country, famous for its "Cross," and more famous still for its ancient Abbey, in the vaults of which repose the bones of hundreds of the slain at Hastings, and among them the last remains of the ill-fated Harold. At Broxbourne, the next station, the appearance of the surrounding country is very delightful; there is little of the hill and dale, by which magnificent scenery is formed, but there is much to be admired both by the artist and the general spectator. The line then passes through the stations of St. Margarets, Ware, and Hertford. The name of Ware revives the recollections of John Gilpin and his adventurous ride, which Cowper has made immortal—

Said John, it is my wedding day,
And folks would gape and stare,
If wife should dine at Edmonton
And I should dine at Ware

Here, also, a few years ago, and here, also, may still remain, for ought we know to the contrary, the great bed which attracted the attention of visitors in days gone by. At Hertford, the county town, are held the assizes, and on the outskirts is the College of the East India Company for the education of its civil officers.

The railway next passes the stations at Brydon, Burnt Mill, Harlow, and Sawbridgeworth — all pleasing villages standing in a good country, well wooded and watered, and luxuriant in its produce. And then comes to Bishop Stortford, at the distance of thirty-two miles and a quarter from Shoreditch, and the old terminus of the branch line now carried on to Ely. The distance between this place and London was performed in the short space of one hour and a quarter, although the train stopped ten minutes at Broxbourne; so that the pace was upwards of thirty miles an hour. Here



LITTLEBURY TUNNEL.

it is that the newly laid down rails commence; and highly to the credit it is of the engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, and of the contractors, that the work has been executed in so admirable a manner; during the whole transit of the train, no jolting, no undulating motion was perceptible; the engine and the carriages ran as smoothly as balls on a billiard-table, and not an oscillation was felt. Leaving Bishop Stortford station, the train passed on by Standstead station, close to the pleasant village of that name, by Elsenham and Newport stations; all built in the Elizabethan, or Tudor, style of architecture, neat and commodious; the houses of the last-named village presenting their white sides and fronts to the spectator, and standing out well from the green landscape by which they are surrounded. The scenery here is very delightful—a perfect English landscape, trim, neat, and highly cultivated; a village church—an ancient mansion—on the right hand, Short Grove Hall, the seat of Mr. Smith, a gentleman highly respected in his neighbourhood, and a fine specimen of an English squire. At Wendon station, or rather just before it is arrived at, the railway passes through an embankment of chalk, and a cutting of some length, the only thing of the kind throughout the whole line. At Littlebury are two specimens of tunnelling, the long one about a quarter of a mile, or rather more, in length; the other, shorter. The entrances are good specimens of the bold and early style of arch, over which are, as in our illustration, the armorial bearings of the noble house of Neville and Griffin, Lords Braybrooke. Quarterly, first and fourth, sa.—a griffin segreant ar. beaked and forelegs or, for Griffin; second and third quarterly; first and fourth, gu. on a saltire ar. a rose, seeded and barbed, ppr., for Neville. Second and third, or fretty sa. on a canton per pale, erm. and gold, a galley, with sails furled, of the second, also for Neville. Badges: on the dexter a rose gu. seeded or., barbed vert;

BRANDON STATION.

on the sinister, a portcullis or. Crests: first a talbot's head erased sa., for Griffin; second, a bull ar. pied sa. armed gold, and charged on the neck with a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr. Supporters: two lions ramp. reguard. ar. maned and tufted sa. gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert. Motto—"*Ne vile velis.*"

We give the heraldic notice of this nobleman more particularly, because it is here that his extensive property is intersected by the railway, and because he has lent the weight of his great interest to its perfecting. His seat, Audley-end, one of the grandest mansions in England, is close by this point, and well deserves the visit of the tourist.

We next come to Chesterford, a small village, in which is the celebrated inn kept by Mr. Edwards, well known, and long frequented, by the aristocratic visitors to Newmarket Races, the turnpike-road to which here branches off to the right of the line, which passes over the old London road.

Whittlesford, Ickleton, and Thetford, are the only places now between Chesterford and the town of Cambridge which require mention. The stations at these places are of the same character as the small stations along the line. The country here loses its picturesque appearance, and is flat and without interest, till the spectator comes in sight of Cambridge. The first thing which strikes the eye on approaching this ancient and time-honoured town and University, is the celebrated chapel of King's College, erected in the reign of Henry VI., and endowed most richly with broad lands and rich manors by that sadly, but unfortunate monarch. Here—

Grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade;

and here still exists the noblest specimen of Gothic architecture, of its class, in Europe. The four turrets which surmount the corners of the building, are conspicuous at a great distance. The University Church of St. Mary's is also seen from the Railway: a heavy square tower, without ornament or elegance, rises in the view, and attracts the eye.

The train reached the station at Cambridge at half-past eleven o'clock, having passed over fifty-seven and a quarter miles in two hours and forty minutes, the rate of speed, allowing for stoppages, being more than twenty-eight miles an hour!

It was in this town, that something more than two hundred years ago, lived the celebrated Hobson (from whose peculiar mode of doing business, comes the saying, "Hobson's choice—this or none"), the greatest carrier and post-master of his day, in England. The old man lies buried in the town, honoured by an epitaph by Milton:—

Here lieth one who did most truly prove
That he would never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still jog on and keep his trot.

Here, also, lies the most celebrated coachman of modern times, the well-known Richard Vaughan, whose *soubriquet* involves the naming of a place not mentionable to ears polite. Alas! what would these men say, could they now behold the railway, and witness the speed of the locomotive engine, with which compared, their utmost efforts would be but the crawling of a caterpillar.

The view we have given of the station, shows that building precisely as it is. It is a light and elegant structure, yet sufficiently substantial

NORWICH STATION.

removed on arriving at the station at Ely. As you emerge from this point of the Railway, the Cathedral bursts upon the sight in all its magnificence. It stands upon a hill, or rather a circular mound, and in appearance, almost artificial, covered with the richest verdure, and studded with noble trees. The great tower is majestic; it reaches the sublimity of the style of architecture of which it is one of the most perfect specimens in this or any continental country.

On alighting from the carriages, the whole party from London, and

THETFORD STATION.

those who had arrived here before, by the train from Norwich, made their way up the hill, to get a nearer view of this majestic structure, and to inspect the interior. They were met at the entrance by Dr. Peacock, the Dean of the Cathedral, and several of the clergy, who most kindly explained the history of this great Temple, and acted as *cicerone* for the visitors.

A few words must be said of the cathedral, for, though our limits

for all the purposes for which it is intended. There are within, commodious waiting-rooms, offices, places for luggage; and, in a word, all that is requisite for such an edifice. In our view, the front, and one of the ends, or sides are seen. The rail outside, and through the arch, are also depicted. The front of the building is supported by fifteen arches. The style of the architecture is Italian. The general effect is exceedingly chaste and appropriate.

The train left Cambridge after a stay of nearly half an hour, and proceeded at a very rapid rate to Ely, passing through Waterbeach, and reaching the Ely station at a quarter-past twelve o'clock. The station here is very plain, but sufficiently commodious for the public. The whole country on both sides of the line between Cambridge and Ely, is one vast plain—a perfect flat intersected on one side by the "Fenny Cam," and on both sides by narrow canals, or dykes. It reminds the traveller strongly of Belgium, and more particularly of the railroad from Ostend to Bruges. The soil is rich, and there are great breadths of corn land. As you approach the city of Ely, luxuriant meadows are passed through, in which are numerous herds of cows. There are no houses of any consequence to be seen; but in the distance, on both sides of the road, are many farm-houses, barns and homesteads. There is no woodland, and but few trees. The sameness of the scene causes weariness, which is, however, immediately

are confined, it would be a most barbarous omission to overlook some description of its beauties. The tower and west front were originally built by Geoffry Ridel, the third bishop, in the middle of the twelfth century. The whole of the design of that prelate is Norman, the ranges of arches above the basement being semi-circular. In the year 1880 an additional building sixty-four feet in height, and over that a spire, was added: the spire was taken down some years ago, but the tower still remains, and on the top of it, at this time, there is a small temporary building erected as an observatory for the survey being made by the Ordnance. The portico or entrance is very fine, and on entering the nave, the spectator is struck with the great length west and east. The long vista between the rows of lofty arches affords a fine proof of the sublimity of effect produced by simple grandeur of outline and amplitude of dimension without the detail of ornament. The columns and arches are unadorned. This portion is said to have been completed about the end of the twelfth century. The side aisles correspond with the nave, but the transepts are more decorated. The south-west transept is now restored, or nearly so, and a view of it has been taken by our artist, from which, in our next number, our readers will be able to estimate the singular beauty of the place. We should have given this view in our present number, but want of space has prevented us carrying our original intention into effect. To Dr. Peacock and the Prebends the restoration of this transept is to be

ascribed, and the public will be their debtors for the great gratification their labours have afforded. The choir is not large, but in admirable taste, and there are some small shrines or side chapels at the eastern end, which are of the more decorated and florid Gothic.

Having brought the London train to Ely, we will say something about the train from Norwich which joined at that point previously to returning to Cambridge. This train passed through Wymondham, Attleburgh, Thetford, and Brandon—at all which places there are stations. The Brandon Station is built of flint, edged with greystone and brick of the same colour; the style of architecture is Elizabethan, and the appearance is peculiarly neat. The country here is not without beauty, though it wants the boldness of a grand landscape. The church, on the right hand, is very picturesque. At Thetford the station is built in the same style, and with similar materials. At Attleburgh and Wymondham there is little to be noticed. The Norwich Station is very good, built in the same style as those just mentioned; but larger and more imposing in appearance, and of grey brick and stone. The view from this station of the city of Norwich and of the ancient cathedral is very fine.

At Ely the two trains, being met, took the journey to Cambridge together, leaving Ely at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, and reaching Cambridge at 5 minutes past that hour—the distance is nearly 15 miles. On coming to the station, all the visitors were received by the thousands of spectators with cheers and shouts of "Welcome." Cambridge poured out the whole of her population to greet the directors and their friends. The ringing of the church bells, the discharge of cannon, the shouts of the joyful groups—all demonstrated the estimate—and it is a true one—which everybody made of the importance of the completion of this gigantic undertaking.

An elegant and enormous marquee, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of Duke-street, Borough, in which was spread an ample feast, provided by Mr. Gunter, of Berkeley-square, received upwards of six hundred guests, over whom presided Mr. Bosanquet. Among these were the noblemen and gentlemen already named, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Dr. Phelps, and many of the heads of colleges; the Dean of Ely, and many of the clergy; the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge, &c., &c. Healths, toasts, and sentiments were drank; all was gaiety and good humour. The band of the Coldstream Guards playing the loyal and national airs appropriate to the occasion, and the people shouting with delight—nothing could have been better arranged or conducted. There was no dissatisfaction, no complaints, no confusion, and no accidents. At 6 o'clock the trains left—the one returning to London, and the other taking its departure for Norwich.

The importance of the completion of this undertaking is more than is at first apparent. It will bring into almost juxtaposition places hitherto unvisited and to most people almost unknown, and it will open a very wide prospect for industry, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*M. P. F.*"—*The quotation occurs in the writings of Sir Thomas Elyot, 1534. "The Chesse, of all games wherein is no bodily exercise, is most to be commended, for therein is right subtile engyne, whereby the wit is made more sharp and remembrance quickened." There is no misprint, as our correspondent supposes, in the word "engyne," which simply means* ingenuity, contrivance. *In Ben Jonson, we find it used for* understanding; *and Shakspeare has "engener" for a poet, an ingenious person, in which sense it is nearly akin to the Greek* Ποιητης, maker.

"*W. H. S.*"—"*The Hundred Ends of Games,*" *published by Mr. Lewis many years ago, are out of print. You may possibly obtain a copy by applying to Mr. L. Mr. Bryan's "Collection of Original Positions on Diagrams" is still on sale, and can be procured of Hastings, Carey-street, or Goode, Chess Rooms, Ludgate-hill. The masterly problems by the Rev. Mr. Bolton and Mr. W. Bone have never been published in a collected form.*

"*F. G. C.*"—*Penzance.—Your solution (7) is all wrong.*

"*P. R.*"—*The problem received shall be examined.*

"*O. M.*"—*In the position sent the black king is stale-mated.*

"*One of the Old School.*"—*Both the works mentioned, Mr. Bryan's "Pamphlet on the late Great Chess Match," and Major Jaenisch's admirable "Analysis of the Openings" (one of the most complete and masterly treatises on the game ever published), may be got in England, at the office of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*A Moderate Player.*"—*Incorrect. The initials "K—g" are those of the inventor of the problems to which they are attached.*

"*Shamrock.*"—*Mr. Stephens and Mr. Forth were generally considered the best players in Ireland. The death of the former we saw announced in "The Chess Player's Chronicle" of yesterday, and it is a painful and remarkable coincidence that his rival, and competitor in the game there published, should have survived him but a few days. Mr. Forth, we regret to hear, expired at Waterford, on Sunday last. Both were in the prime of life.*

Solutions, by "*J. H.*," "*H. P.*," "*Andrew P.*," "*D. B. S.*," "*E. M.*," "*Novice of Fowey,*" "*P. R.*," "*W. W.*," "*H. G. F.*," "*A. Z.*," "*Juvenis,*" "*H. B.*," "*I D.*" *are correct.*

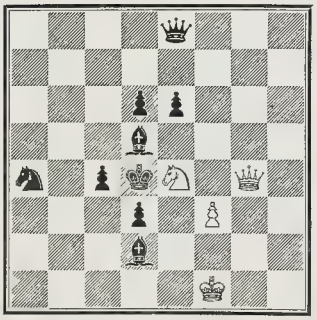
J. H.—*The quarterly subscription to* The Illustrated London News *is 6s. 6d. Send your address and a post-office order.*

Problem, No. 81.

By G. D. of Leeds.

White to play first and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution to Problem, No. 80.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B's 8th	K to Q's 5th
2. B to K Kt's 4th (ch)	K to his 6th
3. R to K B's 6th	K to Q's 5th
4. R to K B's 3rd discovering ch. and mate.	

The Grave of Sir Walter Scott.—A monument at Dryburg Abbey, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, will be immediately commenced. Various obstructions and delays have occurred to interfere with this pious and patriotic duty. Sir Francis Chantrey had promised a design, but died ere he had carried his intention into effect. Mr. Allan Cunningham, the friend and assistant of Chantrey, knowing what was proposed, drew a sketch of a monument; and it is a melancholy and interesting fact, that the last letter ever penned by "honest Allan," was one transmitting this sketch to Mr Cadell, Edinburgh. The same day that he sent off his design for the tomb of Scott, Mr. Cunningham suddenly died, and followed his illustrious friend, the poet and sculptor, to the grave. After a delay of thirteen years, the original object, however, will be obtained, and, beautiful as is the poet's tomb in Mary's aisle, the spot will be rendered still more impressive by this external commemoration, the offering of gratitude and affection, combined with those higher and more solemn feelings which consecrate the grave of genius

The Weather.—We had in the metropolis on Wednesday, in the course of the afternoon and evening, a great deal of heavy rain, with a low temperature. Towards eleven o'clock the rain ceased, but it lasted long enough, and was heavy enough, to increase the apprehensions which begin to be felt for the crops. On Thursday, also, there was much rain, and the weather was cold and gloomy.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION.

BY EDWARD ARMITAGE.

FROM THE PRESENT WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

"Religion, unfolding her mantle, reveals herself to Mankind. The Clouds of Error recede before the Star of Truth

"Faith kneels in humble adoration, holding the Palm Branch, the emblem of Martyrdom

"Hope, with one hand on the Gospel, and the other pointing to the Cross, bids the Captive, the Dying, and the Broken-hearted, look up to Religion, while Charity, uninfluenced by human prejudices, extends her protection to the Helpless and Outcast."

Such is the artist's own account of his Cartoon, for which he has been awarded a premium of £200 by the Royal Commissioners of the Fine Arts. It reminds us a good deal of the anecdotes that are told of painters, when art was in its infancy among us; when the ambition of our painters was greater than their skill; and when, aware of their own defects, they were compelled to explain what they meant, by writing underneath, "This is a Dog," or, "This is a Hare." All allegories are more or less obscure. "I would rather," said Dr. Johnson, "have the portrait of a dog I know than all the allegories that were ever painted." We are not altogether of the Doctor's way of thinking on this subject and should really be sorry to see Hope, Faith, Charity, and the several personifications of Poetry and Painting banished altogether from the realms and limits of art. Mr. Armitage has wrestled with some energy and with considerable success, it appears to us, with difficulties not of his own making. The figure pointing upwards to the skies is full of breadth and vigorous conception, and much in the manner of the old masters—those "fountains undefiled"—from whom Mr. Armitage borrows with a bold license of allowance. The Dying Man, on the left of the picture, is a wholesale adaptation of Correggio's Fainting Figure in the "Ecce Homo," so near home as our own National Gallery. The system of wholesale larceny observable in the present Exhibition is really quite wonderful—but Criticism disdains to trace schoolboys to their common-places.

CARTOON (46) THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION.—BY EDWARD ARMITAGE. PRIZE £200.

LITERATURE.

Manual of Agricultural Analysis. By John Mitchell. Simpkin and Co.

Not the least striking feature of the age is the subdivision of education, which, in its broad sense, is the work of a life, not of a day. The volume before us is an exemplar of this special instruction. Agriculturists have little time for the study of such an extensive science as chemistry; and the aim of this book is to furnish the best methods of chemical analysis, as applicable to agriculture, without requiring the operator to study the entire science. This, the author, Mr. John Mitchell, who writes himself down an "Analytical Chemist," allows to be an apparent impossibility; but he assures us that, by a few simple rules, which he has given, the agriculturist may ascertain the composition of any soil or manure. Hence, he gives instructions in analysis, the preparation of tests or re-agents, the composition of soils and vegetables, &c.; the whole illustrated with engravings of apparatus, and accompanied by an appendix of results of experiments with manures, &c. The work appears to be systematically and lucidly compiled; and, as a *royal road*, is but a portion of the forcing system.

Lost Happiness; or, the Effects of a Lie. A Tale. By Lady Chatterton. Burns.

The accomplished authoress of this tale for children, has taken for her motto Johnson's awful denunciation of the sin of lying:—"The liar, and only the liar, is invariably and universally despised, abandoned, and disowned," &c. The interest of the tale itself turns upon

the career of a liar, from his youth upwards; he begins with getting his father's servants into trouble by his own wicked ways, and ends with losing a lovely bride by the same means. The mendacious scion drives the servant to desperation, from which, however, he is ultimately reclaimed, and is made happy; whilst "the young gentleman," me-dicted at his loss, sinks into the vices and misfortunes he had been the means of bringing on poor John. The tale is very nicely written; and seeing how temporizing with truth, if unchecked in childhood, may become the habit of after life, the circulation of this elegant piece of morality may effect great good. The frequency of sin, by no means lessens its enormity, but demands increased means for its prevention; such as will doubtless be found in these impressive instances of "The Effects of a Lie."

SACRED VERSES, WITH PICTURES. Part I. Burns.

These "Sacred Pictures"—twelve in number—have been engraved on wood, from some of the ma-terpieces of Albert Durer in that branch of art: they are cleverly executed and cannot fail to leave upon the minds of children, for whom these "Pictures" are intended, lasting impressions of the sublime and touching scenes and events which they seek to commemorate. The subjects are, "The Good Shepherd," "The Flight into Egypt," "The Cleansing of the Temple," "The Widow of Nain," "The Daughter of Jairus," "The Agony," "Washing the Disciples' Feet," "The Burial," "The Resurrection," "Behold, I stand at the Door," "The Guardian Angel," "The Child in the Storm." To each picture is appended appropriate letter-press, in verse or prose, consisting of translations of Latin hymns, Reflections from Bede, &c.: the whole edited by the Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D.; there being two pages devoted to each subject. The little collection must prove attractive to childhood and youth, and even to those of riper years: there is a sacred simplicity in the pictures themselves which must strike the mind of every beholder; and there can scarcely be more devotional aids to holy living, than keeping such divine instruction constantly before us, so that religious exercise become the habit and silent worship of the heart. The peaceful thoughts which will be fixed by early and constant communion of man with his Maker, it has never entered into erring nature to conceive.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

MR. BUTLER.

This tragedian—of high respectability, and more than ordinary talent—was the son of Samuel Butler, an actor and manager, who died some years ago, in Yorkshire, and whose tomb, in St. Mary's, Beverley, bears the following quotation—one of melancholy truth in too many instances—

> A poor player,
> That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
> And then is heard no more.

Mr. Butler, senior, had two sons—Samuel and George Blyth, who may be said to have been on the stage from their infancy. The elder, Samuel Butler, the subject of this notice, first drew public attention to his merit while performing at Hull, about seventeen years ago. He afterwards came to the metropolis, and soon acquired reputation at the Surrey, and other minor theatres. He made his *début* at Covent Garden, during the management of M. Laporte, and played *Hamlet* there, with considerable *éclat*. He subsequently went a successful tour through the provinces, and became an established favourite at Manchester. He was the leading tragedian at the Theatre Royal there, during the season when that building was burnt down; and on the occurrence of the catastrophe, he took a prominent and laborious part in the readings given by the members of the company, at the Manchester Athenæum, for the benefit of the sufferers. Mr. Butler also made a distinguished and profitable professional journey through the United States of America.

He subsequently played the principal tragic parts at the Sheffield Theatre; but, unhappily, a long and painful surgical complaint, from which he had suffered excessive torment, and of which he was eventually to become the victim, now so increased that he could only act two nights a week. He resided a short time at Manchester, where he was obliged to undergo an operation, and where, amid much pain and debility, he endeavoured to continue professionally employed by giving a course of his popular lectures from Shakspeare at the Athenæum. On Wednesday, the 16th ult., while delivering a lecture on "Hamlet," he was seized with a violent and violent attack of his malady, and was compelled to retire. The next night, as he was supported across his bed-room, he expired, without struggle or groan, in the arms of his wife. He died in the prime of life, being but forty-one years of age. He was interred in the cemetery at Ardwick on the 23rd ultimo.

As an actor, Butler evinced ability far above the common order. He had great strength and harmony of voice, combined with much taste and feeling. He was an excellent *Hamlet*, and he also could powerfully portray the darker human passions in such characters as *Iago* and *Macbeth*. His representation of *Tyke*, in the "School of Reform," was deemed a masterpiece. Mr. Butler has left a widow in circumstances of some embarrassment—the natural consequence of her husband's tedious and agonising illness, which rendered him incapable of achieving that independence he so well deserved. We understand a subscription has been commenced in her behalf among poor Butler's friends; and we trust sincerely that something will be done to show that, though the player's hour be past, and his voice is heard no more, his high character, his acknowledged talent, and his various good qualities, live in the remembrance of the many who have known him in his best and brightest days.

THE EARL OF DUNMORE.

Alexander Edward Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair Moollin and Tullamet, in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Dunmore, in that of the United Kingdom, was the son of George, the fifth Earl, and was born on the 1st June, 1804. He succeeded his father the 11th November, 1836; he married, the 27th September, 1836, the Lady Catherine Herbert, fourth daughter of George, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by whom he leaves issue, one daughter, and a son, only four years old, Charles Adolphus, now Earl of Dunmore. His Lordship, the late Earl, expired on the 15th ultimo, at Hill House, Streatham

The Murrays, Earls of Dunmore, are of very ancient and noble Scot tish descent, being a branch of the ducal house of Athol. The first Earl of Dunmore, so created in 1686, was Master of the Horse to Queen Mary The aunt of the Earl recently deceased, the Lady Augusta De Aumond Murray, was married, in 1793, to the late Duke of Sussex, and was mother of Sir Augustus and Mdlle. D'Este. She died the 5th March, 1830.

LORD BATEMAN.

William Bateman Hanbury, Baron Bateman of Shobdon, in the county of Hereford, was the son of William Hanbury, Esq., of Kelmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and the lineal descendant of a former William Hanbury, of the same place, who married Sarah, eldest daughter and coheiress of William Western, Esq., of Rivenhall, in Essex, by Anne, only daughter of Sir James Bateman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, in 1717; and sister of William, created Viscount Bateman in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1725. This peerage became extinct with the death of the second Viscount, in 1802, when the family estates passed to Lord Bateman's grandfather, and they were inherited by his Lordship, on the demise of his father, in 1807

Lord Bateman was raised to the peerage in 1837, and he since, by letters patent, assumed the name of Bateman before that of Hanbury. His lordship was a peer of Lord Melbourne's creation, and invariably supported Whig measures. Lord Bateman, who was born the 24th June, 1780, married on the 16th August, 1822, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, and niece of the present Marquis of Donegal, by whom he leaves issue, with five daughters and two other sons, a son William, a minor, now Lord Bateman. The late lord died after a very brief illness, on the 22nd ultimo, at his mansion, Portman-square.

ALEXANDER MURRAY

Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton, in the county of Wigton, was born on the 11th of September, 1783, and married the 18th July, 1816, the Lady Anne Bingham, daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan Mr. Murray sat in Parliament for the stewarty of Kirkcudbright, and always advocated Whig principles. He was the representative of an ancient family in Wigtonshire, which was enriched by a marriage with the heiress of Lennox of Colley, and the grants made by James VI. to George Murray of Broughton, one of the gentlemen of the Queen's Bedchamber. Mr. Alexander Murray died in the south of Ireland, on the 10th ult., after a short illness.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Echo de l'Orient* of the 9th July states, that the last occasioned by the conflagration at Smyrna was calculated at 30,000 to 40,000 piastres. The following is a list of the buildings which had fallen a prey to the flames:—600 houses and shops 40 khans, the French church, the convent of the Capuchins, 4 Turkish convents, 2 mosques, the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, the Hospital of St. Antoine, the consulates of the Low Countries of Belgium, and Tuscany, 40 of the most beautiful houses, composing the Armenian quarter, but 40 remained The Kenu-uno Makala, chiefly inhabited by native Catholics, the Rue Franque, parts of the St. George, San Dmitri, and des Hopitaux quarters have been destroyed.

A letter from Vienna, of July 15, says .—"The Duke de Bordeaux arrived h re yesterday, and after paying a short visit to Schœnb-unn, re turned to Hohenburg, where he now resides. The Archduke Francis Ferdinan press, the Empress Mother and Grand Duchess Maria Louisa, as well as the Prince and Princesses of the House of Este now here, have visited her Royal Highness this day. The wife of the Duchess of Este all leave about the time already stated, on her way to meet the Queen of England."

A private letter from Beyrout announces that a melancholy accident had occurred to the barge's crew of her Majesty's ship *Vengeance* Being sent on the 22nd ult to the terrace of his own house and talking to some peasants who have land on his property. A gun was discharged at him, and several balls were lodged in his body. The assassins escaped. The house of the receiver-general at Chalons has been swept away by a regularly organized band of robbers, who succeeded in carrying away 47 000 francshas of the public money. Some of the robbers have been taken, and are brought to trial

The *Great Britain* left Liverpool on Saturday last for her first trip across the Atlantic to New York She carries out 45 passengers, and about 350 tons of bale goods at £5 per ton, some of which is addressed to a very number of newspapers, and 150 tons of coal, a portion of which is authorised on account of its superior heat

The *Cologne Gazette* gives some details of a collision which had recently taken place on the frontiers of Bosnia, between the Turkish and Austrian soldiers, and in which a number of men had been killed on both sides. It appears that the Bosnians were the aggressors, and had killed an Austrian officer, on which a body of Austrians crossed the frontiers and attacked the Turks, whom they defeated with loss. The latter then prepared to take their revenge, which had caused a body of Austrian troops to be marched to the frontiers to prevent the entire collision and to preserve order.

Dr. Steiger has addressed a letter from Winterthur to the ladies of Lucerne, expressing his gratitude to them for the sympathy shown him in the time of his captivity and condemnation. The letter concludes by an appeal in favour of the prisoners who still remain in confinement. The news of the escape of Dr Steiger was received with enthusiasm in Germany, and celebrated by ball, concerts, and convivialities. He was received at Aarau, and was serenaded by the inhabitants. At Olten he was met by the first burgomaster, an old man of 70 years of age, addressed the meeting in favour of political and religious liberty.

On Tuesday week, an aged man, named Charlesworth, was released from York Castle after an imprisonment of 294 years. In 1816, he was committed for contempt of the award of a referee, who had been appointed to decide a dispute between him and another party respecting the height of a dam attached to a mill belonging to him, in the neighbourhood of Holmfirth. He has been discharged by a Judge under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the last session of Parliament.

There are strange accounts from Erzercom about the weather. On the 2.st of June, at M dsummer, a heavy snow storm set in, which lasted for eight days and fifty hours, and covered the earth to the depth of 7 feet. The snow in the town Beaif was a foot and a half deep, and on the tops of the mountains four or five feet. It was not till the 24th that a return of mild weather and sunshine commenced. The passage over the mountains in the black Sea was at the time wintry and dreadful. Many persons perished by the capsizing of boats; and it is apprehended that the bockading squadron of Russia, on the coast of Circassia, has suffered severely.

The *Glasgow Saturday Post* alludes to an extraordinary character in the person of one Robert Arkless, aged seventy three in the employ of Mr. J. Sadler, Whitley-hill Point. He has been wedded to five wives, and has been the father, up to three months ago, of fifteen children, twenty-nine have died, and of his wives four. This gives thirty-three funerals As all his wives were churched for each birth, he has paid for thirty-three churchings. As his children, up to the present, have been christened, this gives thirty-three christenings. Having been five times married, he has paid for five weddings He is now working for his a day, and his wife for 8d, but they are both very poorly at present.

We have received advices of the 4th of June from the Cape of Good Hope; but, except that the Natal people were greatly dissatisfied at the proceedings of the Commissioner sent to adjust the land claims, and that it was hoped the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, would effect a better arrangement, we find nothing of prom lent interest in the papers

The *Cumbrian*, 36, has arrived at Chusan with a freight of two million dollars in Spycee silver, being a portion of the Chinese indemnity money.

The Grand Junction Railway Company have made another reduction of their fares. This they have been enabled to do, in consequence of the great increase of their traffic This increase of traffic is confirmed to the Grand Junction line. On the Liverpool and Manchester, and other great lines, the reduction of fares has been attended with an equal if not a greater increase of passenger traffic This seems to have been anticipated by engineers as rendering it impossible to create a great traffic, a very extensive one is springing up under the influence of greatly reduced fares.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives an account from the frontier of Bosnia, of the 10th ult., stating, that the Bosnians having killed an Austrian cadet, the Captain in command of the Cordon near Glina collected a force of a thousand men, with which he entered the Ottoman territory on the 9th, and attacked the Turks, who had assembled in large numbers to resist the invasion A bloody battle ensued; the Austrians remained masters of the field, but not without having sustained a serious loss. That of the Turks was much greater.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on the 1 ncreased 1 ns, letters per the steam were rather scanty, 2,140 qrs English and 1,400 qrs foreign. Owing to the unfavourable weather, holders of home-grown were very firm in asking full prices for fine qualities, 1s per quarter more money for selected qualities, the value of fine qualities of new wheat was fully supported In foreign wheat a good business was done, at extreme rates, while new crop remained as before. Barley, oats, beans, and peas were in no alteration in value since our last. Malt was somewhat inquired, and prices were supported. Interior oats and beans were somewhat lower. In other grain no alteration

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 440; barley, — oats, 190 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, 1,250 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3,850; barley, 200; oats, 1,200 quarters; flour, 1,600 sacks; malt, 2,160 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56s to 62s., ditto, white, 60s to 68s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 54s, ditto, white, 56s to 60s; rye, 36s to 38s; grinding barley, 26s to 27s; distilling, 29s to 30s; malting, ditto, 30s to 34s; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 32s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 35s to 38s; Chevalier, 42s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal, Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, white, 26s to 28s; beans, new, 40s to 46s; ditto, old, 50s to 56s; grey peas, 42s to 46s; maple, 46s to 48s; white, 46s to 50s; boilers, 52s to 54s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 44s; Suffolk, 37s to 39s; Staffordshire, 41s to 43s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Fine wheat, 56s to 58s; fine barley, 30s to 32s; fine oats, 20s to 22s; fine beans, 40s to 42s; fine peas, 40s to 42s; fine flour, 36s to 38s; per sack.

Seeds.—Linseed, English, sown, 52s to 56s; sold, 48s to 52s per quarter. Foreign, 40s to 44s per quarter. Coleseed, new, 42s to 46s per last. Rapeseed, £25 to £27, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 5s., ditto foreign, £5 10 to £5 15s. Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 5s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Canary, 40s to 52s, per quarter English Clover seed, red, 45s to 56s, extra, 60s to 70s; white 50s to 62s; extra up to 68s Foreign, red, 40s to 48s, extra, 50s, white 60s to 68s, extra, 70s per cwt

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d. of household ditto, 6½d to 8d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 7d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 22s 6d; rye 31s 7d; beans, 40s 3d; peas, 39s 10d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 0d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 39s 4d; peas, 39s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d

TEA.—On the whole, only a moderate business is doing in this article, yet prices are generally supported. The deliveries continue large. Very few imports in a taken place for some time past

SUGAR.—In West India sugars the transactions have been again extensive, and the rates have improved upon last week Mauritius, East India, and Refined parcels were off freely, at full prices while refined goods are so unsettled on the advance—brown lumps selling at 50s to 57s, and refined lumps at 58s to 60s per cwt.

COFFEE.—This market has still a good demand for every sort, with very little in value The public sales of this week comprise about 2,000 bags, of which about 1,200 were disposed of at full prices. The following are the quotations:—Ordinary to fine ordinary native Ceylon, 42s to 44s; middle to fine middle, 45s to 47s; good to fine ordinary native Java, 44s to 46s; middle to fine middle, 47s to 49s; good to fine ordinary Mocha, 48s to 50s; middle to fine middle, 51s to 53s; fine and fine pale Mocha, 54s to 56s; ordinary to middle Cheribon, 42s to 44s; good to fine ordinary Sumatra, 44s to 46s; middle to fine middle, 47s to 49s; good to fine ordinary Costa Rica, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Havannah, 48s to 50s; middle to fine middle, 51s to 53s; good to fine ordinary Brazil, 44s to 46s; middle to fine middle, 47s to 49s; good to fine ordinary Jamaica, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Berbice, 48s to 50s; middle to fine middle, 51s to 53s; good to fine ordinary Demerara, 48s to 50s; middle to fine middle, 51s to 53s; good to fine ordinary Porto Rico, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Cuba, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Dominica, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Trinidad, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Barbadoes, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Cape, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Manilla, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Timor, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Sumatra, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Java, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Mocha, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Costa Rica, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Havannah, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Brazil, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Jamaica, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Berbice, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51s; good to fine ordinary Demerara, 46s to 48s; middle to fine middle, 49s to 51

BIRTHS.

At Clayton, Flintshire, on the 22nd ultimo, the lady of John Young Black, Esq., of a son. —At Haswell, the wife of the Rev. John Mar, of a daughter. At Whitehall, the lady of Hyn Lab Charleston, of a son. —At Derwent Bank, near Derby, the lady of Edward Strutt, Esq. M.P. of a still. ter. —At the Vicarage, Tamworth, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Myddelton Myddelton, of a son. —At Castle-Ashby, Lady William Compton of a daughter. —At the Palace, Naples, on the 14th of July, the Lady of Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

Alfred Higgins, Esq., to Mary Caroline, second daughter of Thomas M'Jeet, Esq. —At Totter ham, John Gale, to Hall, Esq., to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Hall, Esq., of Bath. —At Hackney, Robert Cox, Esq., to Rose Bonar, second daughter of Edward Cowder, Esq. —At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Thomas Gisborne Stonehead Esq., to Catherine Grace Maude, second daughter of Sir William Jardine, Bart. —At Clapham Church, the Hon. Wade Fitz, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Charles Fawcett, Esq. —At St Marylebone, Hector Christopher second son of A. W. Roberts, Esq. to Jane Mary, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir Miles Nightingale, K.C.B. —At Kent Knot Rev. Beauchamp Esq., to Mary Frances Elizab th, fourth daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. —At Hampstead, Edward Hodges, Esq., to Elizabeth Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Bennett, Rector of Ashwell. —At Bath, Rev. Robert Mercer Nisbett, B.C.L., to Elizabeth Emma, youngest daughter of the late William Bennett, Esq. —At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. David Jones, Esq., to Margaret Christie Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell

DEATHS

At Sea borough, Eleanor, the wife of George S. Slater, Esq. —At St Omer, aged 52, the Right Honorable Earl of her Majesty's service. At Chalfont Park, Bucks, aged 75, Richard Hoare, Esq., for many years M.P. for Bristol. —At Hampstead, Dorothea, widow of the late Sir Wm. Wallace, Knt. —During his passage to Madras, William, eldest son of the late Sir Wm. Wallace, Knt. —At Thingwall, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Case, late of her Majesty's 34th Regiment of the Line, in front of the day previous to the 3rd of August, aged 52. —At Bath, Sir George Edward Magd, Knt., M.D. —At Pau in France, Harleyford-road Kennington, George Colmore Hall, aged 27. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Keeling —At Brighton, Aretha, relict of the late Reverend Goodall, Esq., aged 77. —On the 3rd inst., Fanny Creed Ribourdin, the daughter, and on the 20th ult., Mrs. Ribourdin, the wife of Rene Antoine Ribourdin, Esq. —In Newstreet, Spring gardens, after a few hours' illness, Miss Mabel Coudurier, aged 9

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor FORNASARI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 7, 1845, when will be performed for the Last Time this Season, Rossini's Opera, LA GAZZA LADRA Nimeta, Mdme Grisi; Lisa, Mdme Bellini, and Pippo Mdlle Rosa Balfe. Giannetto, Sign Marini; Podesta, Sir Lanciarotto Isaac, Sign Ba. Fiorti; Fernando, Sign A. Giubilei; and Fernando Villabella, Sign. Fornasari. To be followed by an EXPERIMENTS, in which Mdlle. Lucile Grahn and Mdlle. Cerito will appear. And, a new DIVERTISEMENTS, in which Mdme. Amalie Caste.lan and Mdme. Rosat Carelli, and also Sign. Mozzini, will appear. With the admired Ballet, ALMA; ou, LA FILLE DU FEU. Alma by Mdme. Cerito

Applications for boxes, pit. orders, and tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.— Proprietor and MANAGER Mr. ANDREW ASTLEY. The new Spectacle pre-eminently successful. The French Equestrians succeeded to popularity nightly.—On Monday, August 4, and During the week, the last one Military and Equestrian Spectacle, pourtraying the triumphant entry of the British troops into Northern India, called THE CONQUEST OF SCINDE, or, the Heroism of the Ameers, and the Siege of Hyderabad. After which, New and Extraordinary SCENES IN THE CIRCLE by the Unrivalled Equestrians with the highly commended Pantomimic Performances of various Great Equestrian Manœuvres, and highly increasing attraction of the IL DIAVOLO DI ARCEDI; or, The Brigand Chief, and the Demon of the Cave. Signor Il Pe'ffalo Lamp of the Horse Beda, over the Bosom and Burning Bridge.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five

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EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 8 till 11, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, or the Scene in front of the day painted by Mr. Parris, the whole forming the 40,000 square feet. Projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr Danson and Mr. Parris. The Cascade and Fountain Playing at Night. The Gallery, Promenade and Refreshment Room brilliantly illuminated. The whole Exhibition erected by Mr. Bradwell, exhibited at the corner of the new Family Theatre, to take Four persons, at each, to be taken at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from 11 to 6 o'clock. Messrs. Mitchell Old Bond-street; Mr. Arrowsmith, Old Change; Mr. Ebbs, Cheapside; Messrs. Hammond, Cornhill and Hodgson, Oxford-street, and Messrs. Addison and Co., 7, Regent-street.—Children under 12 years of age, Half-price

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—More than Ten Thousand respectable Individuals, including Family Tea Parties, visit on the CREMORNE GARDENS and FOREST last Sunday Evening. No charge for admission on Sundays. Every Visitor is entitled to take Refreshment to the amount of Sixpence. Regent's Park and LITTLE QUEEN. The Gardens are open every day. Dancing commences at Six o'clock on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, by Mr. Gill and Mr. Hemmings's Band. A GRAND NIGHT ASCENT from the Lawn of this Establishment. A GRAND BALL will be given on the occasion of the Royal Duke Wedding. Omnibuses to Library or returning. Entrance to the Gardens Park, Forest, and Manor, are situated on the Banks of the Thames at Chelsea, and can be reached from all parts of London by Omnibus for 6d; by Steam-boat, 4d. Come on Sunday.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS. — The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at he EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, and is a set of 120 square feet, and contains upwards of 1,000 figures in the very large no an engage on when the Duke Wellington and the Victory. Admission to the Hundred Days.—Naval and Military Museum, 3s. 6d. Children half-price. Open from 10 till 5. GRAND CHARGE of the BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, at 12 and 3 precisely. The Battle Picture, in the last days of Napoleon, for the memory by Mr. Parry. "The life and spirit with which Captain Sibo ne has imparted into this model, is to us almost a step indeed."—Naval and Military Gazette. Morning, till Nine Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s. "The Models are for Sale.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON and SONS ORIGINAL ROCK BAND, now performing DAILY at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly on Instruments made entirely of ROCK. The Band was established 3 years and consists of several Overtures, Symphonies, and Selections of Operatic and Sacred Music will be performed, for the first time, next week, without the present popular exercises). Admission is each. Reserved seats 2s Private parties attended

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MONS. BOUTIGNY'S EXPERIMENTS on the FREEZING of WATER in RED-HOT CRUCIBLES, &c., will be repeated by Dr. Ryan, in his Lecture on the LIQUID FUEL and STEAM-NAVIGATION, daily at Half-past three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at Nine, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, carrying from Six to Eight Visitors at once, is lectured upon and exhibited in action, daily, at Half-past three, and in the Evenings. The art of SWIMMING and DIVING illustrated by a Youth Eight years, a half years of age, Son of Capt. Stevens, the celebrated Channel Swimming, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Two o'clock, and on the Evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays at half-past Eight. All the other popular Lectures and Exhibitions as usual.—Admission to Schools Half-price

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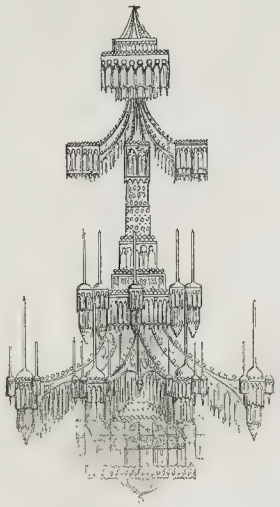

MR. STRUDWICK'S DESIGN FOR A GOTHIC CHANDELIER.

to comply with these requests, as far as the execution of such commissions has been consistent with, and could be made to form a part of, the prescribed exercises and course of study in the School. Designs for different purposes have thus been furnished to manufacturers in London and in several provincial towns: and, from time to time, manufacturers and others have purchased of students various designs which have been produced in the performance of the exercises of the School. In the number of such commissions, and in the extent to which the productions of the students are applied to commercial purposes, a constant increase is evident; and the numerous communications which come before the Council at each monthly meeting of the Committee on Correspondence, as well as the frequent visits and inquiries of persons connected with ornamental manufactures, may be noticed in proof of increasing relations between the School and those commercial parties whose interests this Institution was especially designed to promote. The importance which such correspondents and visitors attach to its agency in producing improvement in designs, and the favourable impressions they express with regard to the means it affords for the attainment of that object, seconded, as in several instances those assurances have been, by presents of valuable specimens of manufactures, appear to warrant a satisfactory opinion of the usefulness already effected by the School, and a confident hope of increasing benefit from its further operations."

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The Distribution of Prizes, which took place at Somerset House, on Wednesday week, afforded the most gratifying corroboration of the above statement. The rooms were hung with specimens of the students' skill, including designs for carpets, porcelain, glass, shawls; as well as paintings, drawings, sculpture, &c. The Right Hon. Lord Colborne presided, and was supported by Lord Ashburton, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P; the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, M.P.; B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.; H. T. Hope, Esq., M.P.; H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; S. Pusey, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.;

MR. PIERSE'S DESIGN FOR A CANDELABRA.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Lefevre, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, &c. Mr. Heath Wilson read the Report, which stated that the students had made great progress in their studies, and that the designs this year were greatly superior in execution, and displayed more taste, than those of any former year. The Report was adopted, and Prizes distributed to the successful students, the Chairman accompanying each with a few encouraging remarks. The rewards consisted of sums of money, from 30s. upwards, and were sixty in number. We have engraved seven specimens of the Designs.

First, is a design by Mr. Pierse, for a Candelabra, intended to be executed in bronze; for this classic work Mr. Pierse received an extra prize of five guineas.

Next are designs for two Chandeliers, in glass: that by Mr. Pierse obtained a prize of five guineas; and the Gothic design, by Mr. Strudwick, received a prize of three guineas. The latter has been purchased by Mr. Apsley Pellatt of the Falcon Glass Works, for ten guineas.

EMBLEMATIC VASE.

The central Illustration shows a Model for a Sacramental Cup, emblematic of the Elements, Bread and Wine; the vessel being covered with vine leaves and grapes, and the handles formed of the Indian corn-

PORTION OF THE ARABESQUE, IN OIL, BY MISS FILMORE.

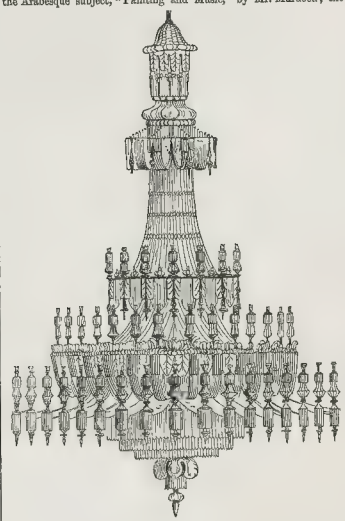
plant. This highly-imaginative work by Mr. Farrer, obtained an extra prize of five guineas, the Council not having offered a prize for such a work.

The pair of designs for Porcelain Vases are very meritorious. The first includes a group of figures, termed "The First Lesson in Archery," by Miss Emma Angell. The design covered with Elizabethan ornament, is by Mr. Wild, and obtained a prize of five guineas.

One of the most striking works is a panel, nine feet in length, and the principal prize for an "Arabesque in Oil," painted by Miss Filmore The entire design comprises a pair of figures—a Fisherman, and Fowler with the thistle and convolvulus ornamentally arranged around them; the ground colour being a superb blue.

We have engraved a portion of this design—the young Fowler laden with birds of brilliant plumage. For this design Miss Filmore obtained eight guineas, or three guineas more than the prize offered; the addition being a testimony to her merit. Miss Filmore has since received a commission from Messrs. Holland and Son, for a design. Miss Chamson's copy in *tempera* of an Arabesque, from the copy in the School, made from the original in the Vatican, received a prize of £3, and was purchased for £5 5s. by the Council. This excellent copy by Miss Chamson *is better* than the original that it was taken from.

The Report also stated that three of the principal designs, namely, the Arabesque subject, "Painting and Music," by Mr. Murdoch; the



MR. PIERSE'S DESIGN FOR A CHANDELIER.

Arabesque, called "Peace and War," by Mr. Stewart; and that in the Pompeian style, by Mr. Hammersley, had not been executed in competition, but were the works of the Assistant Masters, who had been engaged in the study of ornament, and employed as elementary teachers in the School during the past year. The Committee had also much pleasure in alluding to a Cartoon by Mr. Murdoch, which he had executed at home, and which was most creditable to his industry and advancement in his studies.

We have not space further to detail the remaining Prizes: a design for a library bookcase, in the Elizabethan, or rather, cinque-cento, style, by Mr. Weeds, highly merited the prize it received—eight guineas. The Shawl designs were a great improvement upon the old patterns: one, of a rich architectural character, was very beautiful.

Among the gratifying circumstances peculiar to this Exhibition, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Holland and Son, upholsterers, of Marylebone-street, expended £50 in the purchase of Designs from the School; and, what is still more satisfactory, they gave for the designs more than the usual prices for such subjects: other manufacturers have made

MISS ANGELL'S DESIGN FOR A VASE.

similar purchases. On the subject of employing Pupils of the School as designers, it may be mentioned that Mr. Thompson, of Clitheroe and Manchester, has recently engaged several pupils, who have been wholly educated here, to design for his calico-printing works; and this is, by no means, a singular case.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 2, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 171.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

With the present week closes a Session which has been, in many respects, a remarkable one; and while the senators, liberated by the gracious speech of her Majesty from their toils, are dispersing to the "moor and the loch," or wherever pleasure or business may lead them, a brief glance at the results of their labours will not be out of place.

The Session has been remarkable, in the first place, for the amount of work it has imposed on the Legislature. For general business, it has sat with a regularity and perseverance almost unexampled; the noonday sun has often shone on its deliberations, and the next day's dawn broken ere they had concluded. In addition to this, the Committee business—by which the members are broken up and divided into a kind of small Parliaments, under the wing of the large one—has been enormous. The greater part of this business was created by the increase of railway enterprise, which is covering the face of the land with the means of rapid communication, bringing together distant points—making whole counties the suburbs of the vast Metropolis—and almost annihilating all the old difficulties caused by distances, and the time consumed in passing them. A whole system of Parliamentary procedure has been created especially for this kind of business. An attempt was made to relieve the Legislature of part of the duty, by transferring some of its functions to a department of the Executive Government, but it did not succeed; the impartiality of the tribunal became suspected, and, as its decisions did not bind the Legislature, they soon became of very little importance. Parliament is still the great source of power, and by it alone will men consent to have questions decided which affect the fortunes of thousands. The Railway Department of the Board of Trade did not supersede the functions of Parliament, however glad the members of the latter would have been to find themselves relieved from an irksome task; public opinion would not permit them to divest themselves either of their powers, or the labour to which those powers subject the possessors of them. From the extent to which they have been called into action, this might almost be called the Railway Parliament. The money it has voted for the service of the State seems a small sum, compared with the enormous amount of capital it has set in action—the whole of it proffered by the people themselves. The readiness with which these vast amounts are raised, is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern history. It proves the unspeakable advantages of Peace and Commerce to the world, for it could not have accumulated amidst the destruction and the waste of war. The millions that would have once been squandered in campaigns, that produced no result to nations, save mutual ruin and mutual hate, are now bridging rivers, piercing mountains, and obliterating those boundaries which have so long made

> Enemies of people, who had else
> Like kindred drops commingled into one.

The moral and social changes that will be produced by the extension of railways over the whole face of Europe can scarcely yet be anticipated. But they will be changes for which statesmen and rulers will have to provide. The facts and details of a system may be dry and petty—even mean and repulsive—but the results of that system when in opration may be mighty. All the discussions about gradients, and levels, and tables of traffic, of broad and narrow gauges, of scrips, and shares, and deposits, may be tedious enough, as are most processes towards any result; but the thing effected is a power that will change the face of the world; and, considered in this light, with all its controversies, intrigues, and exposures—much time, labour, and thought have been devoted to the great social question of our time; and, for its great development of railway communication, we have had a memorable Session in that of 1845.

As to what may be more strictly called the national and public business of the Session, it has been regarded with very mingled and divided feelings. The course of policy Sir Robert Peel commenced he has continued; the surprises of 1842 have had their counterparts in 1845; the questions alone are different. Then, the man chosen expressly to defend the principle of protection in all its integrity, proved to be the Minister who did the most to break it down. He was elected to uphold the Corn Laws; his first measure was to alter them, and that by diminishing the amount of protection—as far as that is secured by the scale of duty. He has this Session passed from the matters of Trade and Commerce, to questions of higher interest—those of Religion and Education; and, with regard to both, has taken a course exactly opposite to that which the principles of the great body of his party would have sanctioned. It is the history of 1829 over again; the energetic opponent of Catholic Claims was the Minister who removed Catholic Civil Disabilities; the denouncer of Catholic doctrines has now endowed the College in which the Catholic priesthood are trained. The step may be a right one to take—on this, opinions are greatly divided; but that it should not have been taken by the present Premier and the existing Government—on that, all men are agreed. If they think their present policy is right, their past lives have exhibited a singularly prolonged career of error, for they have always opposed it; if they believe it wrong, they condemn themselves as deserters from their own opinions without a conviction of the truth of those they have embraced. These unexpected changes of opinion in the leaders have not been followed with much alacrity by their supporters; dismay, division, alienation, anger at the past, mistrust for the future—all these feelings are to be found in a large section of the Conservatives, and in time they will produce their effect. The large numerical majority of the present Government on these questions, is not altogether a sign of strength or stability. A Ministry relying on the votes of the Opposition is in a perilous state, and must remind every one of the house built on the sands Yet the spectacle has been more than once exhibited in the session of 1845. The policy has been successful, the measure is carried; but it has been at a most damaging sacrifice of political consistency and public character.

The establishment of Colleges in Ireland, without religious tests of any kind, is another instance in which the Government has condemned the principle of our old collegiate establishments, by abolishing it in the new ones. Yet no men can have contended more strenuously for the maintenance of those tests in all their rigour; therefore, we again have an exhibition of inconsistency; if tests are supported in the old establishments because they are right, just, and beneficial, why are they not enforced in the new? If they are wrong, unjust, and mischievous, it is very proper to keep them out of the new establishments;—but, then, why are they at the same time upheld in the ancient abodes of wealthy and well endowed erudition? A principle cannot be right and wrong at the same time, or in different places. By this question also the Government has widened the breach between it and many of its supporters, and again been invested with numerical strength by the Opposition.

In fact, the whole Session of 1845, has set all political calculation, founded on old party principles, at defiance. If "Measures not Men," is to be the motto of the future, the new course is undoubtedly entered upon; if we have commenced the era of mere

SKETCH FROM THE GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON MONDAY LAST,—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

expediency, let us hope the best from it; but we must talk no more of principles, for they are virtually abolished and exploded. The tree can no longer be known by its fruits, for with Tory men and Whig measures we see reversed that natural course of things which forbids us to expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.

We have no wish to go over the several acts of the Session, or enumerate the bills that have gone to the Limbo of Legislation at various stages of their progress. Amidst such a pressure of ultramaniac sufferances, have been passed. The police are missing active inquiries, and with hopes of success A second edition of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of the 2nd instant, gives some additional details It states that when the alarm of fire was given, on all sides people were at a loss what was the matter. But soon an immense column of smoke rising from the Mourillon told the sad tale. Crowds of people rushed to the spot, whither the fire engines were despatched repairing. Workmen from all quarters, all the troops of the garrison, the Maritime Prefect, the Maréchale de Camp commanding the department, the Mayor, and all the officers of the Municipal Corps, were speedily collected about the scene of disaster. But, alas! all their efforts were but of little avail. The flames had hardly been perceived before they had gained the principal magazine, where the building timber was piled. From that moment the Mourillon appeared a heated furnace We have, hitherto succeeded in saving the sawing-machinery, which cost so much money, and also the shipping on the stocks; but our losses are already valued at 25,000,000f. (1,000,000*l.* sterling.)

The harvest has pretty extensively commenced in the neighbourhood of Paris. The rye is for the most part cut; the oats are in progress; and it was probable that the wheat would be all down this week. The crops appear to be very much as regards grain and straw, and particularly the wheat and barley. Oats is less remarkable, but the crop will be rather more than an average one. In some parts the corn has been laid by the rain, but the only mischief anticipated from it is a little more labour for the reaper.

The *Ville de Bordeaux* steam packet, which arrived at Marseilles on the last inst. from Algeria, brings word that the Duke de Nemours had left the camp of Aïn el Arba on the 22th ult., and proceeded against the tribe of the Ouaqenonns, on which he had cited a severe chastisement. The packet brought also letters from Tripoli, dated the 18th ult., which show that no apprehension of any disturbances the Regency was entertained from the appearance of the Turkish troops at Tripoli. It would even appear from these letters that the sending of the Albanian soldiers arose from no other cause than the change of garrison, and the necessity of protecting Tripoli from attacks by the mountaineers of the Gebel. In fact no idea of a war was entertained either at Tunis or Tripoli

Some of the Paris papers (the *Siecle* for example) contain articles on the late reference in the House of Commons to the capabilities of this country to meet a war with France, but they are not of sufficient interest to require extract.

The departure of King Louis Philippe for the Chateau of Eu took place on Monday. All the household left for that residence on Sunday The Royal family were attended by Generals Athalin, Pajol, Hoguelett, Colonel Dumas, M. Vatout, Baron de Gerente, and other officers. Admiral Mackau is the only minister who accompanies the King to Eu, and his colleagues will visit him there successively.

The papers discuss the annexation of Texas to the United States, which the *Constitutionnel* regards as prejudicial to French as well as British interests. The *Commerce Français* remarks, that during the Treasury, that of the United States, backed by the French Ministry, has triumphed over the efforts of the Mexican Government and the resistance of England. We imagine that Mexico will not engage in a war with the United States in order to retake Texas. As to England, no doubt she will resign herself to it, and our Ministry will follow the example of that of Sir R. Peel. But now that the Texas question has been settled, we still wonder at Oregon, and we shall be much astonished if the British Government does not seize the occasion to be revenged for this affair.

The *Moniteur* contains a notice from the Minister for Public Works, fixing the adjudication of the Northern Railroad line, and of the Branch Railroad from Pamponx to Hazebrouck, for September 9.

Don Carlos and the Infantas Princesses arrived at Grenoux on the 24th ult, and immediately took up their residence at the bathing establishment. The Duke de Nemours left Limoges for Pompadour on the 30th of July.

The *Journal des Debats* says, that during the last two days the Custom house officers had seized in Paris English smuggled manufactures to an enormous amount. In one tailor's shop alone, a seizure of "macintoshes" to the amount of 50,000f. was made.

The squadron of evolution, under the orders of Admiral Parseval, had anchored in the Toulon roads. Several vessels were to be detached from it and sent to Algeria.

The *Algerie* states, that Abd-el-Kader had evacuated the territory of Algeria and retired, with about 100 horsemen, to the south-east, into a desert which neither belongs to the Emperor of Morocco nor to the ordinary column of the division of Oran, which, operated during the last three months in the neighbourhood of Saida, watching the movements of the Emir, had been accordingly dissolved. The Emir has already taken measures to prevent the recruiting of Abd-el Kader from returning into his dominions, and had lately sent 12 "cherriff-s" of the reigning family to prevail on his deira to submit quietly to the government threatening, in case of refusal, to compel them by force, to acknowledge his authority.

SPAIN

Our accounts from Spain state that the Queen reached Pampeluna in the morning of the 31st ult. Her Majesty was only to stop two days in the capital of Navarre, and to repair directly thence to the waters of Santa Agueda, in Guipuscoa. The Queen, on the 2d inst. reached San Sebastian, the municipality of which place gave her a brilliant reception

At Saragossa, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the Queen exceeded anything that could be imagined. Her Majesty and family were in the enjoyment of perfect health. *El Clamor Publico*, however, says that the immense number of troops that accompany her Majesty in the streets, the churches, &c., it would appear as if she was in a hostile country; and that the armed force did not look more menacing even at the time Marshal Sucbet occupied the country after having devastated it, and had Saragossa in ruins. The shouts and *vivas* proceeded from the military.

The *Madrid Espectador* states that the Ministers have resolved to convoke the Cortes for the 10th October next. According to the *Postdata*, several persons were arrested at Madrid on the night of the 29th ult. Among others, an officer named Luis Sagasti is mentioned. The Government, fearing no further alarm on the side of Catalonia and Valencia, has ordered the expeditionary column, which had been sent to Cuenca, to return to the capital.

El Tiempo publishes the treaty of commerce between England and Naples. It hopes that the treaty now negotiating between the Spanish and Neapolitan Governments will be formed on a similar basis

El Espectador, in an Barcelona correspondence of the 27th, denies that tranquility is restored, as the Government despatches would have the public believe. Five companies of soldiers entered Barcelona on the 26th, disarmed by the bands still wandering in the neighbourhood.

Shelly, Captain General of Seville, ordered an inhabitant of that city to be bastinadoed for having cried "Viva la Libertad." He received fifty blows of a stick on the back in the public square.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Dee* has arrived from the West Indies. The dates of the intelligence brought by the *Dee* are, Jamaica, July 9; Vera Cruz, July 8; Havannah, July 11; Nassau, July 12; and Bermuda, July 21.

The sugar crop throughout the West Indies has most abundant, but there is a great falling off in the coffee crop. The Hill Coolies work well in all weathers, and are found to be very satisfactory.

The Jamaica Railway progresses rapidly, and it is positively expected that the first train between Jamaica and Spanish Town will begin to run on or about the 1st October. A Privy Council has already taken place to the great satisfaction of the gentlemen invited to be present on the occasion, and exquisite astonishment and delight of the "natives" who were gathered by the event.

By the Jamaica letters have been received from Mexico to the 28th of June. They state that since the abortive attempt at revolution on the 7th of June, the city of Mexico had remained perfectly quiet; but a federalist *pronunciamiento* had been made at Guadalajara.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Dr. Ryan delivered a very interesting lecture on Tuesday afternoon, in the Theatre of the Polytechnic Institution, on the recent explosions, performed by Professor Boutigny, at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge. These experiments, it will be remembered, related to the spheroidal shape of bodies when at high temperature, and to applications to steam boilers, and to the freezing of water in *red hot* vessels. In connection with this subject, Dr. Ryan detailed the principal causes of explosions in steam-boilers, commenting on the danger of allowing the fires to burn over unprotected, and the accidents which proceeded from such neglect. He then went on to prove that the maximum point of evaporation was much below the red heat of iron, being, in fact, not higher than the deg. Fahr., proving that no explosion could take place until the metal had cooled down. The doctor illustrated this part of his lecture by the experiment of pouring water into a platinum crucible at a white heat. The water immediately assumed the spheroidal shape, and continued in a state of action until the platinum had cooled down, when suddenly the water became converted into steam with great violence, and in this way there could be no doubt that boilers had been injured even after the fires had been removed. The lecture was concluded by an experiment which excited much curiosity and interest amongst the audience. It was the production of ice in a vessel at a glowing red heat, in the following manner:—A deep platina capsula was brought to a glowing red heat, at the same time liquid sulphureous acid, which had been preserved in a liquid state by a freezing mixture and some water, was poured into the vessel. The rapid evaporation of the volatile sulphureous acid, which boiled the freezing point produced such an intense degree of cold, that a large lump of ice was immediately formed, and being thrown out of the red-hot vessel, was handed round to the audience, who loudly expressed their approbation at the result.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

The business, to-day, was of a routine, but rather important character. The Royal assent was given, by commission, to various bills. The Commons Inclosure Bill, and the County Rates Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Report on the South-Eastern Railway Extension was received, after some discussion. A long debate took place upon the Taxing Masters, Court of Chancery (Ireland), Bill; but, ultimately, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY BILL.- The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition against this bill The petition alleged that half a million of money had been subscribed for that scheme under fictitious names

THE BRAZILIAN PIRATES.—In answer to a question from Earl FORTESCUE, Lord STANLEY stated that doubts having been raised as to the legality of the sentence of the seven men condemned to death for the murder of Midshipman Palmer and the English seamen on board the *Friendable*, the legal question had, with the consent of Baron Platt, been reserved for the opinion of the fifteen judges, and the prisoners would, of course, be respited during the interval

THE PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.—On the question that the report on the Portsmouth Railway should be received, the Duke of RICHMOND moved that the bill be re committed, on the ground that the committee reported in favour of the atmospheric line to Portsmouth, without having any evidence on the subject before them, in preference to the usual line by Guildford. The amendment was carried, on a division, by 13 to 11.

Lord Stanley withdrew the Valuation (Ireland) Bill; and an adjournment took place at half past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Mr HAWES presented a petition from the Chairman of the Cambridge and Lincoln Railway Company who stated that his attention had been called to the subscription list of the London and York Company, and by the aid of himself and agents he had discovered that the names professing to have subscribed half a million to the contract deed, represented persons who were not living, or whose places of abode were wrongly given. In addition to which were many names of papers or persons who had no visible means of meeting their engagements. The petitioner's reasons were not yet ripened for full, but the petition expressed that he had no doubt he would be able to discover many more frauds and forgeries in addition to those already set forth.—This petition excited a general discussion upon railway proceedings, after which the third reading of the bill was proposed, Mr. ROEBUCK moved, as an amendment, that it should take place but day three months. The amendment, however, was no. pressed, and the bill for reading was carried.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Lord PALMER STON said he had been requested by the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company to state that the late accident that occurred was in consequence of the engine having been too weak to perform the work required. In October last, when they found that their engines were too weak, they gave immediate orders for a fresh supply. He assured the House he would make this statement, but that he should say at the same time that he thought their explanation no justification whatever of the course the company had pursued. For, when they found that their engines were too weak, they ought to have proportioned the weight of the train to the capacity of the engine; and instead of employing two engines to draw a heavy train, they should have put a stronger engine to draw a lighter train. As to getting an engine behind their train, they assured him that that was only done on one part of the road where there was a considerable incline, and that the trains in that case never went faster than twelve or fourteen miles an hour.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Mr HUME drew attention to the subject of the exaction of fees on admission to cathedrals and public buildings, urging, as on former occasions, the absolute necessity of the cessation of the custom.

This raised a short conversation, during which Sir R PEEL intimated that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to admit the public freely to the great body of the cathedral, to all parts except the Abbey chapel.

MR. WRAY AND THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY Mr. HAWES then submitted a motion respecting Mr Wray, the Metropolitan Receiver of Police, the purport of which was that the conduct of Mr. Wray, in acting as the agent for the transfer of £300 derived from the sale of South Eastern Railway Shares, as a consideration for the Parliamentary services of Mr Bonham in 1844, be considered blameworthy, and highly derogatory to the upright service, and that consequently the letter of the Home Secretary censuring his conduct, fell short of the justice of the case Sir J. GRAHAM said he did not defend the conduct of Mr. Wray, for whom he had the personal acquaintance. It was on his own responsibility, and without communication with any one, that he had written him a letter pointing out the impropriety of his conduct, and cautioning him against the future, and in so doing he no indeed that he had carried out the Report of the Committee, which had set forth that the conduct of Mr. Wray was deserving of serious reprobation. That was all that Mr. Wray's case had been satisfied by the forfeiture of the places of Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, the latter of whom he still emphatically called his friend, though he had taken up a stronger engine to draw a lighter train. As to getting an engine behind their train, they assured him that that was only done on one part of the road where there was a considerable incline, and that the trains in that case never went faster than twelve or fourteen miles an hour.

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ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Mr HUME drew attention to the subject of the exaction of fees on admission to cathedrals and public buildings, urging, as on former occasions, the absolute necessity of the cessation of the custom.

This raised a short conversation, during which Sir R PEEL intimated that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to admit the public freely to the great body of the cathedral, to all parts except the Abbey chapel.

MR. WRAY AND THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY Mr. HAWES then submitted a motion respecting Mr Wray, the Metropolitan Receiver of Police, the purport of which was that the conduct of Mr. Wray, in acting as the agent for the transfer of £300 derived from the sale of South Eastern Railway Shares, as a consideration for the Parliamentary services of Mr Bonham in 1844, be considered blameworthy, and highly derogatory to the upright service, and that consequently the letter of the Home Secretary censuring his conduct, fell short of the justice of the case Sir J. GRAHAM said he did not defend the conduct of Mr. Wray, for whom he had the personal acquaintance. It was on his own responsibility, and without communication with any one, that he had written him a letter pointing out the impropriety of his conduct, and cautioning him against the future, and in so doing he no indeed that he had carried out the Report of the Committee, which had set forth that the conduct of Mr. Wray was deserving of serious reprobation. That was all that his case had been satisfied by the forfeiture of the places of Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, the latter of whom he still emphatically called his friend, though he had taken up a stronger engine to draw a lighter train. As to getting an engine behind their train, they assured him that that was only done on one part of the road where there was a considerable incline, and that the trains in that case never went faster than twelve or fourteen miles an hour.

forward others, of submitting to modifications, of giving them up altogether at the end of the session, he might have found ample materials for his accusation; and the plastic and surgery measure alone would afford him sufficient scope for lengthened comments. The noble lord having referred to the satisfactory state of our foreign relations, took a review of the domestic measures introduced by the Government, and first noticed those which were framed for Ireland. He congratulated Ministers on having progressed to a prosperous declaration, including that "that concession had reached its limits." They had admitted that the Irish people were entitled to equal and legal and effective rights to the privileges of Englishmen or Scotchmen. But while they had given forth these liberal principles they had brought forward no measures to secure to the Irish a municipal franchise, or a right of voting for Members of Parliament, equivalent to those possessed by the English or Scotch. They had issued, too, a landlord and tenant commission, which had excited undue hopes in the minds of the tenantry, and the only result of that dangerous experiment was a bill the most extraordinary, unpractical, and absurd ever imagined, which they abandoned almost as soon as they had propounded. They likewise proposed a bill for the Endowment of Maynooth, which, though good in itself, was so introduced, and so defended, as to raise a clamour, and excite the most puzzling doubts as to their future intentions with respect to the endowment of the whole Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. These concessions to Ireland were by no means perfect. Lord John Russell turned from the consideration of Irish measures to those connected with finance and trade, which he admitted had never this answer his expectations; but though the principle of free trade had been adopted to a considerable extent, he thought they ought to have been further carried out in respect to timber, sugar, and corn. Every session the language of these Ministers, with regard to protection to agriculture, was growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less." The noble lord concluded by moving for a return of the quantity of wheat in bond on the 1st of July every year since 1826. Also, for a list of the public bills which have passed a second reading, distinguishing those which have since become law, during the present session.—Sir J. Graham said it was not unnatural that at the close of such an important session, the noble lord should take an opportunity of passing its measures in review; and he had, therefore, no reason to complain of that, nor, indeed, of the general spirit of his observations, which were entirely in accordance with what was to be fairly anticipated from his side of the house. The right hon. baronet then defended the Government from the allegations urged against it by the noble lord, and, in reference to the bills of importance which had been postponed, said that when it was found impossible to carry through Parliament the great number of important measures contemplated by Ministers, they were compelled to pause a selection of such as to them seemed to be of the most pressing importance, not abandoning the others, but merely postponing them until next session. It was very possible that, in making that selection, they might not have chosen those which the noble lord might have thought most important; but he believed the course adopted by the Government was, under the circumstances, the most advisable that could be adopted. The right hon. gentleman then contended for the necessity of maintaining the Established Church of Ireland, the overthrow of which would give a violent shock to all other institutions. But the principle which they proposed to govern Ireland was that of equality of civil rights, and impartial justice, firmly administered. To the harmless motion of the noble lord, for returns respecting the progress of the various bills which had been brought under the consideration of Parliament during the session, there was no objection whatever.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Humphre, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Shiel, addressed the house, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Hawes obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.—The house adjourned, at half past one to Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a second time. The Tarpaulin (Ireland) and the Municipal Districts (Ireland) Bills were read a third time and passed. The Commons' Amendments to the Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill were agreed to

His Majesty's Visit to Germany.—Lord Campbell, following the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, put some questions as to the appointment of [illegible] and to the [illegible] of the Lord Chancellor, in answer to which he said there was no legal necessity for such an appointment, and from the frequency and rapidity of communication, the Government did not think it expedient to a lopt such a course. Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, would accompany her Majesty.—The house adjourned at half past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to various bills. The Appropriation Bill and the Beerhouse Bills Bill were read a third time and passed; and the house adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

New Writs.—A new writ was moved for the borough of Belfast, in the room of James Emerson Tennent, Esq., who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—A new writ was also moved for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the room of W. Crage, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.—New writs were likewise moved for Lambeth, in the room of Charles Hope, Esq., who has accepted the office of Governor of the Isle of Man; and for the borough of Warwick, in the room of Sir C. Douglas, who has accepted the office of Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Pusnell moved a new writ for the borough of Southampton, in the room of Lord Howick, who has been called to the House of Peers.

Railways.—The Report on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway Bill was brought up, and the amendments were read a second time.—Arrangements to the South Eastern Railway (branch to Deal and extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate Bill, were read and agreed to.—Captain Conway brought up the report on the committee appointed to inquire into the railways in Group X. The report stated that those companies declined to [illegible] further in the present [illegible] It was [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] matter has not been able to [illegible]

The Silk Weavers' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sir Benjamin gave notice that early in the next session he would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the nuisance of smoke, unless the subject should be taken up by the Government.

In reply to a question from Colonel Verner, Sir R. Peel said, the report that Mr. Watson was removed from the commission of the peace, and from the Deputy Lieutenancy of the county of Antrim, for attending a meeting of Orangemen, was true.

State of Syria.—Lord Palmerston entered at some length into a consideration of the disputes between the Druses and the Maronites, and the general condition of Syria, observing that the Government had not used sufficient energy to induce the Porte to fulfil its engagements towards the Five Powers. He moved for certain official papers on the subject. Sir R. Peel admitted that the Porte had not fulfilled its engagements, but the desire to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire rendered it very difficult to interfere. Only to-day, however, Government had received advices from Syria, which led them to hope that the Porte would at length submit some propositions for the preservat on of the tranquility of Lebanon.—Sir C. [illegible] a member of the house be removed, and there [illegible] bers present, an adjournment took place at eight o'clock.

The British Museum.—On Thursday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the whole of the remaining roof of the British Museum, comprising several tons of lead, the entire brickwork, &c., was disposed of by auction, in order to be removed for the erection of the new stone wing, to correspond with that on the western side, which has been for some months finished. Among the mass of building which will be taken down will be the old lantern formed house, shutting in Great Russell street. The foundation for the new wing has been laid for some weeks; but it is expected for two years before it will be complete.

Lord Shrewsbury's Character of Sir Robert Peel.—A few days ago, Lord Shrewsbury and other gentlemen dined with the Lord Mayor at their Hall, when the Freedom of the Company was conferred upon him. In returning thanks, his noble host, Lord Melbourne made a curious compliment between the Whigs and the Conservatives, and finally proposed the health of Sir Robert Peel. The noble viscount said, "The Whig Administration is now defunct. We are gone, as members of it, and as a Government. But Parliamentary parties also, sooner or later, perish. Even the Conservatives, he said to have expired, and to be consigned to the tomb, but the members are, he was sure, as much alive, and not dead, but active and efficient (Loud cheers). Our principles and opinions are, he was sure, safe, and will survive us. (Renewed cheers.) They have been adopted and acted upon by those who replaced us, and they have been productive, during the term of Parliament that is just about to terminate, of more numerous wise and beneficial measure of measures which I believe to be fit and essential to be framed upon sound principle, based upon good example, and which, as near as possible, in our limited and fallible capacity, to follow out the principle to which they especially apply, and upon the community at large. (Loud cheers.) At the same time, we all well know that these very measures have been productive, on the part of many of the British subjects, of opinion that they have been the cause of much bitter feeling, not to say an ignoble invective, being levelled against the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, on account of some measures which [illegible] measures with his former opinions and conduct. Hear.) Placed as I have been in circumstances in the position of an adjutant and organ to that right hon. gentleman, it is natural that I should lose no time and examine his conduct, not with hostile jealousy or any ill-will, but with care and anxiety, hear, hear, I have made such inquiry and examination, and I think myself in full possession of the grounds of his conduct, and I am able to state, as the result of it, that I know of nothing in the entire conduct of the right hon. baronet which should, in point of consistency, preclude him from looking forward rather the measures which he may consider it forward, or any other measures in the same direction, which he may conceive to understand or persuade his house once would be both expedient and conducive to the benefit and advantage of his country (Loud cheers.) Thus much I have thought it my duty to say. I had intended to have said it in Parliament, but I have never been able to find an opportunity of doing so."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MRS. LAWRENCE, OF STUDLEY PARK.

Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence, of Studley Royal, in the county of York, the representative of the great Yorkshire family of Aislabie, and one of the wealthiest heiresses in the empire, died on the 30th ult., at Studley Park, in the 55th year of her age. Although her death was an event looked for during the previous week, yet the information came as a general shock throughout the neighbourhood in which she had so long resided, and so long exercised the most benign influence. All the shops in Ripon were closed, and the residents plunged into the deepest sorrow, so universally was the deceased lady respected. The inhabitants of the district, and especially the poor, will experience an irreparable loss in her death. Her acts of kindness and benevolence to all classes were bounded only by the extensive means which she possessed of doing good to her fellow-creatures; and her memory will be revered as long as strict integrity and pure philanthropy continue to be estimated by mankind. The bulk of Mrs. Lawrence's immense fortune, estimated at £50,000 a-year, is inherited by Earl de Grey, whose ancestor, Sir William Robinson, Bart., married Mary, daughter of George Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal. Over the elections for the city of Ripon, Mrs Lawrence, from her vast property in the town and neighbourhood, possessed considerable influence, and, as she entrusted the management of her estates to her valued friend Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor, the constituency has, of late years, been generally represented by eminent members of the legal profession.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

A very serious accident took place on Monday on the line of the Northern and Eastern Railway, viz., that portion which General Pasley approved for public traffic only a few days since, and which was opened on Wednesday week to Cambridge and Norwich.

It appears that on Monday last the express, or morning mail train, left the terminus of the junction station at Shoreditch, at half-past 11 o'clock, the usual hour, for Norwich. It was composed of two second-class and three first class carriages, between which and the tender and engine were the luggage van and a horse box, containing two horses, and at the rear of the [illegible] as a truck, together with another horse-box. The train proceeded [illegible] and rate, averaging about 30 miles an hour, making two stoppages, as far as Weston, in Essex, a distance of 43 miles from town. It was then about five minutes to 1 o'clock, and the under track and horse box having been detached, the regular signals were given, and the train renewed its course. The line between this station and the next, Chesterford, is slightly on the incline, and, according to some of the residents, the speed here maintained was greater than during the preceding part of the journey, so much so as to produce a violent oscillation of the carriages. Suddenly, on the train verging into a kind of cutting, situate near a village called Littlebourgh, half way between the Weston and Chesterford stations, the passengers ensconced in the [illegible] which was immediately succeeded by one of a most violent character, accompanied by an explosion. It was some moments ere the passengers recovered from its effects, and on looking out of the carriages it was impossible for a time to discern what had really happened, on account of a complete torrent of fire, intermingled with dust and dirt, while at the same time the steam literally enveloped the train, and even when it had subsided, the roaring of the engine was of so frightful a character as to terrify the passengers. On, however, a few of the passengers, bolder than the remainder, [illegible] thing, a most frightful sight presented itself. The engine had crossed—after breaking away from the tender the up line rails, and [illegible] outside of the cutting, a complete wreck. The tender was some distance in advance of the train, doubled up, whilst the post-office and horse boxes were on fire. The first object was to remove the passengers from the carriages next to the horse box, which were sadly broken, the middle being taken completely off, and flames issuing from the roof of one of them. Many passengers were carried out severely dead, and others were much bruised. In another part of the train, the General Post-office guard, in charge of the mails, was found lying on his back, having seemingly been thrown from his seat on the first alarm, and a mail bag passed over him, for one of his legs was found to be shockingly crushed. The dense body of smoke and steam kept issuing from the disabled engine, and the fire-bricks that were strewn with heated coke, the search for a time could not be proceeded with.

In the meanwhile, the guard of the train very promptly forwarded two or three of the passengers, who were labouring under the effects of wounds, and other assistance, and, on the disastrous occurrence being made known, hundreds flocked to the spot

It is impossible for us to give any adequate descr ption of the [illegible] almost unparalleled in railway accidents. Both lines, to the extent of near 200 yards, were torn up. The engineer was found alive, very little injured, but his stoker was discovered to be quite dead, and the fireman in a dying state. Any attempt to extricate him by the means then at hand was a matter of impossibility; and it was evident to all, from the weight of the engine lying upon the body, that any motion of the latter, and the poor fellow must have been killed instants recently on the engine overturning. The fire still raging with considerable vigour, the bystanders, the Cambridge railway brought up the report, and the concourse of people, the blazing trucks and carriages, and eventually succeeded in subduing the flames, by which time, however, the luggage van was partially consumed, [illegible] damage done to the passengers' baggage.

In an hour or so afterwards a pilot engine from Cambridge reached the scene, and was immediately set to work in dragging away the wrecks, the line being perfectly impassable both up and down. That having been partially accomplished, men were enabled to get at the stricken, and in the course of two or three hours succeeded, by means of jacks, in raising it, when the mutilated remains of the unfortunate stoker, Richard Peake, were dragged forth. Recognition was impossible. The body was burnt and scalded to a frightful extent, and being placed on a litter, it was removed to the Falcon inn, Littleborough, to await the Coroner's inquiry. The guard, after being attended to by the surgeons who were brought to his aid, was afterwards taken on to the Cambridge Hospital, where he now lies in a most deplorable state of suffering. During these operations those passengers who were injured were conveyed into the adjacent meadows and laid down until the necessary assistance had arrived to remove them to the neighbouring towns. They received every attention from a large muster of medical gentlemen from Weedon, Saffron Walden, &c., and late in the day posted to their respective homes.

Mr. Carnchaigh, the superintendent of the locomotive department of the line, was on the engine at the time of the accident, and providentially escaped injury. He states that he was thrown from the engine, and found himself but a few yards from the ponderous mass. His escape, therefore, may be deemed almost miraculous. The escape, also, of the engineer is wonderful. He was standing between the engine and tender, with his face forwards, when the force of the shock drove him violently against the dram of the boiler, and the succeeding shock sent him over the back of the train on to the side of the cutting.

It is stated that had it not been for the luggage van and horse-box, that were placed between the tender and the carriages, the greater portion of the passengers must have been sacrificed.

The calamity has produced the greatest consternation in the county, and in consequence of the immense concourse of persons that had flocked to the scene, it was deemed necessary to call in the aid of the Essex constabulary force. For hours the railway excavators, of whom there were a large number at work, and the labourers in the neighbourhood, were engaged in "wrecked train" and replacing the rails, but it was not until five o'clock that this was accomplished. The line on which the accident happened was then thrown open, and the trains in waiting at each end proceeded to and fro.

The extent of mischief done is very great. Besides the destruction of the engine and tender, the luggage van was destroyed by fire, as well as the horse-box, though the horses were preserved; two second-class and a first-class carriage were shattered, besides other damage, to the extent of about £2000.

On Wednesday morning, Major General Pasley, the Government Inspector of Railways, went to Chesterford, to institute an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

The spot where it occurred is situated half-way between Weedon and Chesterford, about a mile from Littlebury, forty-three from London, and fourteen from Cambridge. The line is here at an inclination of about one in 264, and is straight, in one level bed and five, and, as it were, in a hole where the accident took place. There is also an embankment on each side of the road, to a very slight extent; and most fortunate was it that, had the train been up, or the train must have tumbled off the line into the field beneath—a fall of from ten to twelve feet.

The General, being informed that Mr. Joseph Jackson, the contractor, who had the formation of the line from Bishop's Stortford to Brandon, had been a passenger in the train that met with the accident, he sent a mounted [illegible] who knew of the unfortunate affair.

Mr. Jacks said that he was in one of the second-class carriages with a lady. Shortly after leaving the Weedon station he was considerably surprised in perceiving a quantity of dirt being thrown up, which immediately [illegible] a loud noise accompanied had occurred, and, exciting a severe shock, he jumped up; he seized the lady in the carriage with him, and pressed her close to the side with a view of saving her from injury. Immediately afterwards there was a loud crash, followed by repeated concussions. He then put his head out of the window, and saw that the engine and trains had run off the line on to the up rails, and were scattered about. His first object was to separate the wounded passengers, and to see that they were properly extricated from the carriages. He saw that they were safely removed out of danger, not one being injured, although all were exceedingly frightened. He then proceeded to ascertain the mischief, and found the engine had turned over, and was lying on the up line bank, deeply embedded in the soil and chalk. A second class carriage was lying partly on the fire box of the engine, and the luggage on the roof was in flames. The tender was capsized on the opposite bank, having detached itself from the locomotive, as also the luggage van and the horse box, all of which were much damaged. The guard of the train, Colwell, was found with his leg frightfully fractured, and it appeared that he was sitting on the roof of a carriage, in his usual seat, when the clashing of the carriages must have nearly severed the limb. The poor fellow was promptly removed, and proceeding has the fire was rapidly increasing, he, Mr. Jackson, sought the assistance of a number of excavators near the spot, when the flames were quickly extinguished.

General Pasley asked him what he considered to be the cause of the accident? Mr. Jackson replied that he was of opinion that it arose from a flaw in the metal of one of the rails. During the investigation, General Pasley inspected the engine, its tender, and the carriages. The engine had been dug out of the cuttings, and was found to be not so extensively damaged as had been anticipated. The chimney was knocked off, and some of the pipes and machinery carried away. The wood work that encircled the boiler was also burned. The tender lay in the same spot in the cutting where it was thrown; it had been knocked entirely off the wheels, which lay in another part of the line. A second-class carriage was dreadfully shattered, and the roof partly burned.

General Pasley got into it, and observed, that considering where it was thrown, that the fewer, being filled with passengers, it was truly wonderful that none of them were sacrificed.

Young, the driver of the engine, being asked what speed the train was going at the time, said a steady pace, about 28 miles an hour. One of the engineers, however, said that the "beat" of the engine just prior to the accident was more like 50 miles an hour.

General Pasley: It is very clear, from the great mischief effected, that the engine was travelling at a great rate.

General Pasley inquired of Mr. Phipps (the engineer of the line) and Mr. Hanson what would have been the effect had an engine been propelling the train behind?

Both gentlemen shrugged up their shoulders, but made no answer.

General Pasley: It would have settled them.

One of the officers remarked, "Yes, indeed it would; every one would have been killed."

General Pasley: General then took his departure for town, and we understand that he was of the general opinion, that the disaster had arisen from overspeed down the incline. His inquiry lasted nearly three hours.

The unfortunate driver's guard, Colwell, who was removed to the Cambridge Hospital, continues in the most precarious state. Amputation of the limb, though rendered necessary, has not as yet been performed, owing to the poor fellow's exhausted and almost senseless condition.

The inquest on the body of the stoker, Richard Peake, commenced on Thursday before Mr. C. C. Lewis, Coroner for Essex, at the Falcon Inn, Littleborough.

The Weather.—Some improvement has taken place in the weather, but not to the extent desired. Wednesday morning dawned with the promise of a fine warm day, and the promise was realised up to a late hour in the afternoon, when there were several heavy showers, accompanied by strong gusts of wind from W.N.W. The temperature, however, was favourable and seasonable. At mid-day the thermometer in the shade indicated 69 degrees, and in certain situations it was from one to two degrees higher. On Thursday the weather was still showery, but the temperature warm. The most recent accounts from the country, generally, speak of improvement, and there is every reason for believing that the prognosticators of evil with regard to the harvest will prove false prophets.

Danger to St. Peter's, at Rome.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the Dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of this city. For a long time past, the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 kilogrammes, have been placed to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the lanternino above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice, is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors which had been erected by the late Pope Leo XII. for the protection of the building, have been the effect of a thunder-storm. The lanternino is being surrounded by heavy iron chains, to prevent the cracks from extending. The grand portal of the ancient Basilic of St. Paul, on the Ostia road, and which was destroyed by fire some years since, is almost completed

Regatta at Havre.—This much talked of affair came off on the 29th of July. The fête held under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, who gave a prize of 1500 francs (£60), the largest that was contended for at this regatta, for a rowing match open to all nations. Some English boats were brought a boat over from Portsmouth with the intention of entering her, but she was found too long for the regulations. Determined upon making a profitable voyage, they borrowed an old leaky French boat of 30 tons burden at Fescamp, and caulking her as well as they could upon a few hours' preparation, started against three crack French row boats, manned with the best mariners of Havre, in a strong breeze, and rather a heavy sea. The contest was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators assembled on the beach, where the authorities of the place, the military with their bands, and the fishermen's wives at Fescamp, added much to the splendour and gaiety of the spectacle. From the first it was evident that the old boat had got a crew of men in her the pull altogether, the feathering of the oars, and the seamanlike method of meeting the swell, and her constantly gaining upon the other boats, told the spectators the plain story that that was the English boat. The best appointed French boat pulled most manfully to keep up with her, but in vain. At length, baffled in the attempt, they permitted their boat to drift too much in shore, and shipped a breaker that put them all *hors de combat*. The English boat actually stopped awhile to pick up her crew. Old Dover was not likely to get anything out of the Frenchmen that time, they stretched out their oars again, and reached the goal up to their knees in water. The French admit that the English boat won the race in a handsome style, but are not a little annoyed that *Jack* should have carried off the Prince's best prize with one of their own worst boats.

SMYRNA.

On the 2nd instant, the city of Smyrna was almost laid in ashes by a conflagration, exceeding those (except the recent calamities at Quebec), which it has been our lot to notice. The fire broke out at about six P.M., at a barber's shop, and the flames, aided by the high wind that prevailed, were not stayed until 7000 houses were consumed, and the whole of the Frank quarter, the Armenian quarter, and the Dutch consulate, destroyed. The following extract of a letter from a traveller in Smyrna, dated July 9th, attempts to detail the lamentable devastation:—

"I cannot hope to give you an adequate idea of the scene that is presented at the present by the ruined city of Smyrna. Such is the stupefaction that prevails among all classes, that notwithstanding several days have elapsed since the fire took place, no attempt has been made, either on the part of the authorities or of private individuals, to remove the rubbish that encumbers even the most frequented streets. Levantines, and particularly those of Smyrna, have ever been celebrated for their lightheartedness, and the apathy which they have evinced on the present occasion is impressive of but their present misfortune seems to have extinguished the quality, and in place of their habitual reliance on the hope of better days, you hear from every one a tale of despair. The very indifferent conduct of the British is expressed at the conduct of the Turks on the occasion. Whether from indifference, or a belief that fire is a particular visitation of Providence, and must not be interfered with, they did absolutely nothing to stop the progress of the flames, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the French and Austrian men-of-war, not a house would have been left standing. The late Turkish governor was encouraged by the Greeks who work the pumps, that they behaved infamously. Formerly, each Consulate had a pump and 50 men attached to it, who enjoyed European protection, on condition of acting as firemen; but the late regulations of the Levantine engaged a number of Turks, so that the pumps were used as a means of deterring them, and, thus, in addition to physical wants, these poor people have to endure pain, and to drag their suffering about with them. It is said that 4000 persons are dying in the ocean. It is pleasing to see even those who have suffered largely by the fire, and can ill afford it, come forward with their mites; but the distress prevailing is so intense, that no one who has anything to spare, can withhold it under any circumstances."

Smyrna is one of the very few ancient cities which have survived to our times. It is the most important city of Asia Minor, and the centre of the Levant trade. It is situate about 210 miles south-west from Constantinople, direct distance. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, from its capacious bay. Its margin is lined with quays, on which there are handsome stone houses; so that the city, with its domes and minarets, has a fine appearance approaching it from the sea. But a great part of the interior consists of low wooden houses, and the streets are ill-paved, narrow, crooked

SMYRNA.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE TAKEN ON THE ROOF OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

and dirty. The inhabitants are stated at about 130 000, of whom about 70,000 are Turks, 30,000 Greeks, 12,000 Jews, 7,000 Armenians, and the remainder natives of various parts of the world; especially English, French, Dutch, and Indians, who reside for the most part in the best quarter of the city, near the bay. Many of the European states have their Consuls at Smyrna, such as England, Sweden, Prussia, France, Vienna, &c.

The last great fire at Smyrna was about four years since, at midnight, July 28, 1841, when about 12,000 houses were destroyed, including two thirds of the Turkish quarter, most of the French quarter, and the whole of the Jewish quarter; with many bazaars, synagogues, mosques, and other public buildings.

By the recent fire, the Armenian community have suffered severely; only 37 out of 900 houses belonging to them escaped the flames; their ancient church, and all its precious ornaments, has been consumed. Thousands of the afflicted people have lost their all, and are now forced to live on bread and water, dealt out from day to day by the hand of charity, crowded in the meanwhile under tents and temporary cabins, exposed to the full power of a burning sun. An appeal to British benevolence has been made on behalf of the sufferers; and, we doubt not, will be liberally responded to.

"CAPPING" OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, AT EDINBURGH.

On Friday, 1st of August, society at large became indebted to the authorities of the Edinburgh University, for the addition of no fewer than seventy nine physicians to the useful, but by no means under-stocked, faculty. That number of gentlemen were on the above day presented with diplomas, and the style, title, and dignity of "M.D.," amidst all the forms and ceremonies in those cases made and provided.

The Graduates having assembled in the Library Hall, were invested with gowns, and marshalled in alphabetical order, according to the initial letters of their names, into the chemical lecture-room, where they found several members of the *senatus academicus* ready to receive them. The President, the Very Reverend Principal Lee, was supported by the Lord Provost and several civic functionaries. A large and brilliant auditory was closely packed in the amphitheatre; and, as it chiefly consisted of the personal friends, male and female, of the successful candidates for honours, great interest in the proceedings was manifested.

The ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer from the Principal. That concluded, the proper officer administered the usual oath, in Latin, to the candidates, *en masse*, and the formulary of "Capping" was commenced. The gentleman whose name stood first on the list, ascended the platform, and inscribed his name in a book, writing his prenoms in Latin. His name having been audibly announced, he advanced to the President, who, placing a round velvet cap on his head, addressed him, saying, "*Ego te Doctorem Medicinæ creo*" (I create you a Doctor of Medicine). He then removed the cap; and, from that moment, the Graduate became an M.D.—In testimony of which the President presented him with his diploma, rolled up in a neat tin case. With this certificate of honour he passed along the platform, and retired amidst a degree of applause, in proportion to the number of his own personal friends who happened to be present. Precisely the same ceremony was performed by the remaining seventy eight. After which, the college officer made an official announcement of what had been done, in Latin.

Professor Allen Thomson then proceeded, in the capacity of Promoter for this year, to address the Graduates. After congratulating them on the successful termination of their studies, he directed their attention to the approaching prospect of improvement of the education and regulation of the medical profession by a Parliamentary measure of reform; and urged the propriety of endeavouring to obtain a bill which should secure equal privileges to duly qualified practitioners in all parts of the country, on no other basis than that of an equal and similar education for all.

The remainder of Professor Thomson's address consisted of an exhortation to the Graduates to improve their professional and general knowledge by reading and by the assiduous observation of disease. Opportunities for the latter were not to be expected from the speedy influx of regular patients; for the most proficient Graduates could not expect to obtain extensive practice at first. The Professor, therefore, urged them, as much for their own advantage as from a well-directed and useful benevolence, to exert their skill gratuitously amongst the poor, in the respective districts to which they may be called. Even when profitable practice flowed in, they should not shrink from benefiting the lowly and afflicted, and increasing their stock of experience. Neither must they imagine their studies at an end because they had attained their present honours; and the Professor endeavoured to impress upon the Graduates the importance and necessity of following in their practice general principles derived from the study of the accessory sciences; and also pointing out to them the beneficial influence which scientific and literary studies have upon the moral and intellectual character of the physician.

The learned Professor resumed his seat amidst much applause, or, in academical phrase, "ruffing."

The most proficient of the new M.D's received prizes for the excellence of their theses.

"CAPPING" OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, AT EDINBURGH.

THE COTTAGE OF THE BLACK DWARF.

The tourist, who after seeing the great attraction to the banks of the Tweed, Abbotsford, does not ascend that beautiful river through Innerleithen (the "St. Ronan's Well" of the novelist) to Peebles, will do himself great wrong; for he will have missed some of the most picturesque scenery in the Lowlands of Scotland. Peebles, an ancient and picturesque burgh, has its attractions. Looking up stream from the bridge, Neidpath Castle presents itself; while down the river, gentlemen's seats, placed amidst the richest verdure, cast a cheering light upon the scene. Proceeding, however, across the bridge, in a southerly direction, this sort of aspect is changed Steep, stony, and cheerless hills are seen both to the right and left; but, as the traveller proceeds, they open to form a valley, at whose southern edge rises a transverse range of almost equally barren hills.

At the foot of one of the last-mentioned eminences stands the residence of the proprietor of Woodhouse, in the parish of Manor; and near to it is the hut which is figured above. In the neighbourhood was born, in the year 1760, a poor deformed creature called David Ritchie, who, when even arrived at man's estate, was only about three feet five inches in height. He was much deformed, and obtained amongst his neighbours—from the crookedness of his legs—the nick name of "Bowed Davie." His feet were clubbed so much outward that he walked on his inner ankles and the sides of his feet. Shoes, were of course, useless to such an object, and for them he substituted wrappings of cloth carpet, or anything he could get to answer his purpose. To make up for this, however, he had great strength in his arms. His father was a labourer in the slate quarries of the adjoining parish of Stobbo. Davie was in early life put to learn the art of brush making in Edinburgh; and, despite his being so badly formed for pedestrianism, had wandered to several places working at his trade; but from all of them he was chased by the persecutions which his hideous singularities gave rise to. He had a mortal aversion to notice of any kind, yet his form was such as to be constantly attracting it from the multitude.

COTTAGE OF THE BLACK DWARF.

This, as was not unnatural, disgusted him with society, and determined him to live apart from it. Tired of being the object of shouts, laughter, and derision, David Ritchie resolved, like a deer hunted from the herd, to retreat to some wilderness; and, returning home, he selected a patch of wild moorland on the farm of Woodhouse. The proprietor of the estate, Sir James Naesmith, so far from molesting him, ordered his servants to assist in the construction of the lowly abode. Ritchie, however, took a pride in being, as much as he could, the only builder of his hermitage, which he put together with great care and solidity. The materials were on the spot; for stones, held together by layers of turf, were all he required, except thatchin g for the roof, which he laid on with great neatness. After completing his house, he marked out and enclosed a space for a garden. Digging in the ordinary way was out of the question; so, unable to force a spade into the ground with his decrepit feet, he applied his breast. When finished, his garden was a pattern of neatness, and, obtaining seeds from the neighbours he soon stocked it. Some of the flowers he planted still remain; and we were lingered on the spot we plucked a flower from a straggling but luxuriant honeysuckle which he had tilled, as a memorial of our interesting visit.

GRAVE OF THE BLACK DWARF

After a time, Bowed Davie's hermitage, from its romantic appearance and the singular character of its inhabitant, attracted numerous visitors, and it would appear that to these the poor man evinced much pride and gratification in showing off the results of his taste and handiwork—always providing that they addressed him without any marks of either surprise or disgust at his appearance.

The most remarkable visit he ever received—for it helped to make the hermit a widely remarkable character—was from Sir Walter Scott, then a young advocate, and plain "Mr." He was accompanied by Mr. (now Sir Adam) Ferguson, son of Dr. Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Edinburgh University. The meeting was highly characteristic. At the first sight of Mr. Scott, the misanthrope seemed impressed with a sentiment of extraordinary interest, which was either owing to the lameness of the stranger—a circumstance throwing a narrower gulf between this person and himself than what existed between him and most other men—or to some perception of an extraordinary mental character in this limping youth, which was then hid from other eyes. After grinning upon him for a moment with a smile less bitter than his wont, the Dwarf passed to the door, double-locked it, and then, coming up to the stranger, seized him by the wrist with one of his iron hands, and said, "Man, ha'e ye ony poo'er?" By this he meant magical power, to which he had himself some vague pretensions, or which, at least, he had studied and reflected upon till it had become with him a kind of monomania. Mr. Scott disavowed the possession of any gifts of that kind, evidently to the great disappointment of the inquirer, who then turned round and gave a signal to a huge black cat, hitherto unobserved, which immediately jumped up to a shelf, where it perched itself, and seemed to the excited senses of the visitors as if it had really been the familiar spirit of the mansion. "*Its has poo'er*," said the Dwarf, in a voice which made the flesh of the hearers thrill within them, and Mr. Scott, in particular, looked as if he conceived himself to have actually got into the den of one of those magicians with whom his studies had rendered him familiar. "Ay, *he* has poo'er," repeated the recluse; and then, going to his usual seat, he sat for some minutes grinning horribly, as if enjoying the impression he had made; while not a word escaped from any of the party. Mr. Ferguson,

at length, plucked up his spirits, and called to David to open the door, as they must now be going. The Dwarf slowly obeyed; and when they had got out, Mr. Ferguson observed that his friend was as pale as ashes, while his person was agitated in every limb. Under such striking circumstances was this extraordinary being first presented to the *real* magician, who was afterwards to give him such a deathless celebrity, in his tale of the "Black Dwarf."

Though, however, David Ritchie was the original of that character as a man, yet the more mysterious attributes thrown around him by the great novelist were derived from old tradition; a spirit called the Black Dwarf being supposed formerly to have haunted the Borders.

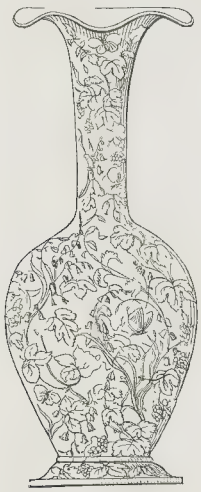
David Ritchie's cottage falling into disrepair, about the year 1802, Sir James Naesmith kindly ordered a new one to be erected for him and his sister, a poor helpless creature of imbecile mind, at a short distance from the site of his former abode. This cottage had two apartments; but, although David consented to live under the same roof with his sister, he would neither permit her to come into his room, nor even to enter the house by the same door, and separate entrances were accordingly made. The only living creatures, indeed, besides his bees, of which he had collected a good stock, were the black cat above mentioned, and a dog, to both of which he was much attached. A large addition was also made to Davie's garden, all of which he trenched, to the depth of two feet and a half, with his own hands

Davie had also his literary tastes. A copy of Tooke's "Pantheon" having been early presented to him, he was deeply read in the lore and adventures of the heathen gods and goddesses Dr. Ferguson, who lived in the neighbourhood, also lent him books. Shenstone and Milton are said to have been his favourite poets. These and his garden appear to have been his only ties to this earth He was an habitual and deep misanthrope. The sense of his deformity haunted him like a phantom, and poisoned the very springs of his existence. His dislike to his own species amounted to hatred, and extended even to his sister; from whom he lived entirely apart, building a party wall and separate doors. The smaller one, seen in the sketch was that he reserved to himself.

With the pittance he and his sister received from the parish—in which for many years they were the only paupers—the produce of his bees and garden, and the gratuities of neighbours and visitors, David had more than enough to satisfy his wants; for his only luxury was snuff, of which he took a great allowance. When, therefore, he died, he was found to have hoarded twenty pounds like a cassay misanthrope as he was. His demise took place, after a few days' illness, in December, 1811, at the age of seventy one. He was buried in Manor churchyard; a rowan tree (mountain ash) was planted at the head of his grave—a part of it now remaining to mark the spot. Now, however, it is more effectually rescued from oblivion by a head-stone, which has been recently erected by the Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, the eminent *littérateurs* and publishers of Edinburgh. These gentlemen are natives of Peebles, and in their youth knew the "Black Dwarf" Mr. Robert Chambers contributed some of the particulars we have gleaned above to the "Scots' Magazine," some years since; and is very handsomely spoken of by Sir Walter Scott, for his pains, in his Notes and Illustrations to the "Black Dwarf."

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

In the Illustrated Report of the Distribution of Prizes, in our Journal of last week, the two annexed specimens were inadvertently omitted.



MISS J. BRAGG'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN VASE.

The first is an exquisite Design for a Porcelain or Painted Glass, Vase, by Miss J. Bragg, to whom was awarded a prize of five guineas. The ground is deep crimson; the leaves, stems, and grapes are in gold; and the hare-bells, of their natural colour. The form of this vase is singularly beautiful: we understand that it has been chased by Mr. Pellatt.

The second specimen is a Modelling from Nature, by Mr. C. O'Reilly, to whom was awarded for the same, a prize of three guineas: the size is 1½ yard in diameter: the execution is very spirited.

In our account, last week, there were two errata, which we are anxious to correct. The emblematic Vase was designed by Miss, not Mr. Farrer; and the Arabesque, in *tempera*, was executed by Miss Channon, not Chamson.

MR. C. O'REILLY'S MODELLING.

MEDALLION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This magnificent Medallion of His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, has been executed by M. F. Lequine, the French sculptor. It is of colossal size, the square measuring 2ft. 4in.; the circle 20 inches in diameter; and 12 inches across the profile. The original is in the possession of Mr. Moon, Her Majesty's Publisher, Threadneedle-street, by whom copies have been executed for Subscribers; the list being honoured by the patronage of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, &c. The moment chosen for the work is the more auspicious, from the solemn and cordial reception of Louis Philippe in this country, and the City Address to His Majesty, being still fresh in the public recollection. As a commemoration of the Royal Visit, this Medallion Portrait is extremely interesting; whilst its artistical merit entitles it to extensive patronage.

Fires at Quebec.—The High Bailiff of Westminster has received two letters from the Mayor of Quebec, begging him to bring under the notice of the citizens of Westminster, the distressed situation of the inhabitants of Quebec, occasioned by the two fires which have taken place there on the 28th May and 28th June last. By the first fire, 1650 dwellings and two churches were destroyed, and 12,000 inhabitants were left without house, food, clothing, or bedding. By the last fire, 1300 dwellings, two places of worship, three school houses, with stores and outbuildings, were destroyed; and, at the time of his writing to the High Bailiff, he states, there were 13,000 inhabitants scattered over the fields without shelter or food, and he suggests to the High Bailiff, that contributions of clothing, bedding, building materials, bricks, slate, tiles, tin, iron, nails, glass, and articles of hardware, used in building, should be forwarded to Quebec, addressed to Alexander Simpson, Esq., treasurer of the relief committee. Any of the citizens of Westminster who feel disposed to respond to this application, may have further particulars given to them at the High Bailiff's, 40, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and he will thankfully receive any money donations on this account which may be remitted to him.

Will of the late Sir Wm. Follett.—Probate of the will of Sir William Webb Follett, late of the Inner Temple, London, and of Park street, Westminster, Knight, was granted on the 2nd inst., to his brothers, Robert Bayly Follett, Brent Spencer Follett, and John Follett, Esqrs., and to his brother in-law, Edward Gifford, Esq., the executors; they are also appointed guardians to the children. The testator devises his real estates to his executors, in trust for his eldest son, George; and on failure of issue, to his other sons, and their issue male Bequeaths to Lady Follett £2500 a year, and a legacy of £1000 for immediate use. To his sister, Mrs. Synge, £200 a year, and a legacy of £500. To his sister, Mrs. Bright, £3000 for her own use, and to her husband, Dr. Bright, £500. Bequeaths to the four sisters of his wife, £1000 each. And legacies to his nephews, and a year's wages to his servants. Leaves his law books to his brother, Brent Spencer Follett, his brother Robert Bayly Follett first making a selection for his own use, leaves to his brother Robert the watch he usually wore. Devises to his brother John the messuage, &c., at Topsham; and bequeaths to each of his said three brothers a legacy of £1500. Bequeaths to Lady Follett the carriages, horses, and all the household furniture, &c., for her life, but expressing a wish that she should give to his son inheriting the real estate such of the plate as was received by him as presents. The residue of his personal estate (the whole of which was sworn under £150,000) he leaves to be divided among all his children. The will is dated July 11, 1844, and of some length, the last sheet, in his own handwriting, containing several bequests.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA, RYDE.

The interest of the Second Day (Tuesday, August 5th) of the first Regatta of this newly-formed Club was greatly heightened by her Majesty and the King of Holland witnessing the match between the *Gauntlet*, iron yacht, and the *Noran*, wood, under unexpected circumstances.

Her Majesty, with the King of Holland, having arrived off Ryde, in the *Fairy*, from Portsmouth, the Royal yacht stopped off the pier, when the Queen sent Lieutenant Roberts in one of the boats from the yacht to the starting vessel, to inquire of the Committee what further matches would take place, and if the two cutters, *Gauntlet* and *Noran*, were likely to create any interest—which her Majesty concluded might be the case, from their being placed in one match; and if so, it was her Majesty's wish that they might, if possible, be started before the appointed time; assigning, as a reason, the early return of the yacht to Osborne, as soon as possible, with the King of Holland. The Committee immediately gave instructions for the two yachts, *wood against iron* to prepare to get under way, which was done immediately.

Her Majesty, the King of Holland, and suite, in the *Fairy*, then took up her station between the two cutters; and at eighteen minutes after one o'clock, at gun-fire, all started together, the *Fairy* accompanying the yachts about two or three miles, and then returned to Osborne.

The start was grand; numerous vessels flocked round, and the scene was, altogether, extremely gay and animated. The course was from the Starting Vessel off Ryde Pier, round the Nab Light ship, leaving it on the larboard hand, thence to Calshot Light-ship, which was also left on the larboard hand; returning inside the Lazarette to the Starting Vessel, passing between her and the Flag-boat, placed to indicate the passage. The *Gauntlet* took the lead at starting, and ultimately gained the prize, a piece of plate, value 30 guineas.

YACHT RACE.—"WOOD AGAINST IRON."—FIRST REGATTA OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA CLUB, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

OF THIS MOST INTERESTING EVENT

WILL APPEAR IN THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT having, with his usual kindness and condescension, granted the ARTISTS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS access to his Royal Highness' Collection of Drawings of the Domains of Coburg and Gotha, and other localities visited by her Majesty, the following Engravings—

GOTHA, FRIEDRICHSTADT, SCHLOSS RHEINARTS-BRUNN, SCHLOSS KALLENBERG, &c.,

From Drawings by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,

Will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on AUGUST 16, 1845.

The Illustrations will also comprise Views of Schloss Ehrenberg, Schloss osenau, &c.

Arrangements have likewise been made to ILLUSTRATE in this POPULAR JOURNAL,

THE ROYAL PROGRESS IN GERMANY AND ON THE RHINE.

The Drawings of the Principal Scenes and Events will be taken on the Spot by E. LANDELLS, Esq., assisted by other artists of celebrity, English and Foreign. These Illustrations will include a

GRAND PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE RHINE.

Views of all the Principal Cities and Towns, their Palaces and Curiosities, and the Sublime and Picturesque Scenery, visited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert; together with Pictures of Real Life in Germany, to illustrate the Present Condition of the German States. Scenes from the

ROYAL VISIT AT GOTHA,

PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES, &c.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BONN, on the RHINE,

In honour of BEETHOVEN, &c.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will for several weeks, commencing from AUGUST 16th, be almost exclusively devoted to the most SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the above Important and Interesting Events

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 10.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.—St. Lawrence.
MONDAY, 11.—Half quarter.—Dog days end
TUESDAY, 12 George IV born, 1762.—Grouse shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792
THURSDAY, 14 King's College, London, incorporated, 1829.
FRIDAY, 15 Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
SATURDAY, 16.—Formerly, a General Harvest Home Day.—Duke of York born, 1763.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending August 16.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
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4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
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4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Durham.*—*Mr. Sheffe Adair, the late candidate for Cambridge, is elder son of Sir Robert Shaffe Adair, Bart., and grandson of the late William Adair, Esq., of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, and Cole House, in Devon, by Lucinda, his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Shaffe, Esq., of Benwell, in Northumberland. He will complete his thirty-fourth year on the 25th of this month. His residence is Flixton Hall, Suffolk.*

Ἀτρατηγος.—*The Enniskillen Dragoons bear the Castle on their caps as emblematic of the town from which they derive their name, and of which the Castle is the corporate seal. Previously to the time of James the First, Enniskillen was merely a castle, belonging to Maguire, chieftain of Fermanagh, which was taken by the English forces under Sir H. Bingham in 1594 (it shortly after received a garrison of 20 men). A town was built upon it sale by the Order in 1612, which sustained two very severe sieges; the first in 1641, and the second in 1689.*

"*Stonehouse*" *and* "*J. A. B.*" *shall be answered in our next.*

"*C. M.*" *will find, in* No. 63 *of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *a description of the screw of Archimedes, as applied in the Great Britain steam-ship, now on her first passage across the Atlantic.*

"*G. B. H.,*" *Bristol.*—*Professor Long is the editor of the* "*Penny Cyclopædia.*"

"*K. P. S.*" *may find several memoirs of the most distinguished composers and singers of the present century in* "*A Dictionary of Musicians*" *published in 1827; also, in the* "*Harmonicon*" *and Stafford's* "*History of Music.*" *We have not published any portrait of Herr Pischek in our Journal.*

"*A. W. W.*" *is thanked for his courteous offer, but we have not room to await ourselves of his favour.*

"*Charles Rahusen.*"—*See the* "*Cambridge University Calendar*"

"*J. L. J.,*" *Thomastown.*—*The sketch of the Ballinhassig affray was taken by Mr. Mahoney, of Cork. In the word* "*illustrated,*" *the accent is on the first syllable.*

"*A Walsall Subscriber.*"—*Thanks*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Grantham.*—*A lodger, whose property has been seized for rent due by his landlord, can recover the same by application to a police magistrate.*

"*True Time,*" *Athenæum.*—*The error was corrected in our Journal of last week*

"*Carrles.*"—*Under consideration.*

"*D. M.,*" *Tain and* "*G. B.,*" *Manchester.*—*Declined, with thanks.*

"*Eldona.*"—*The portrait has been returned as directed.*

"*A Farmer.*"—*Gilt picture frames may be cleaned with cotton dipped in sweet oil; see Smeaton's* "*Painter's and Gilder's Guide.*"

"*Nutshell.*"—*Mr. Babington recommends sulphur, in the proportion of one part to seven of water, as a good preservative of animal substances.*

"*Antreprior*" *is thanked; we shall duly report the interesting proceedings, probably with illustrations*

"*Peregrinus,*" *Edmonton, should send a specimen.*

"*J. F.,*" *Hammersmith.*—"*The Great Sea of Wars,*" *referred to last week, has puzzled many persons besides our Correspondent. Shakspeare alludes to it in his* "*Twelfth Night,*" *act iii., sc. 2, and Farquhar in his* "*Recruiting Officer.*" *In* "*A Journey from London to Scarborough,*" *1734, it is stated to be kept at the Old Crown Inn, and to be shown with a drubbing ceremony. Clutterbuck, in his* "*History of Hertfordshire,*" *states the beastead to be at the Saracen's Head Inn. It is twelve feet square, of oak, elaborately carved; of the age of Elizabeth; the date, 1463, painted on it being evidently modern. "After diligent inquiry," says Clutterbuck, "I have not been able to meet with any written document or local tradition which throws any light upon the history of this curious bed." It is engraved in the* "*Literary World,*" *vol. ii., p. 209*

"*Nauticus.*"—*The coat of Nelson shown at Greenwich Hospital is not that recently purchased by Prince Albert, though it has long been shown to the public as the coat "worn by Nelson at the battle of the Nile." The identity of the coat and waistcoat engraved in our Journal of July 26 has been proved by Sir Harris Nicolas.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hastings.*—*Acts of Parliament may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*K. L.*"—*Pupils only are allowed to compete for the prizes given by the Government School of Design.*

"*L. M. D.*" *Oxford.*—*Occultation, or vibration, is the correct term for the bright red and green stars and comets.*

"*J. N. G.*" *Arch's* "*Self Instructor in French Grammar*" *is a deservedly popular work*

"*Peregrinator,*" *Glasgow, is thanked for the suggestion, though we cannot entertain it. Neither the Engravings of the Cartoons nor any other Illustrations which have appeared in our Journal can be had elsewhere than in its pages.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should apply to a perfumer for Colley's or Delcroix's Depilatory.*

"*G. E. P.,*" *Nottingham.*—*Smeaton's* "*Painter's, Gilder's, and Varnisher's Guide,*" *Taylor, Wellington-street.*

"*A Subscriber*"—*The balloon in which Mr. Green ascended from Cremorne House on Monday week was* "*the Nassau,*" *so that our Engraving is correct*

"*X Y Z*" *is advised to consult the* "*Cyclopædia of the New Buildings Act,*" *published in the* "*Builder.*"

"*A Lady.*"—*We scarcely think the boy will be eligible, he being six weeks above the age.*

"*Bumsmiles.*"—*The High Bailiff of Westminster will receive subscriptions for the sufferers at Quebec. See his humane appeal in our present Number.*

"*Bob,*" *Truro.*—*We are not aware of any instance of steel bars having been substituted for bells in churches, though the suggestion appeared last year in the* "*Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.*"

"*Hotwells.*"—*Next week*

"*A Weekly Reader,*" *Dublin, must excuse our not replying to his historical queries.*

"*T. E. O.*"—*Pencil drawings may be fixed by a preparation for the purpose, to be purchased of a fancy dealer.*

"*Alexandra*" *is, probably, correct in her first conjecture.*

"*Justice.*"—*We are not in possession of the information sought.*

"*A Welsh Subscriber.*"—*Richardson's is probably the most complete English Dictionary recently published; the Abridgment, price about 18s. The Patent Lat will give the name and address.*

"*B. K.*" *Wenham.*—*Is withheld.*

"*One who Wishes to Travel*" *may best choose his route from the advertisements in the daily newspapers. A passport for France may be obtained at the office, 6, Poland street, Oxford street, at one day's notice.*

"*A Lady Subscriber*" *and* "*Alpha*" *complain that, in the* "*Libel on the Ladies,*" *quoted in our last, the two following lines are omitted:*

Gem. *Say what is better, if you can*
Lady. *The froth that escapes the tongue of man.*

"*A Well Wisher and Subscriber.*"—*The engraving sent does not represent the Cocos nucifera, nor does it much resemble the* Theobroma Cacao, *though it may be intended for the latter.*

We have not room for "*Linos,*" *by* "*D. H. F.;*" "*Lines,*" *by* "*Medieus;*" *and* "*Sunset,*" *by* "*G. A. F.*"

INELIGIBLE.—"*Quebec,*" *by* "*B.;*" "*Sunset,*" *by* "*J. W. N.;*" "*Petrarca to Laura;*" *and* "*Lines on Sculpture,*" *by* "*P.*"

ERRATUM.—*The eldest son and successor of the late Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart., bears the same names as his father, and not Edmund, as stated at page* 62.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845.

TIME has been found in the last week of the session, to spend nearly a whole night in routing the discomfitted and slaying the slain; in other words in debating the case of Capt. Boldero, and Mr. Bonham, who have resigned, of Mr. Hignett who has been dismissed, and of Mr. Wray, who some think ought to have been, but who has had luck enough to escape with a reprimand. Very little has been gained by opening the question again. Two of the principal parties have anticipated the judgment of the public and the Government, by what may be called committing official suicide; another has undergone the punishment awarded to malpractice, and the last of those implicated has received the exact reprimand, or "severe animadversion," recommended by the Report of the Committee of which Mr. Hawes was Chairman. Here is an ample measure of vengeance; what could Mr. Hawes wish for more? He had scattered destruction and dismay among the whole Board of Ordnance; what could produce a better effect? If the Committee wished to mark their sense of Mr. Wray's conduct more strongly than by an official reprimand they should have said so.

THIS affair has brought out a generous trait in the character of Sir R. Peel; Mr Bonham is an old friend, and the loss of his office is to him of serious consequence. Sir Robert, it is reported (we know not with what truth), has presented him with £400 a year from his private purse— a pretty clear indication either that he does not consider Mr. Bonham's character affected by the decision of the Committee, or that, while he is unable to excuse the official error, he can feel for its consequences to the friend, and do all he can to break his fall.

HER Majesty embarks to day for Antwerp, on a visit to Germany. The accounts of the preparations made by the Prussian Court for her reception show that the event has excited great interest on the Continent; strangers from all parts are thronging to the points her Majesty will pass on the route, or at which she will make any stay.

Lord John Russell alluded on Tuesday evening to a question connected with the departure of the Sovereign, which some will think has a certain degree of constitutional importance. Whenever the Sovereign has quitted the English dominions for any time, it has been usual to appoint or nominate some depository of the Royal power during the Sovereign's absence. This was the case when George IV. visited Hanover. No indications of such an intention now have been given on the part of Government, nor do we see that any one during the debate answered Lord John Russell's objection to a departure from the usual practice. But time modifies all things, and it may be doubted whether such a Regency, or whatever other name it might bear, is really as necessary now as it was some quarter of a century ago, ere steam and railroads had brought the centre of Europe nearer than Calais or York once were; from the facility of communication it may now be unnecessary to name such an authority, and there is no utility in doing so merely for the sake of complying with an old precedent.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was, of course, impossible for us to publish her Majesty's Speech on Proroguing the Parliament, in our first impression, but we have made arrangements to give it at an early hour this (Saturday) afternoon.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We believe it is arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark this (Saturday) evening at Woolwich, and that the Royal yacht will lay to for a night, and land her Majesty and Prince Albert on the continent on Monday morning. The *Porcupine* steam-vessel, Captain Bullock, and the *Black Eagle* steam-vessel, Master Commander S. B. Cook, are to accompany her Majesty to Antwerp.

The Royal squadron will thus be composed of the following steam-vessels:—The *Victoria and Albert* yacht, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence; the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master Commander B. Cook; and the *Porcupine*

As soon as the Royal party has embarked, the squadron will proceed to the mouth of the Thames, where the Royal yacht will anchor until daylight on Sunday morning, and then the vessels will proceed to Antwerp, the *Black Eagle* acting as the pilot.

Her Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household; Lady Canning and Lady Gainsborough, Ladies in Waiting; and Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, on board the Royal yacht.

Mr. George E. Anson, Private Secretary to Prince Albert, and Colonel Wylde, Equerry to his Royal Highness, will embark at the same time on board the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht, for conveyance to Antwerp.

A letter from Cologne, published in the *Journal des Débats*, says —

"Our town is taking measures in order to give a brilliant reception to the Queen of England, who is expected on the 24th or 25th of August. Received at the frontiers by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and conducted to Aix la Chapelle in the Royal carriages, she will continue her journey by a special train thence to Cologne, where their Majesties the King and Queen will receive her at the terminus. It is not yet known whether the Court will go the same day to Stolzenfels, or pass the night at Brühl. Upon arming at the latter, Queen Victoria will visit the Roman Professor Bethe, at whose house Prince Albert finished his academical studies. During the second day's residence at Stolzenfels the Royal party will visit Wiesbaden and Nehenahr, by invitation of the Duke of Nassau. The day they will return to Cologne and Brühl, after which, the Queen of England will go direct to Coburg.

"The evening that the Royal party go upon the Rhine, the banks, as well as the entire exterior of the cathedral, will be illuminated, and from one of its towers fireworks will be let off. The Royal party may enjoy this magnificent spectacle during the supper which will be served on board the steamer.

"King Leopold is to repair to the castle of Stolzenfels, where the interview of Queen Victoria with the King of Prussia is to take place, but he will leave Brussels a few days after the arrival of his Royal niece in that residence. It was believed that the King of the Belgians would extend his excursion to Coburg."

According to a German paper, her Majesty will have an interview with the King of Prussia at Coblentz.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria left Vienna on the 26th, for Coburg, in order to meet Queen Victoria, and congratulate her Majesty on her arrival in Germany.

The *Frankfurt Mercury* contains the following correspondence from Saxe Coburg:—

"Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will not arrive here before the 18th or 20th of August. Already, however, there are no more apartments to be had, and even the Ducal Court has been obliged to hire the best private lodgings in the town and adjacent villages of Kaisersdorf and Fallbach, for the accommodation of its guests. The number of foreigners of high rank who are announced, and who are desirous of being presented at Court, is a most incredible. Not less than sixty-one personages belonging to imperial, Royal, and Prince families are expected. The smallest dwellings are let upon terms. One English family are paying £25 per day for three apartments.

"His Majesty has expressed a desire to stay at Rosenau, where Prince Albert was born. A programme of the festivities, &c., during the week the august visitors will remain here will be shortly published. Three operas will be performed during that time; one of which, by order of the Queen, will be the 'Huguenots,' the part of *Raoul* by Tschatschek. The new opera of 'Adelie de Foix' will be also performed. A good portion of the first tier of boxes and of the pit will be reserved for the Court and its guests. It is already difficult to procure cards of admission. Our august visitors will pass the night at Ramberg previously to arriving here."

We understand that the return of her Majesty to England may be expected in about three weeks from the day of her departure.

[As the public will naturally take great interest in the Royal visit to Germany, such events forming a memorable epoch in the history of the times, we have made arrangements to give a full and complete record of the Royal progress, as well as of every incident connected with the sojourn of her Majesty and Prince Albert in that country. Several gentlemen connected with our establishment have been despatched to Germany, and we therefore shall be enabled to present to our readers an authentic and interesting account of this important event. We have no doubt that with the assistance of our own artists and writers, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will portray the incidents of the Royal visit to Germany in such a manner as to justify the patronage bestowed upon it.]

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

On Saturday evening last his Majesty the King of Holland honoured Sir Robert and Lady Peel with his company at a grand banquet given by the Right Hon. Baronet at his mansion in Whitehall-gardens. The party broke up shortly after one o'clock, his Majesty subsequently honouring the performance of the Italian Opera with his presence. On Sunday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet at Apsley House, in honour of his Majesty. The party exceeded forty guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Batharst, arrived immediately after the King, and was followed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with Mr. E. Ellis in waiting. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were the next to arrive. The several members of the Royal family were received by the customary honours.

On Monday evening his Majesty dined with the Queen Dowager, at Bushy Park.

On Tuesday his Majesty paid another visit to the Queen, at the Isle of Wight, but returned in the evening, and honoured the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, with his company at dinner, at his, orchly's residence, in Upper Grosvenor-street. The company consisted of his Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince George, his Excellency Baron Dedel, his Excellency M. Boud Colonel Baron Coehoorn, Count Bylandt, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Hardinge, Lord Ashley, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady De Ros, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Hastings Russell, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Canalaye, Captain the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

On Wednesday the King visited the new Houses of Parliament, and also inspected the Cartoons in Westminster Hall. In the evening the Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid *fête* to his Majesty, at their family mansion in Berkeley square. The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Rutland were among the earliest arrivals at the banquet, and as His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at a quarter to eight o'clock. His Majesty, attended by Viscount Hawarden, and the members of his suite, arrived shortly before eight, and was welcomed by the Earl of Jersey and the Hon. Captain Francis Villiers, R.N., who with the Hon. Miss Villiers had the honour to be seated on the left of the Countess of Jersey and guests had assembled to receive the King. The banquet was of the most *recherché* description. The table presented a splendid display of plate, the handsome Goodwood Cup of 1841, won by the noble host's horse, occupying the centre of the festive board. On dessert having been placed on the table, the Earl of Jersey rose and proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with the customary honours. The noble earl subsequently proposed the health of the illustrious guest, "The King of the Netherlands," a toast which was received with every token of respect. The Countess afterwards threw open her *salons* for the reception of a brilliant circle of the *haut ton*.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been at Osborne house during the week, and have made several excursions in the neighbourhood. The Royal children have been out daily for exercise.

HER BIRTH DAY OF FESTIVITY.—The birth day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday, with the usual rejoicings.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham is enjoying the pure air and exquisite scenery of Brougham Hall. Mr. Leader, member for Westminster, is one of the learned lord's guests.

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY. On Tuesday, the marriage of Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P. for Brighton (youngest son of the Marquis of Bristol), and Miss Chester, daughter of Colonel Chester, was solemnised at Ashtead, Surrey. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, brother of the noble bridegroom, officiated at the ceremony. The marriage of Mr. Ernest Bunsen, second son of his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, and Miss E. Gurney, daughter of Mr. Gurney, the opulent banker of Norfolk, was solemnised on the same day at West Ham church, Essex. The Rev. H. Bunsen officiated on the happy occasion.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER. The Hon. Louis M'Lane, the new American Minister at this Court, has arrived in London. Mr. M'Lane was formerly known here as Minister fifteen years ago, and his being selected at this important juncture will, it is hoped, be found beneficial to the interests of both countries.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 4.

KING'S COLLEGE. Mr. Herbert James has been appointed a fellow of this society, vice Rev. W. A. Carter, resigned, and on Wednesday Mr. John Acland James was admitted a scholar of this college. Mr. William Johnson, scholar of this society, has been elected English medallist, and Craven's University scholar, has been appointed assistant master at Eton.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.—We regret to have to announce the decease of the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, who expired at the Deanery on Saturday last, in his eighty fourth year.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, is much regret to learn, extremely unwell so much so that his medical adviser is not allowed to leave him, and the Bishop's son, the Rector of Islington, is always with his father.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MINISTERIAL WHITE BAIT DINNER. The annual white bait dinner of her Majesty's Ministers took place on Wednesday last, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. There were present Sir James Graham (in the chair), Sir Robert Peel on his left, the Duke of Buccleuch on the right; the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, Lord Stanley, Lord Lincoln, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Young, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Mr. George Hope, Hon. Captain Gordon, Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, Colonel Wemyss, M.P., Lord Castlereagh, Sir Henry Hervey, Colonel Peel, Viscount Mahon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of St. Germain, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Dr. Nicol, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Hon. and Gallant Colonel Anson, Lord Delawarr, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Right Hon. Colonel Dawnay, the Earl of Warwick, Captain Meynell, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Mr. Twiss, Mr. Charles Ross, the Duke of Grafton, and many other gentlemen. The dining room, which has been so long vacant, is also being fitted out for the foundation of public orders.

CABINET COUNCIL. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday, when the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was considered. Previous to the assembling of the Cabinet Council several of the Ministry had an interview with Sir R. Peel at his residence in Whitehall Gardens.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS. The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending on Saturday, August the 2nd, was 827, an amount considerably lower than that exhibited in the summer and autumn averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 994, 963. During the same period the number of births registered was 1,143, being an excess over the mortality of 316.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The twenty-fourth half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the London and Birmingham Railway, took place on Thursday, at the Euston square terminus, at which a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Consolidated Stock of the Company, of £4,194,295., and 17s. on each of the £52 New Shares.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning the half yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this Company was held at the London bridge station. Robert Wigram, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. Mr Buckton, the Secretary, read the report. Comparing the accounts of the last half year with the corresponding period of 1844, there would be found a net increase amounting to £7,000, or £14,611 This, with other items, left a balance at present applicable to a dividend to the amount of £42,898 1s. 4d., out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 20s. per share, deducting therefrom the Property Tax. The line and works were in a state of good repair, and the locomotive stock had also been maintained in working order. After, some discussion, was adopted, and John Meeson Parsons, Esq., was elected a member of the Board of Directors, in the room of Sir John Simpson.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' FANCY FAIR AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—We perceive that a grand day and night *fête*, Carnival *à fresco*, and Fancy Fair is announced to take place on Monday and Tuesday next, at the "Royal Property," in aid of the funds of that noble charity the Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington lane. The programme of the amusements is most attractive. The boys of the Duke of York's School, at Chelsea, with their juvenile band, will visit the gardens on Monday; and a group of "really genuine Norwood will be encamped in the wood behind the Ballet Theatre, to tell the fortunes of the old and the young.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—Monday being the commencement of the oyster season, at six o'clock the sale was opened at Billingsgate, under the superintendence of Mr. Goldham. There were forty-five boats, from Feversham, Whitstable, Colchester, Jersey, and Wales. There was a very brisk demand for the various descriptions of oysters, which fetched the following prices:—the commonest, from 18s. to 16s. the bushel; the Welsh and Channel Rocks, from 15s. to 30s.; and the pearls, about £1 10s. the bushel. There were no Scotch, and the natives will not be in the market for a month. By twelve o'clock about half the vessels were sold out, and the market left Billingsgate. The sale went off with the greatest order and regularity. There were about four hundred carts, reaching from London bridge to the Tower.

NIGHT AS DAY.—MR GREEN, IN HIS BALLOON, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday night Mr Green undertook the perilous feat of a night ascent in his balloon, from Vauxhall Gardens, display ing fireworks of a novel and extraordinary description from the car. The occasion of this bold adventure was celebrated by a grand gala, in which all the resources of this famed establishment were brought into requisition. The efforts of the management proved successful; the Gardens were very much crowded. The balloon selected by Mr Green was the "Albion," formerly the property of Mr. Hampton, an intrepid aeronaut. Mr. Green considerably enlarged it, and it will now contain 65,000 cubic feet of gas, and stands 90 feet in height. Mr Darby, the artist to the Gardens, had the arrangement of the fireworks, which were attached to a frame or wheel, and this was suspended to the car a line of about 70 feet in length, attached to a swivel on the top. It might spin freely in the air, and thus increase the effect of the display. The frame consisted of three concentric wheels, the radius of each being six feet, the circumference of the entire frame 36 feet, and the separation between each wheel 15 inches. Mr Green was provided with a regulating watch in the car, so that he was enabled to wind up or lower the frame with the fireworks at pleasure The fireworks consisted of variegated lights, Italian gerbs, coloured Roman candles, French jets, and Chinese streams of fire, concluding with a bouquet of coloured fires. With respect to the limitation of the gunpowder to be consumed in the ascent, a number of suggestions were made to Mr Green, and, among others, the percussion system was recommended, but the veteran expressed his determination to adopt his own plan of lighting the fireworks from the car, by means of a common lumber match, to ignite a fusee connected with the "pieces" on the frame, and then lower it by the windlass, the slow match burning for about a minute previous to the general explosion of the fireworks. Shortly after, on ascending the car, stated that this was his three hundred and fifth ascent, and that it was twenty one years since he first ascended with fireworks on which occasion he was aided at King George's farm at Kensington. A number of suggestions were made to Mr Green, and, among others, the percussion system was recommended, but the veteran expressed his determination to adopt his own plan of lighting the fireworks from the car, by means of a common lumber match, to ignite a fusee connected with the "pieces" on the frame, and then lower it by the windlass, the slow match burning for about a minute previous to the general explosion of the fireworks. Shortly after, on ascending the car, stated that this was his three hundred and fifth ascent, and that it was twenty one years since he first ascended with fireworks on which occasion he

TAGLIONI'S FAREWELL.

We present to our readers, in the accompanying sketch, a parting memorial of one of the first and greatest dancers who ever graced the stage, and one to whose example we owe that poetical and elevated style of dancing which characterises, more or less, those whom she has left behind as worthy to occupy her place. Saturday night gave the last occasion for the public to display, not only their admiration and regrets, but their gratitude; and we need not say such a call was responded to. While she went through the principal of those dances in which she acquired a fame not easily to be forgotten, and in which she displayed all that grace and dignity of motion peculiar to herself, and which will long remain in the memory and imagination of those who were present, the applause, as may be anticipated, was long and loud; bouquets in profusion fell at the feet of the charming *danseuse*, and she acknowledged them with a gratitude that she must have really felt towards the British public, who were amongst the first to appreciate her talent and are the last to bid her adieu. Taglioni has other claims to public esteem; the absence of envy she displayed in the success of her younger rivals in the "*pas de quatre*" of glorious memory, and in her parting gift to Carlotta Grisi of a ribbon embroidered in gold, with the words—"à Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni," have still further raised her in public favour, and we may venture to assert that no real lover of art who witnessed her farewell on Saturday night but experienced a feeling of real regret.

TAGLIONI'S FAREWELL.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

The opera performed within the past week have—with the same casts, with a few exceptions, as they now possess—long since received the stamp of public favour, deserved by merit of the highest order. "Anna Bolena," "Otello," and "La Gazza Ladra," are, especially the two last, gigantic productions of genius: they belong to that class of operas, which, performed as they are, have raised the Italian lyrical stage to its present paramount importance and dignity above those of other nations.

"Anna Bolena," the least remarkable in point of musical merit, is now, perhaps, the most perfect, as regards the manner in which it is performed: Grisi, not so well adapted to produce dramatic illusion in the parts of the gentle *Desdemona*, or the young and artless *Ninetta*, as in days gone by, is more than equal to herself, in every respect. In that of *Anne Boleyn*, which less imperiously demands youthfulness of appearance and manner, in addition to that of voice. Mariani's style of singing and acting is in admirable keeping with the romantic character of *Percy*. Labbache, in each of the operas we have mentioned, is perfect. As *Harry the Eighth*, he kindles our indignation and dislike—as *Elmuro*, he enlists our sympathies, and commands respect; while, as the *Selenus*, he calls into action all our risible faculties—such is his wondrous versatility. In his hands the part of *Desdemona's* father, formerly a subordinate one—swells into paramount importance; he is the staff and support of the opera; all the other scenes, effective as they may be, become insignificant in comparison to that of his awful malediction of his daughter. No description can convey an idea of the sublimity of this tremendous burst of passion: and the shudder with which it is apparently heard by all the actors in the scene, is really responded to by every spectator. It is one of the most magnificent pieces of acting that can be witnessed on any stage, and the music is worthy of the performance of this great artist. The deep silence which follows the thundering denunciation pronounced by a father's lips, is broken by smothered, tremulous, and gentle accents, which admirably depict the re-action that takes place after every feeling has been strained to the uttermost. At this moment the trembling movements and exhausted look of the unhappy father, his instinctive attempt to lift his senseless daughter from the ground, followed by a bitter but subdued return of that anger, which a moment before had called forth such startling and awful demonstrations, are true and touching in the extreme. This scene, in our opinion, is in every respect the *chef-d'œuvre* of the work. The finale of the Opera, though exquisitely performed by Grisi, is yet painful to the feelings, and certainly passes the limits of that rule equally applicable to every imitative art—that reality of imitation should only be kept up so far as it does not harrow up or distress the feelings of the spectator. Throughout the whole of this opera, indeed, it requires all the beauty and real sentiment of the music to cover the unnaturalness of situation, and the outrages offered to Shakspeare. Rossini, a master spirit like himself, was equal to rendering the deep meaning of our immortal bard, but the *libretto*, alas! was not equally inspired. We have on a previous occasion, commented upon Mario's performance in this opera, and can now only afford space to compliment Corelli on his feeling and painstaking delivery of the music allotted to him here

Formasari took his Benefit on Thursday. His impersonation of *Fernando*, in the "Gazza Ladra," the opera selected for the occasion, is one of the best efforts of his genius. We have much to admire, and little to find fault, in this eminent artist. Against the advantages of a powerful and flexible organ, a thorough knowledge of music, much real taste, and great dramatic power, can only be adduced the habit of employing too frequently the *tremolo*, a mistake now very common amongst Italian artists. One great recommendation of Fornasari is the energy and spirit with which he enters into whatever part he undertakes. He is a thorough actor, and his fine effective figure is not one of his least qualifications for such a profession.

We have only time to make one more remark, regarding the past week's performances. It is the singular improvement of Lucile Grahn which excites our astonishment. It is rare, indeed, to see an artist making such rapid and visible strides towards pre-eminence as this dancer, and that this is the opinion of the public, the nightly increasing applause bestowed on her efforts, demonstrates. Cerito was seen on Thursday in her full glory as "Alma." This ballet is hardly inferior to "Esmeralda" in point of brilliancy of effect.

HAYMARKET.

We hope that a series of three failures, attendant upon the production of as many dramatised versions of "Mrs. Caudle's Lectures," will discourage any other playwright from venturing on a fresh adaptation of these papers, which, in their literary aspect, are so deservedly popular. Never was a greater mistake made than in imagining they would prove attractive on the stage. Every atom of their spirit, every trace of their humour, is entirely lost in their theatrical representation; and we have only to repeat the unfavourable opinions we expressed of the versions at the Princess' and Lyceum Theatres in noticing the one brought out at the Haymarket on Saturday evening. We regret being compelled to do this, for we had some hopes it would prove the best, Mrs. W Clifford and Mr. Buckstone coming nearer to our notions of the most effective representatives of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Caudle* than any other *artistes* on the stage. We have always conceived the assumption of female characters by men to be a great mistake. Keeley's *Mrs. Gamp* was certainly the most admirably acted part we ever saw of its class, but even this was not the *Mrs. Gamp* of Dickens: to our thinking, Mrs. C. Jones was the only performer who could have realised the character. But this by the way.

The version of "Mrs. Caudle's Lectures" at this house is from the pen of Mr. Sterling Coyne, but even this gentleman's tact and experience in such matters could not make anything of a subject so essentially undramatic. Nor could the acting of Buckstone and Mrs. W. Clifford retrieve it from partial condemnation; for we must, in candour, state that the conclusion was visited with the same shillalahs that attended the preceding versions at the other theatres. We do not think that the interlude will enjoy a very long existence.

Leopold de Meyer continues to astonish the audiences with his marvellous performances on the piano, and furnishes a delightful *entr'acte*. He will be succeeded on Monday by Mr. John Parry.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

These gardens were opened at the early part of the week with a variety of old English amusements—such amongst dancing, jumping in sacks, archery, jingling; matches, &c. &c.—which were attended by an immense concourse of visitors sufficient, indeed, with the similar attendance at Vauxhall, to have drained all the theatres for the evening. There was a very excellent concert of instrumental music, and in the evening the view of Edinburgh was illuminated, and the fireworks went off with their usual effect. Not the least commendable arrangement in the management of these gardens is, that the prices of the refreshments are exceedingly moderate, and the amusements are always brought to a conclusion at a very early hour.

THE JULY FETES, AT PARIS.

The third of "the Three Glorious Days" was celebrated with more than usual pomp on the 30th ult., the fifteenth anniversary of the Revolution of July. A Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states that "for the river was reserved the grand display for a people smitten just now with marine tastes. Swimmers, wearing drawers, their heads disguised in plumes, so as to look like angry swans, dived about each other. Others fought in tubs, and great was the laughter at the ducked, and merry the reward of the conqueror. Battles were fought between dandy crews, calling themselves 'Paris Marines,' and as some suffered, why all were joyous. But at night the scene was beautiful. The steamers and bathing-houses on the river, were converted into fairy castles, built of variegated lamps. On the Hotel d'Orsay side of the water, was erected a wall of the same. The bridge of the Chamber of Deputies looked like a bridge erected at the Grand Opera for Taglioni, with vases of such fruit on the battlements as may be made out of balls of orange papers, with lights inside; beyond that was raised a Moorish palace—not of bricks, but of lamps. On the lake of light, into which the Seine was changed, boats floated, bearing bands of music, and ladies. Fancy this scene, animated by magnificent fireworks, helped out by cannon, which did not cease a moment to peal, and you have it all, as well as pen, ink, and paper, can give it to you. The King, Queen, and Royal Family appeared for a short time on the balcony looking into the garden of the Tuileries, and were hailed with "La Parisienne" from a numerous orchestra concert, and, what was better, some hearty cheers from those honest throats of the middle class, by whom the good King is received as he deserves to be."

Our artist at Paris has sketched the fairy-like scene, just at the moment when the fireworks appeared above the bridge as a vast forest of palm-trees. It was, indeed, he adds, a most magnificent *feu d'artifice*.

FIREWORKS AT PARIS.—SKETCHED BY HARRISON.

PORTRAIT IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY,

ATTRIBUTED TO HANS HOLBEIN.

The attendants in the National Gallery are pestered with inquiries about the so-called Holbein portrait. Peers and Members of Parliament—critics and connoisseurs—painters and engravers—down to the merely curious—ascend the steps of the National Gallery for the sole purpose of surveying with their own eyes this much-talked-about Picture. Gentlemen—yes, and ladies, too—at times hurry through the rooms in search of it—stand before it for a minute—give a shrug of surprise—mutter a few sounds of doubt—and ask for their sticks or umbrellas of the porters in the hall. They have seen the Picture: and these things, we are told, are done much better abroad.

The history of the Picture within the last three months is shortly this:—The National Gallery was without an Holbein, and the Trustees of the Gallery were willing to supply the deficiency. They have an offer of one—a three-quarter one—from Mr. Rochard, the artist, for the sum of 600 guineas. The Picture is seen and admired; and a report is made to the Treasury, by the Trustees, that it is a picture well worth the money. The First Lord of the Treasury (Sir Robert Peel) is also a Trustee of the National Gallery—so the picture was bought at Mr. Rochard's own price, and hung for public inspection in the National Gallery.

Well, the money paid, and the Picture the property of the nation, a feeling creeps over the Trustees that the Picture is not a genuine Holbein. It is, therefore, hung considerably out of the way, and little or nothing is said about it. But critics and connoisseurs detect it notwithstanding, and the country is congratulated on possessing a picture very like a Holbein, in the dark. "Very Holbeinesque," says a critic, "is the said production; one of those portraits which move the spectator to think that all the men of Holbein's age were of Holbein's making, and made pretty much after his own image." Still it is not a Holbein, but only Holbeinesque.

Within a week or so the Picture is withdrawn. The attendants know nothing more than the fact of its removal. The whole proceeding was suspicious; and it was soon known to all who take an interest in Art, that the six hundred guinea Holbein had been withdrawn; some, indeed, going so far as to say that it was not a Holbein, but a picture that would have realised, under Christie's hammer, forty or fifty guineas at the most. The picture-dealers triumphed at the mistake; and spoke of Mr. Seguier, Mr. Eastlake's predecessor in office, in terms of high encomium. "This," we have heard them say, "is Mr. Eastlake's purchase; Mr. Seguier would have seen through the imposition in a moment. This comes of having an artist-keeper; when a picture-dealer-keeper was at the head of the Gallery, a mistake like this was never heard of."

As is the case with all suspicious stories, the story of the Holbein Picture gained by telling, and wonderment was at its height when the so-called imposition was brought before Parliament. Sir Robert Peel expressed his sorrow, and assured the house that it was the intention of the Trustees to *reform* their judgments in future by the judgments of artists and picture-dealers. He could say no more. Nothing further was said in the house, and the Picture was again introduced into the National Gallery, and hung where it could be seen and criticised.

The general feeling is that it is a picture of Holbein's age, but not a Holbein; and this, after a long and attentive examination is our opinion as well. It wants the peculiar excellences of Holbein's pencil. It is *too hard* in its outline for Hans' hand. But then we are told we have the name upon it, "H Holbein," and the date, "1549." But these will go for nothing, there are surer marks to recognise a Holbein by, than the attestation of a painted signature. With some people, every thing that is very *hard* and very old-looking is a genuine Holbein. But this belief is wearing out, the Holbeins at Hampton Court and Windsor will attest to the contrary: look at his "Sir Henry Guildford," at Hampton, his "Duke of Norfolk," at Windsor. Hans was indeed a true fellow.

The name of the individual *painted* is still more unknown than the name of the *painter*. But this is matter of little moment. The so-called head of "Gevartius," by Vandyke, is—God knows who. Yet the picture is the finest painted head in the world.

"THE NEW HOLBEIN," AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

The progress of Practical and Scientific Agricultural Education in this country has already led to the formation of a College for this important object. The Institution was incorporated by charter in March last; and the Council have actively commenced their labours in Gloucestershire, at Cirencester, a station on the Great Western Railway. They have raised a capital by shares and donations, and have obtained a Farm, on lease, from Earl Bathurst: it is situate about a mile from Cirencester, and contains 410 acres, of a varied character and soil, to combine the breeding and feeding of Stock, with a Dairy; whilst a portion of the land will be set apart for experiments with manures, and varieties of seeds.

The main feature of the Establishment will, however, be the College, at which pupils and out-students will be received and educated; their time being divided between in-door instruction and out-door occupation. For the former purpose, a building is in course of erection from the designs of Messrs. Dakes and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester and Cheltenham; their design having been selected from a large number of competing architects. The situation is well chosen, it being on Lord Bathurst's ground, known as Port Farm, near the railway station, at the junction of the Stroud and Tetbury roads. Thus, the edifice will present a perspective of two bold fronts, the principal front, 190 feet long, will have a southern aspect, commanding an extensive view over North Wiltshire. The ground slopes in every direction, and a more healthy or beautiful site could scarcely be pointed out; in one direction having the view above described—on the other, the park and woods of Earl Bathurst. The farm itself will be attached to the main building: it will be altered to meet the domestic requirements of the Institution, and decorated sufficiently to be in character with the new structure, which, with this addition, will form an entire frontage of nearly 250 feet.

The design is in the Tudor style, of three stories high; the upper story being lit by picturesque, old-fashioned dormer windows, of the style so prevalent among the collegiate buildings of Oxford. The centre is occupied by a bold tower, 80 feet high; with a turreted newel of 100 feet, intended as an observatory, for meteorological and other scientific purposes. The materials are limestone from the quarries adjacent; the quoins, window-dressings, &c., being of freestone; and half the elevation is already completed.

The Building will include a large Dining Hall, Class-rooms, Laboratory, Museum, besides ranges of Sleeping Apartments on two floors. The Head Master and Pupils will reside in the College.

The Schools will be under the management of the different Professors, who will be constantly on the spot: the instruction will be conveyed not merely by lecture, but also by individual study and *practical* working. Mr Way has been chosen as the Chemical and Geological Professors will be engaged to instruct in Botany, Natural History, Mathematics, and Physics, Drawing, Mechanics, Geometry, Dynamics, Levelling, Mapping, Surveying, Building, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, &c., more particularly as they have a reference to Agriculture. The structure and treatment of the Diseases of Cattle

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

will be taught, and a simple but accurate system of Farm Accounts will form part of the instruction.

In the List of Governors of the Institution are the following distinguished names:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the Marquis of Lansdowne; Lords Spencer, Fitzhardinge, Ducie, Bathurst, Radnor, and Southampton, &c.

A LAUGHING LEADER.

Hurrah for the breaking up for the holidays! hurrah for the indications of coming rustication, the big hills!—the broad heaths!—bang!—bag, and *battue!*—glory, gunnery, and grouse!

To day—ay! even to day—does the heart of Parliament leap to the joy of its prorogation: and how eminently, and with what sprightly hims of approaching pleasure, has its huge train progressed through its last few stages towards its terminus of labour. How complacently did the Ministers of Monday receive the "sessional lashing" at the hands of Lord John Russell wearing it on their sleeve like a falconer, or as a new made corporal, proud of his stripe. We need they care for a little cross fring, who themselves were so soon going to the moors? Again a second sign of sessional dissolution how bravely did the Ministers of Wednesday repair to their white-bait dinner—

> All in the *Watermen*,
> Hired by Quarterman,

as the papers say, "expressly for the occasion." Their *water* excursion provided by their *landlord*—odd enough!

Fancy the Feast of the Sages of Downing street, and the conversational piquancy of their mutual congratulations.

PEEL.

'Tis pleasant, this fresh air! all business flies;
It seems the blacks from off one's brains to scatter;
No horrid Parliament here flims the eyes—
Those white-bait have been fried in too much butter!

GRAHAM.

No horrid Duncombe's here!—no Wakleys glum,
Of Post Office or Poor Law here to clutter;
Not near this board Mazzini's ghost can come—
How very nice is this brown bread and butter!

STANLEY.

Somehow I find the House of Lords a bore,
New Zealand sting me from the other end;
Those wasps of Whigs annoy me more and more—
I'll thank you for that lemon and Cayenne!

LYNDHURST.

This window's nicer than the Woolsack Peel!
My Chancery's nothing like this pleasant room—
(Champagne!—with all my heart!)—and by the bye,
And it a luxury to be rid of Brougham!

And so on with pleasant, lively, in artificial Cabinet banter—free, airy, unoppressive, and full of cordiality and grace. These unsophisticated feeds at the end of a Session cannot be the worst of the attractions of power. Their delicious *abandon* must set upon the worn out frame of a Minister like black reviver upon an old coat. Heavens! how our Ministry quite fresh!

But to recur. Our dear little Queen is even now making another of her Royal orations—bidding her legislators a complimentary farewell previous to taking her departure for Germany.

> My Lords and Gentlemen—To day
> I, with Prince Albert, take my way,
> To pay his friends a visit gay;
> And it's just possible I may
> Among them all prolong my stay,
> My Lords, until I come away.

This, neither Peers nor M.P.s could fail to understand. Or what do you say to—

> My Lords and Gentlemen—I find
> Myself about to close the Session;
> When, having so relieved my mind,
> I leave you to your more possession.
> I deem good shooting all the thing—
> Of birds in Autumn buds in Spring;
> With this one preference not forgot—
> That birds are nicest when they're shot.
>
> My Lords and Gentlemen,—I see,
> Through you, my people's freedom rise;
> I also see, with gratified eye,
> You grant with freedom my supplies.
> 'Tis true, I fain would see relax,
> For *them*, the heavy Income tax;
> But I, who watch unmov'd its ain come,
> Don't mind the *tax*, while I've the *Income!*

Thus sportively may her Majesty, for all we know, be disporting the grace and the gratitude of prorogation; but if it shall be found that more gravity has existed for discourse than this at her Parliament, it shall be given, with due weight of metal, in another place.

Meanwhile, we are not going to allow her, even under frigate escort, and with the protection of amiable Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to be scudding into the Channel after foreign lands without celebrating her departure in a

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC STAVE.

> Here's a health to Q een V.,
> As she skims the wi d sea,
> Without fear, without foes;
> Soft breezes caress her.
> Here's health and God bless her
> Wherever she goes!
>
> Here's health to Prince A
> As a clewes through the spray,
> With his beautiful bride;
> Long, long twine his glory,
> With Old England's story,
> Whose wed to her pride.
>
> Adolphus, you're ready!
> So, keep the yacht steady,
> Look sharp to the waves and the wind, sir;
> And nine cheers for you,
> When your jackets of b ue
> Bring home our dear "Lady of Windsor."

Happiness crown her—as joyfully as we crowned her seven years ago—while she is away.

We have had a little enlivenment in the circles of fashion at festival and review. The King of the Netherlands has been quite flashing and flaring up as a star of gallantry, and having been gazetted as a Field Marshal in our army—he fought brilliantly with us at Waterloo—has been reviewing the troops in the Park of Hyde. Mock charges, broken squares, bristling bayonets, roulades of musketry, and thunder boomings of cannon, delighted the holiday crowds of Monday, who gave the King, and his old commander, Wellington, almost as warm a reception as they gave the troops of Napoleon thirty years back.

What is that?

Hollo, jump—hollo, boys—hurrah! By Jove, Parliament is let loose! We must jump up and see the boys bursting out of school. If you want us afterwards, you will find us escorting her Majesty to Woolwich, where she is going to embark.

"

MUMMY FOUND AT POSSESSION ISLAND.—A natural mummy has been discovered at Possession Island, in Mosham Bay, near to Delagoa, on the southern coast of Africa, and has been brought to this country in the ship *Tornado*, Captain Douglas, of Hull. The mummy is that of a negro, apparently of twenty-five years of age; length, five feet seven inches. The body which was found in a coffin, is entirely perfect, and, unlike the Egyptian mummies, the skin has not suffered the least incision; the teeth are a perfect set, and every one in its respective socket, and as firmly imbedded in their proper position as when in life; the hair on the head is also quite perfect. The subject had received the rites of sepulture, the jaws being bound up, and the arms tied together; the hands are crossed upon the body, just below the breast, and, what is very extraordinary, the shirt is in perfect preservation, without adhering to the mummy. The present specimen is in a far more perfect state than the shrivelled and dried Egyptian mummies. The wood of the coffin, which is of common pine has been perfectly Xylandi.d," to use a perhaps not very proper, but modern term. Every respective pocket, and as firmly imbedded the wood has increased in weight fourfold; the mummy has decreased in equal proportion. The cloth retains its pliability, and is probably of the original weight. The coffin was found imbedded in coarse, about four feet from its surface; and an inscription, which unfortunately has not come into the possession of the owners, is stated by Captain Douglas to have shown the date of interment to have been nearly one hundred years ago. The process of preserval on appears to have been that the solar rays has revolved the gases of the gusano, and particularly its ammonia, which in the form of a vapour have penetrated through the wood, upon the interior of which a quantity has crystallised, and remains in that state. Possession Island is forty miles south of Ichaboe.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

It has been our task to speak so often and so well of this management, that we were the more astonished at what may almost be termed an insult, offered to the audience in the shape of an interlude, brought out on Monday evening, and called "Dramatic Cookery; or How to Dish up a Farce." Being supported entirely by Messrs. Selby and Wright, it afforded the last-named gentleman an opportunity of indulging in all those vagaries, for which his acting is so remarkable; but which, in the present instance, however humorously conceived, appeared rather to excite the indignation of the house, than its laughter: and, indeed, the concluding portion, which, to say the least of it, was actually offensive, provoked a volley of hisses, putting the fate of the piece beyond all doubt. Any one with ladies must have been anxious to quit the theatre as speedily as possible. A piece is not often damned at the Adelphi the theatre is, generally speaking, conducted with intelligence; its actors are all, more or less, favourites with the public; and its audiences are formed of a very peculiar class of people, always more inclined to be contented, than to quarrel with what is put before them. If a piece, therefore, is visited with the disapprobation which accompanied the representation of "Dramatic Cookery," on Monday, it follows that it must be very bad indeed. The name of the author did not transpire; and he has every reason to be satisfied with the preservation of the secret. Bayle Bernard's interesting drama of "Marie Dorcmare" commenced the performances—the heroine is, in our opinion, the best of Miss Helen Faucit's characters. The unfortunate heroine was followed by the "Powdered Ball-r" and the burlesque, "Norma," concluded the programme. The house was very full.

SURREY.

Albeit last week was announced as the last of the opera season, a succession of benefits has given the inhabitants of the transpontine districts an opportunity of listening to the singers for a few nights more. We have reason to hear that the career of the management, for some time, has been anything but prosperous, although the generality of notices respecting the various productions have been most favourable. These have been, of course, meant in all kindness; but we believe, that whilst a theatrical critic does his duty, both to the public and the journal on which he is engaged, by condemning the Parisian vaudevilles, and equally unattractive entertainments are produced at any of the theatres, he also does a service to the managements, in pointing—distinctestly, to the causes producing the lack of patronage, which, as public duty is thus given to them, may become of more benefit to the cause of the drama, than the praise of the most complaisant. Several circumstances have combined to injure the prospects of the Surrey opera season. The adjoining places of *al fresco* amusement, the fine weather, the river steam-boats, cheap day tickets on the railways, all drew away portions of the and ience; whilst the operatic company was not in itself the truth must be told—of sufficient excellence to attract the public to the Surrey, which is a second-rate one, and the *habitués* of the theatre had been used to better things. There was a niggardly appearance, too, in the way in which the operas were produced, different from former seasons. The choruses were scanty, and consequently ineffective; and the general appliances betokened a want of energy and perception. Before this time, however, the business had been anything but lucrative, and to this we wish more particularly to allude. The Surrey Theatre is one of the best constructed in London; its arrangement, both before and behind the curtain, is admirable—and its good seven and sevenpence, spectacularly speaking, are first-rate. The members of the *troupe* compose certainly the best melodramatic company; and every one of its departments is directed by more than an average amount of intelligence. But the fact, we believe, lies principally in the comparative inferiority of the pieces produced, and the want of sufficient attention to general detail, in bringing them out. The old school of romantic melo-drama, if we may call it by that term, has had its day; the public mind has become wonderfully alive to absurdity and improbable situations; and the sufferings of virtuous servants are already considered capital subjects for burlesque. The fund of cheap transpontine talent, and the ever-ready people to look for things of a higher class; and whilst their own perception has gone on from week to week improving, the entertainments of the minor theatres have made no more advance than has the correspondent improvement in their own taste. Suffering innocence and thriving villany are stale in the market; and old effects and situations are to become popular, must be accompanied with scenery—much nearer than is generally the case—and costume. Money must be liberally expended to draw money; but the most splendid *mise en scene* will effect but little, except it be based on a good piece, to get which, liberal remuneration must be offered to the author. We believe that, at present, the average terms for a three-act drama, at the minor theatres, are never more than ten shillings per night; and it is almost needless to observe, that for this sum, no author of recognised talent, in any sphere whatever, can be announced to talk with the public. And as regards the manner of putting a piece on the stage, the public eye has been educated to look for propriety of costume, and the general effect of an ensemble that shall ensure good acting. Such pieces as "Richard Coeur de Lion," and other traditional hall-marks, have become too worn-out even for Richardson's; and the effect of an entire scene will be spoiled, however artistically painted, by an inappropriate dress worn by the principal performer. Let there be a little more attainment on the French stage—a dozen different talents combining to form one perfect whole—may be, in a great measure, attributed the long run of many of their pieces. There is nothing to prevent the same degree of perfection at the Surrey, or any other theatre of its class, if produced with the same care and judicious concentration, both of time and money; and these suggestions we trust, before long, to see fully adopted. It is announced in the bills that the Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris will appear there on Monday. We must not forget that it is to the management of this lady we are indebted for the artistic manner in which the Princess's has been conducted, and for the good acting which we looked for; when the suggestions of Messrs Planché, Grieve, and Bradwell, at the head of their various departments of costume and dramatic construct on, scenery, and brilliant mechanism, were carried out to their fullest extent, and a perfection was realised which we have never since seen equalled.

LYCEUM.

An alteration has been made in the interior arrangements of this theatre, which appears conducive to the comfort of its patrons. A row of stalls, similar to those at the Haymarket, has been placed between the orchestra and the pit; and the seats in the balcony have also been rendered more commodious. Connoisseurs in stage matters complain of a want of light in the upper part of the scenery, by which deficiency much good effect is lost, and unseemly shadows cast on the scenes.

THE COLOSSEUM.

It gratifies us exceedingly to find that the attendance at this unequalled exhibition is on the increase every time we visit it, and the company is always of a most superior description. We go out of London to seek for the marvels which with the wonderful assimilation to Nature which characterises every division of it in which the representation of existing objects is attempted. The ruins have not the least appearance of having been artificially constructed. The columns are apparently corroded by time; the fresco paintings bear the same traces of antiquity; and it literally requires not the slightest stretch of the imagination to persuade yourself that you are in the real Temple of Theseus, instead of being within a stepping omnibus ride of the Bank.

The same ingenuity is displayed in the magnificent night view of London, without seeing which no idea can be formed of its singular splendour. Clouds flitting across the moon, and the quivering of its reflected light on the river, are the most illusive optical deceptions we ever witnessed. But, to our thinking, the most impressive part of the exhibition is the Alhambra Palace, in which the impression of reality is almost bewildering. The apparently interminable vistas of natural coloured arches, with the long slender pillars of crystal and sparry pinnacles glittering as with the reflection of the diamonds in the fissures; and the rush of the water, apparently falling into chasms of immense depth, whilst every point of view discovers some fresh object to call forth admiration, assist to complete this most marvellous representation. The foot falls with the deadened sound familiar to those who have explored subterranean passages; and there is the sensation, without, however, being disagreeable, of the still atmosphere of a cavern. The illusion is further carried on by the luminous imitation of bits of candle stuck into the rock.

It is for the purpose of Mr. Bradwell to present a constant change of objects to the visitors; and, to this end, a magnificent building, more than 300 feet long, and running parallel with Albany-street, is kept in reserve, to be thrown open to the public, with some novelty, whilst the other departments of the establishment are undergoing alteration. The attractions of the present exhibition, however, will not require to be changed, so we conclude, for some time to come.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Next Thursday night, although the last night of the season, will be one of the most brilliant. We shall have Lablache, Castellan, Rita Borio, Marlo, Fornasari, Labiache, F. Labiache and Biletti—combined in one opera, and that one of the most magnificent of the *repertoire*—"Don Giovanni." La Cerito takes her Benefit on that night, and will delight us by dances in each of those dances in which she has won such renown. A few days more and all these artists will be dispersed throughout England in all directions

LONGEVITY.—An aged woman, named Marie Mallet, died a short time since at Thénezay (France), at the advanced age of 115. She was born in 1730 at Pouzanges, and from her youth has followed the business of a dress maker, which she continued till the last year of her long life. During her life she has had forty five apprentices, the greater number of whom have preceded her to the tomb. She had by her industry acquired a small income, which maintained her in comfort when she could no longer work. She was very abstemious in her habits, of a very lively disposition, but died her death was so thin as to be little more than a living skeleton. The coffin was carried to the grave by eight young women, dressed in white, and was followed by 100 others, dressed in the same way. When the body was lowered into the grave, an immense number of chaplets were thrown into it by the bystanders, who had assembled in great numbers. A sister of the deceased died about a year since in her 109th year.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We redeem our promise of a notice of this national institution. The eight concerts of the series took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, March 31, April 14 and 28, May 12 and 26, June 9 and 23, July 7. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted the first and second concerts; Mr. J. Ness, the third; and M. Mescheles, the remaining five. This society was established in 1813; it originated at the house of Monsl. the celebrated violin player, and its great principle is the effective performance of orchestral music.

There is a capital in existence, which amounts to about £9000, but the annual subscriptions are the real support to render the Philharmonic one of the best instrumental associations in Europe.

The present members are Messrs Ayrton, Anderson, Bennett (W. S.); Sir H. R. Bishop; Messrs. Blagrove, Burrowes, Cooke, Calkin (J.), Cooke (T.), Cooke (H. G.), Cramer, Cramer (F.), Dizi, Dragonetti, Griesbach (H.), Goss, Griffin, Hawes, Howell, Kearns, Lindley, Loder, Lucas, MacMurdie, Mayer (P.), Meyer (C.), Morait, Musc ales, Nountain, Neate, Novello, Potter, Sale, Sherrington; Sir G. Smart; Messrs. Sargent, Watmuff, Walmisley, Watts, and Weichsell.

Before any professor or amateur can become a Member, he must be an Associate of the Society, and his claims to that honour are decided by the ballot. The talent which is its due. Costa and Lucas, two highly accomplished artists, have been blackballed, to the serious injury of the Society. True, that, last season, retribution was made to the former, by the Conductorship being offered to him; but he was not permitted to accept the honour, by the Opera authorities

The members elect annually seven Directors. The choice for the season 1845 fell on Messrs. Anderson, W. S. Bennett, J. Calkin, J. H. Griesbach, Howell, Lucas and Potter. The last-named gentleman having declined to serve, Mr. MacMurdie has been nominated in Mr. Potter's place. It should be explained that the Directorship has the entire executive power in its hands. It nominates a Conductor it is true, but it must be in conformity an unbiased expression, the Directors making up the schemes and engaging al. the performers, vocal and instrumental. The past season has been stormy. At no period of the Society's history has it been exposed to greater attacks. The mismanagement of Degrand by master hirelings. The great aim was to obtain the appointment of a Conductor who can command the Directors. This plot, however, signally failed. At the beginning every effort was made to secure the services of a Conductor whose European reputation would insure respect from all parties. Mendelssohn and Spohr were applied to in vain. Germany having failed, the Directorship tried France, but the veteran Habaneck, of the Parisian Conservatoire, had too much in his hands. The Italian school was then invoked, and the aid of the able and accomplished Costa was sought. We have already explained the hitch in this case In the emergency, Sir H. R Bishop was requested, as Sir G Smart had positively retired from his Philharmonic career, to take the *bâton*, until some artist could be prevailed upon to leave his continental duties—Marschner, Lindpaintner, and Guhe being sought for in turn.

The conduct of Bishop was generous and noble. He might have declined the invitation, on the ground that his claims to fame as a British composer entitled him to the position for the season without conditions; but Sir Henry is a gentleman as well as a scholar. He tendered his valuable services in the manner that they might be most available for the prosperity of the Society. Perhaps, no professor was ever subjected to more severity of criticism than Bishop. The German party and the Young England faction kept up an incessant fire, until Sir Henry, dismayed with the exhibition, quitted his post, and Lucas took it at the third concert. This artist is the Conductor at the Royal Academy, and the second violoncello in the opera band. He is also a clever composer and good organist. It would have been as well if the Directors had been able to engage him for the series; but Lucas is an independent man, and he resented "more rubs than nails," and absolutely never, without the interference of leaders. These conditions not being complied with, Lucas resigned the baton after the second concert. A more unfortunate choice could not have been made. Moscheles is a first-rate pianist and teacher. As a theorist he is also distinguished; but, place him in an orchestra, and, despite all his learning, he knows no more of a composer's score, nor can be more disastrous than his wielding of the *bâton*. This arises from his uncertainty; he is "infirm of purpose;" he is always dubious. He never anticipates his eye is on the player *after* the sound has been heard. As a Conductor he is never moved by the lustil gent glance of the Conductor Moscheles is dignity, and apt to dwell on petty details; for a semiquaver he would sacrifice an ensemble. His art is dull and precise; he is much too fastidious to be able to accept what he has old of a trombone to order for the peccadillo of the horn A Conductor is a nonentity unless he is the master-spirit of the band. Moscheles was a cipher the performance of which they liked at the rehearsals, but in want of coolness at direction is the rock he has split upon We question not his sympathy with the intellectual of his talent, but he is a shocking bad conductor

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

AWKWARD MELODIES. NO. XV.

The Feast of the Flowerets.

'Tis the sound of the harp from yon temple of light!
'Tis the tread of fair forms clad in crimson and white
The whole air rejoices
With the music of voices,
They are keeping their Feast of the Flowerets to night!
And the time has once been—it is fled—it is fled—
Let those hours be forgotten, their bliss be unsaid!
Ah! none know the horrors
Of a long night of sorrow,
Till the spectre walks forth of some joy that is dead!
They are singing our songs in those magical bowers,
Ad radiant with lamps, and all glorious with flowers!
And we weep when we hear them,
But venture not near them,—
Our looks might change theirs, but their's never could ours!
For alas! all the pleasures that round us befall
Are but like our own profiles receiv'd on the wall,—
Though others may view them,
We never can know them,
Or no more they'd be profiles or pleasures at all. R. R. S.

NEW RAILWAY ENGINE.

Mr Brunel, we understand, has devised a new engine, to run fifty miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

DOUBTFUL ATTRACTION.

The projectors of a new cemetery at the eastern part of the metropolis hold out to shareholders, as a bonus, graves for themselves.

A GIANT STRIDE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A M Martenz, of Paris, states that he has discovered the means of carrying on the Daguerréotype process on a gigantic scale. He can, he says, Daguerréotype an entire panorama, embracing 150 degrees!! His process consists in curving the metallic plate, and exposing the lens, which reflects the landscape, to turn by clockwork. The lens, in turning passes over on one side the whole space to be Daguerréotyped, and on the other side moves the reflected luminous cone to the plate, to which the objects are successively conveyed.

THE EYE.

The eye hath five tunics to guard it against danger. The first is like a spider's web; the second is like a net, the third is like a berry; the fourth is like a horn; and the fifth is the cover or lid of the eye. Here is guard upon guard, resembling the various ways Providence hath to secure us from ruin. Hereof the five cardinal virtues.

"AS I LAYE A THYNKYNGE."—THE LAST LINES OF THOMAS INGOLDBY.

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Merry sang the Birde as she sat upon the sprays,
The Carpenne a noble Knyghte,
With his umbrelle shynynge bryghte,
And lyv'ynge lyfe at his eaze,
Free and easy,
As I laye a-thynkynge, herde upon his wayes

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Sad were the Birde as she sat upon the tree,
[illegible]
Wepynge, wepynge, alle a-
And a-syngynge with broken strin
Ban
As I laye a-thynkynge, most pit-full to see.

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Merrie sang the Birde as she sat upon the spraye,
No more Mayde came bye,
And a gentil youth was nyghe,
And he prayde her name a nyghte
Anna Marie,
As I laye a-thynkynge, her hearte was glad-some now.

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Sad was the Birde as she sat upon the
Cherie,—
No! the Birde as she sat upon the tree.

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Sweetly sang the Birde as she sat upon the bough,
There came a lovely childe,
And his face was rosie and milde,
And [illegible] was playing,
On his knee,
As I laye a-thynkynge, a Cherub mote admire.

But I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
I [illegible] as she sat upon a
And the face was white as wax,
As he dawne upon the swan
Do a spreye,
As I laye a-thynkynge—oh! better fowd the tear!

As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
As I laye a-thynkynge, a-thynkynge,
a-thynkynge,
Sadde sang the Birde as she sat upon the
[illegible]
With wild wordes of [illegible]
Sadde sang the Birde as she sat upon the
[illegible]
'Twas so she seem'd to saye,
"Here is rest

Bentley's Miscellany.

THE PRESENT POPE.

"The present Pope, Gregory XVI," says the *Journal des Débats*, "is the 258th successor of St. Peter. He will complete his 80th year on the 18th of next month. He was raised to the Pontifical see on February 2, 1831. The College of Cardinals is composed of 55 members (namely by Pius VII., 7 by Leo XII., and 45 by Gregory XVI. 6 cardinals are named *in petto*, and there are, besides, 9 vacant places

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

"We are born in a hurry," says an American writer; "we are educated with speed; we make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and live it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit is a high pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

HOLY ISLAND.

During the past week, some discoveries have been made upon this island which are likely to be interesting to the antiquary. The workmen employed in forming a roadway from the lime kilns to the place of shipment, came to the foundations of some buildings; and as neither tradition nor history as sign any habitation or structure in that part of the island, the workmen's curiosity was very much excited, and along what is called Snook, on the north side of the island, they traced a line of foundations, occupying in extent a mile and a half. In the course of their operations they found two coins of the reign of Ethelred, and, supposing that to be the period when these foundations were formed, they must have existed for upwards of a thousand years. The cathedral was built in the reign of William Rufus, two hundred years after Ethelred. Two coins have been shown to us, and are certainly a great prize to the antiquary. We were informed they are Saxon stones: they are in wonderful preservation, the superscription being unmutilated. The coin is made of composition apparently, being neither silver nor brass. A stica, we understand, was worth about 2d or 2½d.

SHOOTING STARS

Among the papers read at the late meeting of the British Association, was one by M. Coulmer Gravier. He has ascertained that there are between 5000 and 7000 shooting stars to be seen in the course of a year; and that six o'clock in the evening is the hour when the smallest number are observed, and six in the morning is the maximum time.

A PROPOSING LOVER.

"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright eyed coquette to her sweetheart, the other day. "Yes, Sue, I have been for *getting* you these two years."

BAIT FOR A CROCODILE.

It is not long since, said the katsheff, that a man from Berber settled here, and was well known to all of us. One morning he led his horse to the Nile to water, and fastened the rope by which he held it round his arm, and while the animal was quenching his thirst he knelt down to pray. At the moment when he was lying with his face upon the ground a crocodile attacked the unhappy man, swept him into the water with his tail, and swallowed him. The terrified horse exerted all its strength to run away, and as the rope, which was attached to the arm of his dead master, in the stomach of the crocodile, did not snap, and he could not escape himself from it, the affrighted animal not only got all the crocodile itself out of the river, but dragged it over the sand to the door of its own stable, where it was soon killed by the family, who hurried to the spot, and afterwards found the dead body of the victim entire in the belly of the monster.—*Egypt under Mehemet Ali.*

A SHIP SAILING EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

In 1826 Messrs. Rundel, and Bridge, the London jewellers, purchased the gold mines of Diamantina and the emerald mines of Limocoa, and sent over Mr Page as their agent. These mines are situate on the banks of the Lake Chiquito, 248 English miles long, 18 in breadth, and hitherto unfathomed in many parts. In the neighbourhood of Diamantina, reigned Mr or Mr another native king, belonging to General O'Brien, and an Englishman, of the name of Begg. The only vegetable produce of the district is a species of red potato, called *chuno*, and a few nutritious roots, brought from Africa, bulls' stocks, a few canoe vans and in the valley of the Bolivia, are cultivated maize, barley, and fruit-bearing trees. The difficulty of feeding, in their own scanty region, the large body of Indians working on the mines, suggested the idea of building a vessel for the navigation of the lake; and General O'Brien and Messrs. Page and Begg determined to make the attempt. Mr. Page purchased an unnewsaary brig of 150 tons, in the port of Arica, shipped her on her mountains, as is, and rigging, and succeeded, with extreme difficulty, in conveying the hull to the mouth of the Apolobamba, whose waters fall into the Chiquito Lake. Timber he brought with him from Africa, bulls' stocks, a few canoe two years of painful and unceasing labour, succeeded in launching his vessel on the lake, and opening a regular communication with the province of the valleys of the Bolivia. The brig is well found in all things—save for her want of a chart, which it has been impossible to carry to such a height. General O'Brien and Mr. Begg have executed other works of a business not less surprising. They have transported a steam engine across the Cordilleras, dug through the metalliferous hills of Lacayocta a canal 2000 feet in length, traversed by nine locks, and had down a railroad at its extremity for the conveyance of their ores. In that Lake Chiquito is the island of Titicaca, [illegible] by tradition as the cradle of the earliest Peruvian civilization, and [illegible] burial place of the ancient kings of the Incas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The wild unsettled weather of the week has been unpropitious, not only to the sports of flood and field, but, as relates to the latter, in matter of more grave account. With few intervals, it has blown half a gale of wind; and, as the burden of the song goes, "the rain it raineth every day." After the *storm* at Goodwood—in every sense of the term—came the calm of Brighton, as chief among recent events. The affairs of the turf have long been in a laughable condition at the metropolis of sea-bathing. In point of company, the present season was an improvement on the past; in importance, the meeting was certainly not in keeping with the place. The only item of any magnitude concern was the Pavilion Stakes, for two-year olds, and this ended in a walk over by the Duke of Richmond's Tarcott Stag was in, and his owner meant to have had Cotherstone in for it; his second thoughts, however, were undoubtedly the best. It was but the question of a paltry two hundred pounds, and for this he would, in consequence of his Goodwood winnings, have had to carry 7 lbs. extra: few two-year-olds can go on running with *none alone* on their backs. Before we take leave of turf affairs, a word about the betting on the Doncaster St. Leger, as its present quotations average. Weatherbit has been cocked at 3 to 1; he has been more than three times this year, and was beaten twice: Minstrel finds friends only at double that price—look at the Calendar for his performances and you cannot understand this; record the performance of the same various ponts from which the vessels of the clubs sail; and this will be found to be a great relief and increased popularity to sailing associations. Places of social reunion are a vital principle of social societies. One passage of recent pleasure an ation, however, is of too national a character to be allowed to pass without especial report. On the occasion of the Regatta at Havre, a party of English blue jackets took a boat over for the purpose of entering her, but, as the account relates, she was found too long for the conditions of the race. In this dilemma, they borrowed an old French bottom, all weather-beaten and leaky, and having cut off a fathom of the mast, they started against three of the crack boats of that port. It soon became manifest that the old barky had got young life in her: the style of rowing attracted the [illegible] of the lookers-on, and the dismay of the boat-racers was great. One of the French boats stuck to her as long as it could, and when all hope was at an end her crew suffered her to get into the breakers, as a race to conceal their [illegible] upon merits. Seeing this, dock "here it," picked up oysters, and, spite of being [illegible] stroke, went in a gallant winner! Now if that was not characteristic of an English sea-first, we know nothing of the spirit that prevailed in the days of "Duncan, Howe, and Jervis."

The great return match, Kent against England, with the most powerful eleven that the season has mated at the noble game of cricket, commenced at Canterbury on Monday. England had the first innings, with Lillywhite and [illegible] at the delivery of the third ball, the former, in starting for a run, started a slow of his right leg, and of course was put *hors de combat*. The following are the [illegible] for, and the damage of the innings was done by the President of the Kendal Club, to enable him to destroy the extensive consequent upon his accident. The match was concluded on Wednesday. A fine display of splendid bowling and batting has not been witnessed throughout the season than has been exhibited during this contest. The score at the commencement was as follows: All England: first innings, 68; second, 142; total, 210. Kent: first innings, 109; leaving 1 to get at time: second innings 30 min.

Kent.—Second Innings.

W. Mynn, Esq., not out	2	Lilly-r, b Clark	1
Martin, br. w. b Clark	0	C. G. Whittaker, Esq., c Pearson, b	1
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	3
Pilch, c Box, b Dean	8	E. Swann, Esq., c Morse, b Dean	30
Dr. Nicholl, Esq., b Box, b Clark	23	Byes	9
A Mynn, Esq., c and b Clark	0		
Dorrington, c Guy, b Clark	0		
E. Banks, Esq., c Sewell, b Dean	10		
	All England won by 31 runs.		

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Never, perhaps, was speculation carried on to so great an extent as at this betting meeting recently held at Goodwood; and never, we may add, was the satisfaction of a multitude of accounts more amicably arranged. Bets to the amount of £100,000 shifted hands, and scarcely a murmur was heard. Something, however, is to be said about "excessive gambling;" but, excessive or not, it is [illegible] on a sensory state, and that Lord George Bentinck has done the state some service in cleansing it. Little need be said of the betting this afternoon. Weatherbit declined half a point, and the Merry Monarch, although cocked for £100, was not generally fancied. In fact, the only animal really in favour were Annandale and The Baron.

BY ALGAR.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	12 to 1 agst Merry Monarch (t)	25 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger	
6 to 1 — Mentor (t)	15 to 1 — Pantaloon (t, c 2034)		
10 to 1 — Ox England (t)	22 to 1 — Bay Rose	40 to 1 — The Pacha	
	Very little doing.		

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Pavilion Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Tarcott [illegible] (Nat) walked over.

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each, h ft 100 added:

Mr. R Gibbon's Pine Apple, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb	..	..	(Nat) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Jenny Wren, 3 yrs, 5st 3lb	..	..	(Scott) 2

The Town Plate of £40, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Sheley's b f by Slane, 7st 3lb	..	..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Beresford's Best Bower, 6st 10lb	..	..	(Lily) 2

THURSDAY

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Shelley's ch f Tiffait ..	..	..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr C. Dorrington's Fernley ..	..	..	(Abraham) 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 gunneas. Heats.

Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	..	(Nat) 1
Lord Strathbrooke's Bentinck School Miss, 4 yrs	..	..	(M. Bell) 2

Match; 100 p.p., 11st each. New Course.

Mr. Bodwell's ch m Chance ..	..	..	(Mr Rolt) 1
Capt. Hamilton's ro g A.P. ..	..	..	(Mr Hawkins) 2

The Railway Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each

Lord G. Bentinck's b c Karnac, 4 yrs ..	..	..	(Abdale) 1
Mr. Hammond's ch c Annandale ..	..	..	(Whitehouse) 2
Mr. Shelley's b f Alkali, 3 yrs ..	..	..	(Whitehouse) 3

AQUATICS

POPLAR AND BLACKWALL REGATTA.—This regatta took place on Monday, in order to commemorate the day on which the first meeting was held at Blackwall by certain of the Watermen and Lightermen's Almanack, at Poplar, came off. The race was in five heats, with six scullers, for a very handsome and serviceable skiff and other prizes (the last of course, being for the first man), liberally subscribed by the residents of Blackwall, Poplar, and Brunswick-wharf. The winner drew away with the lead and kept it, winning easily.

KENT v SUSSEX. This match was played at Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week, when it was brought to a conclusion, and terminated in favour of Sussex by seven runs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. The opening meeting of the Second Congress of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings at Chester on Monday, in the County Hall, high-sheriff; the Chair was taken by Lord Albert F Conyngham, the President of the Association. Mr. Pet. [illegible], the Treasurer of the Institution, read a paper on the objects and pursuits of antiquarian researches. Several papers were afterwards read

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A POST MISTRESS.—Miss Louisa Maria Mewis, who for some years past has had the superintendence of the receiving office at Edgeaston near Birmingham, has been examined on a charge of embezzling the sum of fourpence which had been entrusted to her upon a letter and was not accounted for. Evidence to prove the act of embezzlement was given, and two other similar charges were also preferred. The magistrates declined proceeding further in the matter at Warwick assizes, but the prisoner was held to bail.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. W. satley, upholsterer, tipping street, St George's road Manchester As every attempt to save the property was in vain, directions were given to the firemen to save the surrounding premises, which object was accomplished, although the streets were exceedingly narrow, being in a very confined part of the town. The fire was subdued by about half past four o'clock, although the engines continued to play on the smouldering ruins until twelve at noon. The fire was first discovered [illegible] about 20 to 30, and it is [illegible] probably insured.

MURDER OF A PRISONER IN SALFORD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—A rather strange, but, at the same time, an atrocious murder was committed on Saturday last, by one prisoner upon the person of another, within the walls of the Salford House of Correction. The name of the murdered man is William Tweedale, late of Rochdale, who had been committed to gaol for the non-maintenance of his wife and family, and the term of his imprisonment would have expired on the afternoon of the death. The murderer is William Clapham, a young man aged 23, who was serving a term of four months' imprisonment under a conviction of felony. A short time ago Clapham sent for the late Mr Bagshawe, the chaplain of the gaol, and stated to him that he was much troubled in his mind, and he wished to relieve himself of the burden. The substance of his statement was, that he had committed a murder a year or two ago in Lancashire, when in three or a person in the water, and the man was drowned. His conduct in gaol being somewhat strange, he was placed in the hospital under surveillance. It has since been stated that the confession of the prisoner as to the murder in Lancashire was founded in truth. On Saturday forenoon it was discovered that the prisoner had removed one of the long iron laths from the bottom of the beds of the hospital; and this fact having been discovered, he was required to give it up. He afterwards seized the lath again, and rushed at an old man named John Taylor Veale, who was sitting on his bed eating his dinner, and was about to give him a blow on the head, when the old man called out, and Tweedale rushed to his assistance, warded off the blow, but was instantly turned upon and struck a frightful blow on the left side of the head, the lath inflicting a wound somewhat like a sword cut. He fell, and the murderer inflicted ten or eleven others, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. Tweedale lingered two hours, and then died. The old man rushed out of the room, calling out "murder," and the prisoner was secured by the officers of the gaol. An inquest was held on Monday; but after receiving some evidence, it was discovered that the principal witnesses being prisoners convicted of felony, and not competent as witnesses until after the period of their sentence was completed, the Coroner adjourned the inquest for a few days, by which time the old man Taylor will have competed the term of his imprisonment, and be competent as a witness

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION IN WALES—LOSS OF TWENTY NINE LIVES.—An explosion of fire damp, by which twenty-nine human beings lost their lives, took place on Saturday last, at a colliery belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell, situated at Cromhach, about three miles distant from the village of Aberdare, and six from Merthyr Tydvil. About eleven o'clock a loud report, followed by a violent concussion of the earth was heard, which caused the people of the neighbouring houses to direct their attention towards the pit, and in a very short time the awful fact became known that an explosion of fire damp had occurred. The consternation which ensued may be more easily imagined than described, when it is known that there were in the pit at the time from one hundred and fifty to two hundred human beings, men and boys, and the awful uncertainty that existed, how many, if any, were alive. Language cannot describe the mournful scene. The wailing of women and the crying of children as they ran towards the pit's mouth seeking their relatives, was sufficient to unnerve the stoutest heart, and the cries of these poor working colliers, that they were to be seen going into the pit without the least hesitation to seek their missing fellow workmen. The rise which had occurred may be imagined from many of them having fainted when proceeding towards the workings; yet others were pushing on and working, undauntedly, hoping to find some one alive and in need of assistance. It is [illegible] known how the accident happened. It is said the Davy lamp was constantly used to try the air, but the pit has always been in bad repute on account of its deficient ventilation. No accident in this part of the country has ever been attended with the loss of so much human life, and the effect, consequently, is an unusual gloom over the whole neighbourhood. There were also two or three horses killed, and the damage done to the works is very great. The names of the killed:—Rees Williams, 24, single; Howel Williams, 28, single (his brother); Howell David, 28, single, Joseph Phillips, 1—, single; Evan Lewis, 19, single; David Jones, 22, single; Thomas Rees, 19, single; David Morgan, 40, single; David Jenkins, 27, single; James James, 24, single; George Thomas, 33, single, James Thomas, 44, married, with two children; David Thomas, 18, his son, Richard Morris, 30, single; Thomas Rees, 24, married, with two children; William Rees, 32, single; William Williams, 34, married, with two children; Evan Thomas, 14, single; John Jones, 17, single, Thomas Rees, 23, single; John Edwards, 35, married, with two children; William Howard, his son, 9; William Llewel yn, 18, single, John Evans, 22, single; David Evans, 9; Thomas Davies, 70, widower; David Jones, 27, married, one child; and Nicholas Evans, 15, died dangerously ill. At 12 o'clock, on Monday, a jury was sworn in at the Boo Inn, Aberdare, before Mr W Davis, Coroner, to investigate the cause of this calamitous event. The Coroner and jury were seven hours in the pit before they could get to the bodies; and after re-assembling at the jury-room, the inquest was adjourned in order that additional witnesses might be summoned. The inquest was resumed on Wednesday, when several other witnesses were examined in existence, and the jury gave the following verdict:—"That it is the opinion of this jury that the deceased, Howell David, came to his death from accidental circumstances, and that this jury are of opinion that the present system of ventilation employed in the Dyffryn or Cromhach Colliery, though as perfect as the said system will admit, is inadequate to ensure the safety of the lives of the men employed in the said works, and they recommend that a system which will prevent the gas from oozing out of the old or abandoned workings into the main road air-way, may be adopted in pre ence as soon as possible." Mr. Richard Lewis, the viewer, said there was no doubt as to the identity of the men of the bodies, and, the same evidence being applicable, the same verdict was returned in each of the cases of their deaths.

ST. NICHOLAS (NEW CHURCH, HAMBURG.

Our "friends fast sworn" will remember that in the first Number of this Journal, some three years and a quarter since, we illustrated the Destruction of the City of Hamburg by Fire. In the accompanying details of the conflagration, the burning of "the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid edifices in the City" was minutely chronicled: how the church was first used as the depository of property saved from the fire, on May 5, 1842; how smoke was first seen bursting from the upper dome at half past one o'clock; how the dome and spire took fire at two o'clock; at half past four o'clock, the entire building became a mass of flame; and by six o'clock, it was destroyed, though not until several lives had been lost in vainly attempting to save the venerated structure. These several stages of the catastrophe were chronicled in our opening Number; nor did we omit to record in its successors the full tide of sympathy which flowed in so generously from all quarters of the world, to alleviate the national calamity of the largest commercial city of Germany being thus, in great part, laid in ashes, and its inhabitants left houseless.

A large portion of the City being thus destroyed, its rebuilding, together with the reinstatement of the great public works, has led to an enormous expenditure; notwithstanding which, it was determined to reconstruct the Church of St. Nicolas upon a scale of magnificence even surpassing the splendour of the old church. According-ly, designs were advertised for from foreign as well as native architects; and it reflects the highest credit upon the good feeling, as well as the taste of the citizens of Hamburg, that they had aside all local predilections, from a desire to insure the best design for their new church. The number of competitors—including several eminent Continental architects—was great; and, in the end, the choice fell upon two english architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, who have already designed and executed several important works, especially in the style adopted for the Hamburg design.

In this determination, by the way, the good citizens of Hamburg displayed great acumen; and their choice was the result of a well matured discovery—very simple when once made—that the finest style for a Christian church; many pamphlets appeared on the subject, some of which entered upon its consideration with a zeal and correct ess of feeling rarely equaled, and unexcelled; and the result must be lasting, as it is based upon a fixed law, the whole subject of Christian symbolism, and on these principles, not precisely, but most carefully, carried out. Has the choice of the Architects been fortunate? We have only to take up the individual design, much valuable information has been derived from a very able treatise written for the use of the Hamburg Committee by the well known Mr. Sulpice Boisserée, of Munich, and from the general examination and report of Mr Gruner, the architect of the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne. (see the Supplement to No 56 of our Journal, in which this splendid design is engraved.)

The style adopted by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, for the new church of Hamburg, is that of the end of the thirteenth century, as being the period at which ecclesiastical architecture had arrived at its fullest development, while it had not attained to greater purity. The German churches of this date are often of extraordinary beauty; and the new edifice at Hamburg will, in questionably, add to the number. The general plan is that which is most common in Northern Italy, the width of the bays, from centre to centre of the piers, forming the radical dimension; the principal Aisle being of the same width, the outer Aisle half of, and the Nave double, the same; so that the Aisles and the Nave are in the proportions of 1, 2, and 4, the height of the Aisles is about double the radical dimension, and that of the Nave four times each dimension, so that the principal Aisles and the Nave are each in height double their width. The Choir is in length about 72 feet, and the Nave about 142 feet; being nearly in the proportions of 1 and 2. The internal length of the Nave and Choir is 210 feet, which is intersected in width of the Nave and Aisles by the feet, thus preserving a similar proportion. Thus, the whole is arranged in a simple arithmetical progression, subject, however, to a few occasional but slight deviations.

The Tower and Spire, which are placed at the west end of the church, rise to the height of 450 Hamburg, or 430 English, feet, being 26 feet higher than the spire of Salisbury cathedral; 44 feet less than that of Strasburg; and 64 feet loftier than the spire of Antwerp cathedral.

The height of the Nave to the ridge of the roof, in the Hamburg edifice, will be about 120 feet, which exceeds that of most of our cathedrals. The entire length of the building, including buttresses, will be 285 Hamburg feet.

The Nave will be partially filled with open seats, on the ancient mode of construction, and the Choir, which is to be enclosed by screen work, will be furnished with stalls. The Altar will be of stone, backed by a very large triptychal reredos, filled with tabernacle work and imagery, probably, illustrative of the Passion of Our Lord. Surrounding the Choir will be twelve pillars, which (as at Cologne) will bear full length figures of the Apostles; and, generally, the Tabernacles around the edifice will contain images of the Saints and Martyrs of the Church in all ages. The Windows will, it is expected, in the course of time, be filled with stained glass; and the interior (particularly the choir) will bear frescoes and other decorations.

At the south-western angle is placed an octagonal Baptistery, such as is seen in many ancient churches: it is so arranged that no person can enter the church, either from the south, or the west, without having a full view of the Font; though, in winter, by drawing curtains over the two entrances, the cold air may be effectively excluded. The Baptistery may be also artificially warmed—an object of great importance in the severe climate of Germany,—as removing all occasion for the departure from ancient discipline, which has too often arisen from the fears entertained by parents of bringing their infants to church during the winter, and which has, in consequence, brought about the very irregular custom of private baptism. This Baptistery will add much to the beauty and interesting character of the building both externally and internally; and will relieve that monotonous uniformity which is so destructive to the effect of a Pointed design.

The cost of the building, exclusive of decorations under consideration, will be about £385,000. It will accommodate 3000 persons. it will be the parochial church of one of the five parishes into which the city is divided; and will be situated in a large open area in the centre of Hamburg, near to the Exchange, the Senate-house, and other important buildings. The Spire will not be the loftiest in Hamburg, that of St. Michael's overtopping it by 26 feet: the spire of St. Peter's, when restored, will very nearly approach that of St. Nicholas.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS AT HAMBURG.

Our Engraving shows this magnificent pile, rom the principal point of view, and will preclude the necessity of enlarging upon the admirable details of the design. The singularly beautiful Baptistery is seen: at the base of the tower, we are struck with the deeply recessed porch and its sculptural enrichments; thence the eye rises to the magnificent western window; the belfry and its profusely embellished angles; the enriched canopies at the spring of the spire; its bristling finials, its crocketed ribs, perforation, and tracery, carry the admiration of the beholder to the extreme point. Returning to the main body of the edifice, what an assemblage of enrichment bursts upon the eye in the gables, buttresses, pierced parapets, pinnacles, crosses, and finials; whilst the elegant lantern surmounting the choir roof adds grace to the effect of the entire design.

At parting, we may refer, with justice, to the spirit with which the citizens of Hamburg met their almost unprecedented calamity of 1842. Not satisfied with re-building the principal part of their city in a style of almost imperial splendour, they have taken advantage of the circumstance to introduce the most costly improvements of every class, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the age. An entirely new system of Sewerage has been introduced, not only in the new portion, but throughout the whole city, superior, probably, to any now existing: there are likewise new water-works, gas-works, locks, &c. upon a most extensive scale. It is also contemplated to construct new Docks, a splendid Senate-House, new Hospitals, Houses of Industry, and other public institutions. But, above all, to the honour of the people of the greatest commercial city in Germany, be it recorded that amidst all their public works, the Houses of God have not been forgotten: of the three large churches which were in part or wholly destroyed by the Fire of 1842, two are to be restored to their original beauty; and the third is being rebuilt by the citizens on a scale of magnificence, in some degree, a worthy monument of gratitude to Him who has enabled them to convert a severe calamity into the means of effecting a great public advantage.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

I.

The theatre was crowded—for a new singer was to appear in Don Juan. Gazing down upon the pit, it seemed agitated like a restless sea; the veils and feathers of the ladies glancing like light spray above the darker masses of the gentlemen's costumes. The dress circle was even more brilliant than usual for, at the commencement of the winter season, the Court had gone into half mourning, and on this evening had reappeared, for the first time, the bright turbans, the waving plumes, and the rich shawls, which add so much to the glory if nothing to the grace, of that favoured region. Each circle was, in truth, a garland of beauty. But, as from many flowers the eye will always select one, so here, the crowning rose of the whole wreath was a noble and lovely girl, sitting in the box of the Reigning Prince. She was the only daughter and the last hope of that ancient line, and her bearing was distinguished by that dignity which seems the instinct of high rank, but softened by the gentleness natural to those happy natures which even flattery and indulgence cannot spoil. Many were the hearts tempted to breathe a secret wish that this fair creature had been of less exalted birth; for that open brow, those eyes almost childlike in their mild innocence, and those smiling lips seemed to have been formed rather for love, than to command the distant reverence of a Court. And—as if the Princess Sophia felt she inspired such a thought—her dress was remarkable for its elegant simplicity; she seemed like a gem that can dispense with the aid of art, and yet outshines all the brilliants that are clustered round it.

"How cheerful, how gay she seems to-night!" said a foreign gentleman, in one of the boxes of the first circle, to the Russian Ambassador, who stood beside him; "I almost think, as I watch her, that I can hear her speak—that I can hear the *naïve* question, or the lively answer!"

"I dare say," replied the Ambassador, avoiding, as if from habit, giving a positive answer.

"And can it be that all that cheerfulness and seeming peace of mind are but a mask?" said the Stranger. "Is it possible she feels all the bitterness of an unhappy passion, and yet can appear so joyous and so calm? O, surely," and he turned to the lady of the Ambassador, "you are jesting with me when you tell me this; because I am interested for one so young, so beautiful—and, if you are serious—so unhappy."

"Still you do not believe me, then," said the Lady; "but, on my honour, it is as I tell you; she loves, and loves beneath her station. I know it from a lady whom no Court secret ever escapes. And do you think that a Princess, trained from her youth to act her part in a pageant, has not art enough to conceal so unfortunate an attachment from the eyes of the world?"

"I cannot comprehend it," said the Stranger; "can scarcely conceive it: that joyous smile—that gladsome countenance—and yet, a secret and unhappy love? Can it be possible?"

"It is; and why should she not be gay and gladsome, Baron? She dreams not that her attachment is as much as suspected, still less that it is known; and even now the loved one is not far from her!"

"Near her? Oh! I implore you, madam, show me the happy man: who is he?"

"Discretion forbid! Baron. I should compromise my friend—a lady of her suite; and you might repeat what you had heard, and tell what you had seen in Warsaw. Names! to give names in such affairs is against all the rules of diplomacy; my husband would never hear of such a thing."

The overture was nearly finished; the crashes of sound rose stronger and stronger from the orchestra, and the eyes of all were directed to the curtain, expecting the new *Don Juan*; but the Stranger in the box of the Russian Ambassador had no ears for the music of Mozart—no eyes for the scene; he saw only that lovely and noble girl, who seemed to him yet more interesting since he learned that those gentle eyes had brightened beneath the gaze of a secret worshipper—that those fair lips had whispered a response to his words. Her attendants had ceased their conversation, and were listening to the music; the Princess surveyed the audience, as if seeking some one she had expected to see. "If she should allow her glance to rest on him but for an instant," thought the Stranger; "one passing smile, one slight bend of the head, one of the thousand almost imperceptible signs by which love knows so well how to convey its magic message, and I would single him out from all."

As rapid as the Stranger's thought was, the quick light flush that tinged the Princess Sophia's cheek, as she glanced at the door of her box: it opened, and a tall, fair young man, entered; he advanced towards one of the older ladies, and paid his devoirs to the Duchess of F——, the Princess' mother; Sophia, with exceeding composure, played with her lorgnette; but the Stranger was enough of an adept in such matters to read in her eyes that this was he whom her heart expected.

He could not yet perfectly distinguish his features; but something in the figure and bearing of the young man seemed familiar to him. The Duchess engaged her daughter in conversation; her reply appeared to have been something gay or mirthful, for her mother laughed. The young man turned round, and—

"Gracious!" said the Stranger, aloud, "it is Count Zronoveski!"

The name was uttered so suddenly and sharply that the Ambassador started back aghast, and his lady seized her guest by the arm, and by sheer force pulled him down upon the seat beside her.

"In Heaven's name, Baron, what are you thinking of?" said the Ambassadress; "what would are you creating? People are looking at us. Hush! and, luckily the trumpets are unmercifully loud to-night, or the whole house must have heard your Zronoveski! What interest do you take in the Count? You know that we carefully avoid his acquaintance."

"I know nothing of the matter," said the Baron: "how should I, indeed, when I have scarcely been in the city three hours? Why do you avoid his acquaintance?"

"You know his position with our Court," said the Ambassador "he is exiled; and it is in the highest degree annoying that he has fixed his residence here, and will live nowhere else. He has had the effrontery to get presented at Court, and so I meet him at every step and turn, but in etiquette must not recognise him; and he gives me a world of trouble besides. I have been asked questions from a high quarter how he lives in such elegant style since his estates are confiscated, and I cannot answer them. Do you know him, Baron?"

The Stranger had not heard half the Ambassador's description of his perplexities. He never took his eyes from the Princess' box; he saw the Count conversing with the ladies of the suite, but remarked also how earnestly his gaze at intervals would fall on Sophia, and he withdrawn only to be renewed again, with a more impassioned glance than ever. The curtain rose; the Count bowed to the ladies, and retired from the box; and *Leporello* began his lamentation.

"Do you know him?" whispered the Ambassador. "Are you acquainted with his circumstances?"

"I served with him in the Polish Lancers."

"Then he has been in the French service. Did you see each other often? Do you know what are his means?"

"I only saw him," said the Stranger, carelessly, "when the chances of service and duty threw us together. I know nothing of him, except that he is a brave soldier and a good officer."

The Ambassador was silent, perhaps because he believed what the Baron said, perhaps that he was unwilling to raise any suspicion in him by further questions. Nor did the Baron show any wish to continue the conversation; the opera appeared to absorb all his attention; and yet it was a far other time and place on which his mind was dwelling.

"To this, then, has thy hapless destiny driven thee at last, poor Zronoveski!" he said to himself. "As a boy thou wouldst give thy help to Kosciusko, in his struggle for thy country's freedom. Liberty and Kosciusko fell together, and are

now alike forgotten. As a youth thou wert fired with the love of arms, and followed the eagle of Napoleon in its flight of power; but the nations have struck down thy chief. Thou kept love away from thy heart in youth, only that it should find thee now in thy manhood; and thy loved one is so far above thee that thou must forget or renounce her."

The unhappy lot of his friend—for such had Count Zronoviski been—rendered the Stranger pensive and thoughtful. He sank into that abstraction which begets all surrounding circumstances; and the Ambassador, the first act of the opera having concluded, was obliged to rouse him by several questions from his dream, which was not broken even by the loud applause and bravos of the delighted audience

"The Duchess has inquired for you," said the Ambassador; "she thinks she knows your family. Come, we will go to the Princess' box, and I will present you."

(To be continued.)

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*J. A.*," *Birmingham.—Your solution of No. 80 is imperfect; Mate cannot be accomplished as you suggest. In No. 81, you are correct.* "*L. C.*" *is in error; Problem No 79 cannot be solved in less than seven moves: you overlook the fact that White's Knight and one of his Rooks are "pinned," as it is technically called.*

"*F. C. S.*," *Penzance, should learn the simple rules of the game; the very first move of his pretended solution is a flagrant violation of them.*

"*J. T.*," *Holbeach.—The King is entitled to Castle under the circumstances mentioned.*

"*G. O.*," *Lombard-street.—The "Chess Player's Chronicle" contains the cream of all the works "G. E." names, and about 3000 games and problems to boot. Buy also Lee's Second Series of Chess Lessons*

"*A fan*"—*The translation of Bilguer and Heydebrant's great work will be published by subscription. It will contain the most perfect catalogue of chess works ever published, with critical and biographical notices of the most distinguished writers on the game, ancient and modern.*

"*T. Th.*"—*Try once more.*

"*A. Fairservice,*" *Kelso.—Two Bishops are unquestionably more effective at the end of the game than two Knights. The former, with the aid of their King, can force checkmate, which the Knights cannot.*

"*G. R. T.*"—*Bilguer-Schmidt's "Lehrbuch des Schachspiels" may be got at Williams and Norgate's, foreign booksellers, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden. A new edition has just been published.*

"*M. N. O.*," *Islington. There is a private chess club at Pentonville, in which the members assemble once a fortnight, we believe, at each other's house.*

"*Pedone.*"—*The best players, as far as we know, in Russia are Petroff and Jaenisch; in Hungary, Szen and Löwenthal; in Germany, Heydebrant and Bledow; in France, St. Amant and Kieseritzki*

"*A Lover of Problems*"—*The following will doubtless be new to you and the majority of our Chess readers. Place the men thus:—White: K at his B 5th—Q at K B 6th—R at K R 6th—R at R sq—Kt at K Kt 8th. Black: K at his B sq—Q at her B 7th—R at K Kt 2nd—B at K B 7th—B at Q 2nd—P at K B 2nd. In this situation, White having to play, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in six moves.*

Solutions by "*E. B.*," "*J. B.*," "*A. H. G.*," "*W. W.*," "*S. C.*," "*N.*" "*H. B.*," "*M. S. A.*," "*An Amateur,*" "*H. P.*" *are correct. Those by* "*F. G. W.*," "*A.*" *Truro,* "*F. C. S.*," *Penzance,* "*D. S.*," "*Morgan Rattler,*" *all wrong.*

Solution to Problem No. 81.

White.	Black.
1. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	B to K's 6th or *
2. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K's P one
3. Q to her R's 7th (ch)	Kt to Q B's 4th
4. Q to her K's sq (ch)	P to Q B's 6th
5. Q takes P—mate	

* 1. K to his 4th

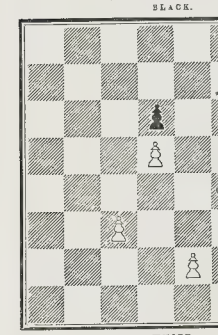
2. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to B's 5th (best)
3. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K takes P
4. Kt takes B—mate	

Problem No. 82.

By Herr Kuiper.

White playing first, mates in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Game No. 20.

Just played at the Old London Chess Club, between Le Comte V——, one of the leading members of the Cercle des Echecs in Paris, and Mr. G. P——, the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club.

Black (Le Comte V.)	White (Mr. G. P.)	Black (Le Comte V.)	White (Mr. G. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. P takes P	Kt to Q Kt 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q to her Kt 3d	P takes P
3. Q P two	P takes P	19. Q B P one	Q to K Kt 3d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch.)	20. Q R to K sq.	K to Q Kt sq.
5. Q B P one	P takes P	21. R to K 7th	Q R to Q B sq.
6. Castles	P to Q B 7th	22. R to K sq.	K R to Q sq.
7. Q to her 5th *	Q to K 2d	23. Q to K B 3d	Q P one
8. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. P takes P	Kt takes P
9. Q to her 3d	B takes Kt	25. Q R to K 5th	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)
10. P takes B	Q Kt to K's 4th †	26. K to R sq.	Q takes B
11. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	27. Q R takes B	K B P one
12. B to Q R 3d	Q P one	28. Q R to K R 5th	K R to K sq.
13. K B P two	Q to K R 4th	29. K R to Q B sq.	K Kt P two ‖
14. K P one	B to K B 4th	30. P takes P	R to K 6th
15. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) ‡	Kt to Q 3d	31. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to K sq.
16. Q to her 5th §	Castles on Q's side	32. Q to K B 2d	Q to K sq ¶
		33. K Kt P two	Q to K 6th (ch)
			Black surrendered

* He should have taken the Pawn.

† It would not have been good play to have taken the K's Pawn.

‡ Well played. Intending, if White interposed the B's Pawn, to take the Q's Pawn with his Q recn, and threaten mate.

§ We should have taken the Kt (checking); and, in that case, we believe Black would have had the better position of the two.

‖ A good move.

¶ This is the decisive *coup*. Play as Black can, the game is irrecoverable

Game Laws.—The select committee have reported that it has been unable to bring its inquiries to a close, and recommends the re-appointment of the committee next session

The Opera House.—Monday last was fixed for the annual audit at the Bankruptcy Court of the accounts in the case of the Messrs. Chambers, the proceedings in which have attracted so much of the public attention for the last twenty years. The solicitor to the assignees stated that there were assets now in the hands of the official assignee applicable to the payment of a dividend, and to the amount of £100,000; but he apprehended that until the question of proofs as upon the joint or separate estates was decided, no dividend could be declared If the judgment of the Court were in favour of the proofs upon the joint estate, the dividend would range from 8s 6d. to 10s. in the pound, but, if otherwise, either amount would be considerably reduced. The assignees were extremely anxious to declare a dividend, and only awaited the judgment of the Court to do so.—The learned Commissioner said that he would decide the point in a few days.

A letter from Trieste, of the 20th ult., in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, states that on the 3rd a fire broke out in a forest close to the town of Adrimit, and spread with such rapidity that two hundred houses were reduced to ashes in the space of a few hours. A number of cattle were destroyed, as well as a considerable quantity of corn, wine, and other property.

THE SPIRIT OF CHIVALRY.

BY DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.

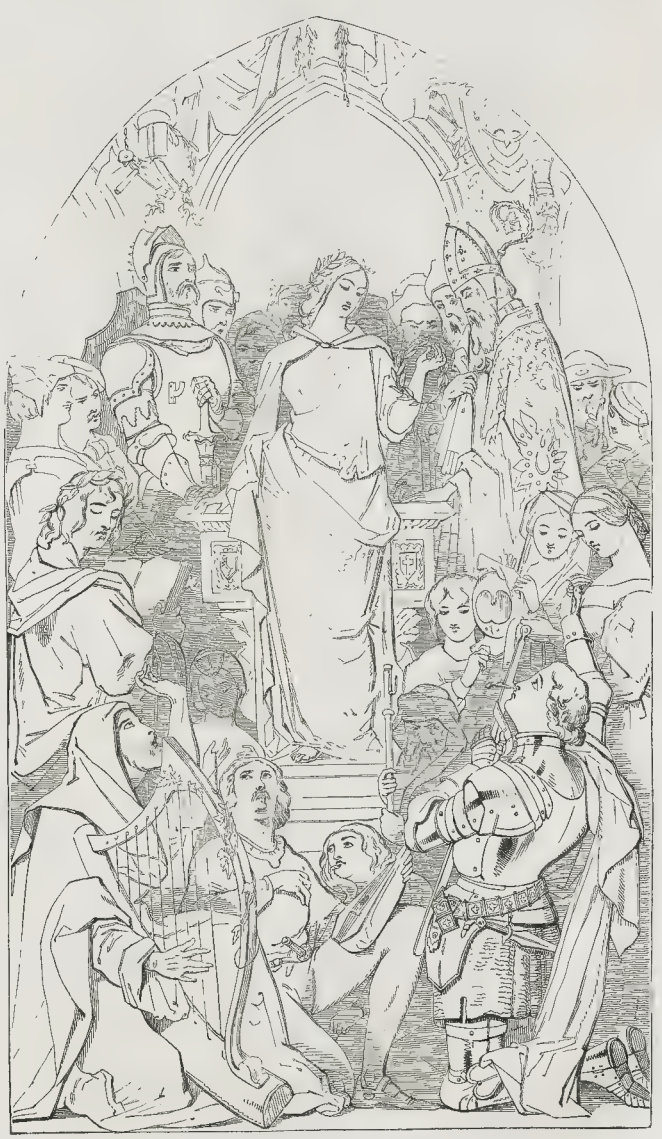
FROM THE PRESENT WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

In fertility of invention, Mr. Maclise may be said to stand without a rival among modern painters. He crowds his canvass with figures, incidents, and accessories—distracts attention at one time, and demands it another—"gloriously offends" in one portion of his picture, and atones for every deficiency most nobly in another. We wish he could keep his genius within due bounds, and cease to sweep, with a drag-net, great and small. He has much to learn—and not a little to unlearn. He is too well pleased with his own first thoughts, to heed the common proverb that second thoughts are best. But the rank he holds in his art is eminently due to him; he is yet young; and it is, perhaps, unfair to quarrel with him for putting too much incident and circumstance into his pictures—a rare quality in our present school of art.

Mr. Maclise's Cartoon, in the present Westminster Hall Exhibition, is one of the most attractive works we have seen from his hand for some time past. It is more than usually pleasing, from the great mastery of pencil and crayon that it exhibits; and, as Mr. Maclise is a poor colourist, we are glad to forget his failing, in the contemplation of his present performance. From his own printed account, in the Catalogue he would appear to have attempted a great deal:—

The Spirit, or "Personification,' of Chivalry is surrounded by men of various pursuits—religious, military, and civil—who represent, as by an Upper Court, or House, the final acquisition of her honours and rewards. Beneath, as not having obtained, though within reach of the Crown, a young Knight vows himself to chivalric services, attended by his Page, and invited by his Lady's favour. Beside, or around him, in various grades, other figures are introduced, to connect the abstract representation of Chivalry with its general recognition of intellectual influences. Among them, the Painter, the Sculptor, and Man of Science; the Bard inspiring Youth by his recitals; the Troubadour and his Mistress; the Palmer from the Holy Land; and the Poet-Historian, from whom future ages must derive their knowledge of the spirit and the deeds of Chivalry.

We will not undertake to say that Mr. Maclise has come up to the height of this great argument. He has produced, however, a Cartoon of most unquestionable brilliancy—full of his own peculiar beauties and defects—of fine feeling, and of dashing and dexterous execution.



CARTOON (41) THE SPIRIT OF CHIVALRY.—BY DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.—EXECUTED BY COMMISSION.

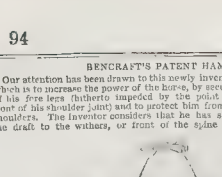
The Emperor of Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburgh gives the following details of the Royal Family of Russia:—"The Emperor Nicholas has just entered on the fiftieth year of his age, and the twentieth of his reign His brother, Alexander, did not attain that age, although he governed Russia for twenty-five years. Of five daughters and four sons of Paul, there remain only the present Emperor, his brother, the Grand Duke Michel, forty eight years of age, the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and the Queen of Holland, the former eight years, and the latter five older than Nicholas The three other Grand Duchesses died in the prime of life. The Grand Duke Constantine died, as is well known, in 1831, at Sicilie, at the commencement of the Polish war. The Emperor Nicholas has had seven children, four sons, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michel; and three daughters, one of whom died last year at the time of her father's return from London."

The Maid and the Spider.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* relates the following anecdote, which, if true, throws into the shade the story upon which the opera of the "Gazza Ladra" is founded. M. P—— had two enamel shirt studs surmounted by a small fly of burnished steel, so beautifully wrought that he frequently deceived his friends by feigning to be desirous of [illegible] One of these studs was lost. M. P—— had certain suspicions, but for want of proof thought it prudent to suppress them. The following year the fellow stud also disappeared, whereupon the old servant was accused of theft and dismissed Some days afterwards Madame P—— perceived a large spider's web, behind the wainscot of her apartment, and upon brushing it down what was her surprise at seeing the two missing studs fall to the ground! An enormous spider, deceived by the resemblance, and thinking to have caught a fly, had hidden the studs in its web. The innocence of the servant being thus proved, she was instantly recalled.

We are glad to learn that the eleven men left by Captain R. W. Heckelbury, of the Dutch East Indiaman, the *John Hendrick*, on the 30th of May last, upon a rock near the Line, as was reported in our paper, were rescued from their frightful situation, after having been on the rock fifteen days, and endured many sufferings, by Captain Snell, of the merchant ship *Eliza*, of Liverpool, and have arrived in London. The rock on which the men were is supposed to be a volcanic eruption. The mate described the composition of the material of it to be iron, stone, and glass.

BENCRAFT'S PATENT HAMES.

Our attention has been drawn to this newly invented Hames, the object of which is to increase the power of the horse, by securing to him the free use of his fore legs (hitherto impeded by the point of draft being placed in front of his shoulder joint) and to protect him from the suffering of gall on the shoulders. The Inventor considers that he has succeeded in transferring the draft to the withers, or front of the spine (the seat of the horse's



greatest muscular power), by means of the upper trace, the lower strap being intended to keep the collar in its proper position, or, in case of falling on the upper part of the neck, to relieve the draft from pressing on the wounded parts, until they are healed. We give a sketch, explanatory of the details of the invention, which is patronised by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The pupils of the College of Bebeck, at Constantinople, on the occasion of the birthday of the sultan of the college, on the 18th July gave a representation of the "Merchant of Venice" in English, and "Mirame" "Malade Imaginaire," in French. This afternoon was received with the greatest applause by the audience, and it was remarked that though the performers were Turks, they yet spoke the French and English without the least accent.

Baron Bosio, the eminent French sculptor, was on Tuesday morning week found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the previous night in good health. He was in his 77th year. The deceased was Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Michel, and member of the Institute.

The Bourbon journals mention two lamentable disasters which had taken place in that colony. On the night of April 11 a desperate fire broke out at St. Denis, which, in spite of the exertions of the military and the inhabitants, destroyed several houses in the Quartier St. Pierre. The total loss is estimated at 300,000f., but fortunately no lives were lost. The French Government brig *Cubbri* foundered in a gale during the night of the 26th February and all hands on board, with the exception of seven men, perished. Gerbin Orcel, who commanded the vessel, was amongst the number of the victims.

The accounts from Athens of the 20th ult., mention that the Coletti Ministry had obtained a majority of 55 to 49 upon the question of installing a Synod for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. This majority is treated by the ministerial papers as a vote of confidence in Ministers.

General Dessaix, Commandant of the Department of the Yonne, died on the 27th ult. at Auxerre, of an attack of apoplexy. He was a nephew of General Dessaix who was killed at the battle of Marengo

On Monday the Chinese ransom-money, which was brought to England by the *Cambrian*, was forwarded from Goodge-st, on the South Western Railway. The whole of the ransom, consisting of 2,000,000 dollars, which were deposited in 500 boxes, and weighing about 8t cwt., was sent by the train. On their arrival they were taken to the Mint. This is altogether portion of Syeee silver expected, which will be the last of the ran-om.

Mr. Samuel Dernaux, a gentleman residing in Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, on Monday purchased at a book stall, for 1s. a volume of Homer's Iliad, and on examining the book discovered a bank-note for 100 guineas enclosed. On closer inspection, however, he came to the conclusion that some of the leaves had been pasted together, which was the case, and on separating them he found that they had been prepared for the purpose of concealing 5 notes, three of which were thus discovered.

The West India papers just received, state that the trial of Santa Anna having terminated in his perpetual banishment from the island, he was sojourning at the Havannah, where he arrived in the *Medway* steamer. It was expected that he would reach Jamaica by the next Havannah steamer, the 4th August. A report of a formidable revolt having occurred at Matanzas is confirmed. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 do lars.

It appears from a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, that the number of insolvencies, bankruptcies, and sequestrations in Scotland in each year, from 1815 to the present time, has been 5450. The highest number in any one year was in 1841 43, when there were no fewer than 596 sequestrations awarded in the Court of Session (and there are no records of insolvencies and bankruptcies that do not result in sequestration); and the fewest were in 1838 39, when there were only 59

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 22nd July, publishes a second bulletin from General Wrangell, detailing his further operations in the Caucasus. The general has not yet pushed his operations further than towards the sources of the Soulak, a river which falls into the Caspian Sea, at a short distance from the mouth of the Kerek. Sixteen aouls appear to have hitherto crowned the Russian forces.

The King of Denmark has informed the Scientific Society that he intends sending the corvette *Galathea* round the world, in order (as her Majesty asserts the right of sovereignty), in order to examine their natural productions, and how far they are adapted for commercial settlements. After attaining the primary object of the voyage, the *Galathea* will visit Batavia, Singapore, the Chinese ports which are open to European vessels, and Manilla, and thence sail to New Zealand. The corvette is expected back in 1847, after touching at several ports on the western coast of South America.

It appears by a statistical statement in a Hong Kong journal, that since the China trade was thrown open, the British import trade at the port of Canton has increased amazingly, more especially during the last year. The export of certain articles has nevertheless greatly increased the year, the quantity of silk exported in 1843, was bales 2100; and in 1844, 13 689. This, however, is supposed to have happened from part of the crop of 1843 having been kept back.

According to a Vienna letter of the 21st ult., the Austrian Aulic Council of War has ordered a body of troops to march to the frontiers of Bosnia the satisfaction obtained by the expedition of Colonel Jelacw on not being deemed sufficient, as the Turks have since committed other hostile acts On the boundary of Montenegro also, as it is essential having to-day made sacred, the Austrian Government has begun to erect small forts, and to take other measures of defence.

The students of Cologne, in imitation of those of several German Universities, have abolished dueling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honour, whose decisions are to be without appeal. They, moreover, resolved to give a legal existence to that tribunal, and had called on the Government to authorize it.

The *Gazette de Cologne* announces the arrival of Prince Metternich at his castle of Johannesberg on the 30th ult. The same paper states that the King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Stolzenfels on the 28th ult., and that they make an excursion to Coblentz.

M. Botta, Consul of France at Mossul, writes on the 26th of June from that city to the Minister of Public Instruction, that the researches which he had discovered among the ruins of Nineveh, had safely reached Bagdad.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult. renews the report of a projected marriage betw een the Duke de Bordeaux and the youngest daughter of the Duke of Modena.

The Morocco war that Abd-el-Kader has still the French territory, and remained only by 100 horsemen, and retired to the south eastern desert As, however, the country will not afford the means of existence for himself and his followers, his stay there cannot be long.

Dr. Hale, one of the most distinguished physicians of Birmingham, died on Saturday morning last, from having taken too large a dose of aconite (monk's hood, a powerful narcotic acrid root), which he took for the purpose of relieving the rheumatic pains of which he was the victim.

The Belgian papers state that the harvest has been generally fine in Belgium, the potato crops have been attacked with a disease which has not many places materially destroyed them. It is supposed that it has proceed ed from the humidity of the season.

The *Courrier Français* states that a preliminary inquiry is to be opened in Paris in a few days, to take into consideration the feasibility of a re-sume for constructing a railroad across the capital, to connect the termini of the Orleans, Lyons, Strasbourg, Northern, and Rouen Railroads. The extent of this line, which it is proposed to carry along some parts of the inner Boulevards, is estimated at between 6000 and 7000 metres.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 25th ult., states that the Vistula has again overflowed its banks, being the fourth time during the last ten months. The harbour of Praga, and that part of the city which runs along the banks of the river as far as the Royal château, are under water. All communication is stopped, except by means of boats. The country around the city resembles an immense lake.

According to accounts from Frankfort, the approaching increase of duties on Brunes and French manufactures in the States of h Zollverein have led to very extensive imports of the goods threatened with the duty. Variation. The markets are said to be unusually

The town of Halmstadt, in Norway, was, on the 21st ult., visited by a tremendous hurricane, by which twenty buildings were thrown down, a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and several people wounded. The sea retired in an unusual manner from the coast, and returned in a few minutes with great violence. The waters of the Nissa rose all of a sudden four feet above their usual height, and then at once receded. A similar phenomenon was with essed on that coast at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, and of that at Messina in 1783

Such is the desperate eagerness for gambling in shares in Leeds, that the magistrates are compelled to employ the police to keep the footpath clear in the street in which the Stock Exchange is situated.

The *Official Gazette* of Stockholm, announces that the King of Sweden has nominated the Duke de Glucksb rg and M. de Mon, Commanders, and M. Manbissen, Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, and presented each of them with the decoration in diamonds, as a reward for the distinguished assistance rendered by them in his negotiations with the Emperor of Morocco for the suppression of the tribute, which he had previously paid to that power.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt intends to establish a Academy of the Fine Arts, the first professors of which are to study at Rome. In order to realize his plan, the Viceroy has already, at his own expense, sent to that capital several young men to study painting, sculpture, mosaic, &c.

DEATH OF A VICE ADMIRAL.—Vice-Admiral of the Red George James Shirley, died at Bath on the 2nd inst., aged 77. The dates of his commissions are—Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1790; Commander, Sept. 11, 1797; Captain, April 26, 1798; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, April 27, 1812; Admiral, Nov. 24, 1840. He was on the half-pay of a Rear Admiral.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL ELRINGTON, C.B.—This distinguished officer died on Saturday last. His commissions were dated Ensign, Dec. 4, 1790. Lieutenant, April 19, 1794; Captain, June 1, 1795; Major, April 25, 1808; Lieutenant Colonel, June 4, 1812, Colonel, July 22, 1836; Major-General, Nov 23, 1841. For some time he was Deputy Quartermaster-General. Few officers have been harder service. He was shot through the body before Dunkirk in September, 1793, and through the thigh at the island of St. Vincent in July, 1796.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday, the bakers at the west end of the metropolis, including the bakers at the west end of the metropolis, including the bakers in the vicinity of Drury-lane and Clare-market, raised the price of the quartern loaf from 9d. to 9½d. per 4lb. loaf, being an advance of a halfpenny per 4lb. loaf. There is yet no advance in the price at the east end, and bread of the same quality can be obtained on the Surrey side of the river at 7d. The best is from 9d. to 9½d. per loaf.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up-to-day arrival runs of wheat coastwise to hand from Essex, which, added to the quantities left unsold on Monday and Wednesday from foreign and coastwise supply of this article, have been very extensive, exceeding produce to such a degree as to induce many of the dealers to purchase in the early part of the day's sale to the amount of 1000 quarters, which they expected to meet the demand from the country state that no material damage has as yet been sustained by the growing crops, but a most favourable change in the weather is anxiously wished for, as, if it does not soon arrive, a large portion of the English harvest must inevitably be lost. The prices of wheat were much the same as on Monday, although the show of fine samples was small, that article met a very inactive demand, yet, in the raw sales effected, previous rates were maintained. Scarcely a single transaction was reported in foreign wheat, the operations in which were confined to retail parcels. The supply of barley fairly consisted of fine malting qualities, fallowing sorts were quite a dead, but all other kinds being freely offered. We had a very limited quantity of malt on offer. Scarcely any qualities moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds exceeding a little was done. Our returns for free trade were limited, and of poor quality, so that no sales were consequently steady, and prices were a shade lower. In beans very little was doing, but peas and flour were, as before. Several parcels of new barley, tares, and tapeseed were on offer. Most of them sold at full prices.

ARRIVALS: English—wheat, 2934; barley, 40; oats, 20 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2300 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 170; barley, —; oats, 2410 quarters. Flour, 1670 sacks; 200 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s, ditto, white, 49s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 52s, ditto, white, 49s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 25s; malting, 28s to 29s; malt, ale duty, 40s to 42s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 38s to 40s, brown oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 20s to 21s; Lincoln, Essex, and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; ditto, potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Yorkshire and Cork ditto, 20s to 21s; ditto, ditto, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; old ditto to 34s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 33s to 34s; boilers, 34s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent, 36s to 38s; Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Hartlepool, 34s to 36s; ditto Clover seed, red, 40s to 50s, extra, 52s to 58s, white 50s to 62s; extra 64s to 70s; ditto trefoil, 20s to 24s; ditto rib grass, 30s to 36s.

The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d of household ditto, 8d to 9d; ditto 7½d to 8½d.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 28s 8d; oats, 22s 6d; rye 34s 6d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 34s 6d.

Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 28s 8d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 34s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 20s: barley 9s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 2s 6d, peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—This market still continues inactive, and prices are well directly supported. The stock in Lond on is now 32,351,000 lbs., against 32,351,000 lbs. on the 1st inst.

Sugar.—The public sale of business has been again doing in West India sugar, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Bengal, Mauritius, and foreign parcels are quite as dear. The transactions in refined goods are to 6s to 6s 6d for lumps, and 46s to 47s for standard, ditto.

Coffee.—Ceylon parcels have moved off heavily, at a decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee have met a dull sale at barely late rates.

Provisions.—In the Irish provision trade the demand for any article is dull, at a depression of from 1s to 2s per cwt. The imports of late have been somewhat extensive.

Rice.—Large purchases have been made for the trade to keep it steady, at an advance of 3d per cwt. Low sorts are selling at 11s 3d, and none may be had under 11s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—Although the demand for rum has been on hand since our last, yet they have not very little effort upon prices. A fair business is done at 2s 8d to 3s for Leeward, and 3s 3d to 3s 6d for Jamaica. Brandy is in good request, with a large business doing. In hollands no alteration; market is inactive, at a decline of 1s per cwt. Waterford, old brand, is now at 2s 9d per gallon. The current prices of British spirits are as follow:—Proof, 10d to 10½d; and the other kinds of proofs one to one halfpenny to one penny.

Oils.—Linseed oil is still in request, at full prices: but most other kinds are a slow inquiry.

Seeds and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 4l 15s to 5l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 0s to 4l 5s; fine upland ditto, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; clover hay, 5l 5s to 6l 5s; oat straw, 1l 5s to 1l 12s 6d; wheat straw, 1l 4s to 1l 8s, per load. New meadow hay, 4l 0s to 4l 10s; and new clover, 4l 5s to 4l 15s, per load

Coals (Friday): Hetton, 16s 6d; Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 16s; Pemrop Windsor, 14s; Townley, 15s 6d; Ridsdale, 17s; Hassel, 15s 9d; Hellor, 17s 9d; Stewart's, 17s 6d per ton.

Provisions.—This market is in a dull state, and but few buyers can be found at present rates, we quote them as they are the currency of the day.

Hops (Friday). The prevailing wet weather has had the effect of preventing any further demand in the various districts in which rather more business is doing. The plantation accounts are favourable. The duty is called £100,000.—Sussex pockets, 4l 5s to 4l 5s 5s; 5l 5s to 5l 5s; Kents, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; Farnhams, 5l 5s to 6l 6s; Essex, 4l 5s to 4l 15s.

Wool.—The imports of wool continue on an extensive scale, yet the demand for nearly every description is steady, at full prices

Potatoes.—New potatoes—the supplies of which are extensive—command a ready sale, at from 4s to 5s per cwt.

Tallow.—We have to report a very steady demand for this article, at somewhat improved rates. On the spot yellow candle is selling at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday.—On the wheat, the sal pitals on sale here to-day was tolerably large, and the demand for all breeds was very heavy, at full prices. In sheep only a middling supply of fine qualities was on offer so beasts and 140 on the Scotch, Downs, and Leicesters, were disposed of readily, at full prices. The numbers of sheep were of the primest, coming to which the supplies trade was heavy, at barely late rates. In lambs only a moderate business was transacted, yet their currencies were supported. Calves were dull sale, but not cheaper. Pigs moved off nearly at our quotations. Milch cows sold steadily at from £20 to £25 each, and in-calf heifers at £18.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; ditto small ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s; large coarse calves, 3s 6s to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 8d. Sucking calves, 15s to 20s, and quarter ox store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 797; sheep, 7,140; calves, 120; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—For each kind of meat, we are only a moderate demand at our quotations.

Per 8lb, by the carcase inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4s to 3s 6d; small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10s; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 4d to 6s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has, in its fluctuations, been a sort of barometer, the weather during the greater portion of the week. Transactions in all descriptions of securities have been very limited, Consols varying in price only to the extent of half per cent during the week. Exchequer Bills have gradually receded, from the increasing value of money, while they are now to be had at from 2½ per cent. Bank Stock is rather firmer, closing at 211. Reduced is 99¾. New three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 102¾; and Consols, for money, 99⅞ to 99; for account, 99 to ⅛. Exchequer Bills, 49 to 51.

The Foreign Market has been rather animated during the week from the variations in Spanish and Mexican stock, although the amount of transactions have not been extensive. Portuguese are in request at 29½ to ⅝, the Three per Cents. 37¾ to ⅞. A slight improvement on these prices was apparent on Tuesday, and still further on Wednesday. This change was wholly occasioned by the very favourable accounts received from Madrid of the payment of the dividend, which may be said to range from 22¾

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY. First Appearance of Mr. T THOMPSON, the renowned [illegible] Last Week but one of the engagement of the French Equestrians.—Courtmar[illegible] New Scenery. On MONDAY AUGUST 11, and during the Week, the New [illegible] Pantomime, with Magnificent Tableaux, and by all the efficient Stadium[illegible] Troupe of the SURREY and the Theatre of the [illegible] and the Sisters of the French Equestrians. To conclude with the Popular and highly Historical Equestrian Drama of LIFE GUARDS MAN OF MANCHESTER, or, the Factory Master and the Poacher. Dick Tom, the Dumb Man Mr. T. Thompson. [illegible] Corps [illegible]

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' CONCERT AND FANCY FAIR AT VAUXHALL GARDENS on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 11 and 12. A Grand Day [illegible] Licensed Victuallers' School. Kennington Lane, when all the rare arrangements that have established [illegible] Fancy Fair, will be found in operation. The Royal Duke of Sussex has graciously signified [illegible] to attend on Monday. Rossini's Overture to Semiramide, and Finale to the 2nd Act, will be performed by a numerous Band and Chorus, conducted by Mr. Loder. Vocal Concert. Part 1, as Singers Miss Lodger, Lyons, Mr. Binge, and Mr. J. W. Sears, who will introduce Mrs. Gould's Last new Song, entitled "Fancy"). New Ballet, "Old Vauxhall Gardens, or the Hermit's Cave." Various [illegible] Fireworks. [illegible] Tickets, 5s. each. [illegible]

Acrobats, Monkey Dances, Archery and other Sports, Brilliant Illuminations, and many other Grand Effects. Magnificent Display of Fireworks. Description of Grand Ballet with Diagram on the Ice at the Great Cry of Cats, on the Temple of Hecate, Vauxhall Gardens. Total Eclipse of Queen will be repeated every day, by full Orchestra. Admission, 1s. Children Half-price. Doors open at Two O'Clock. The Free List will be entirely suspended, the Public Press excepted.—Mr. Beazeley's and Fridays the Extra Night Harris and Son.

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EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 8 till 11, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, painted from the Roof of the Colosseum by Mr. Parris, and the newly [illegible] Grand Diorama, recently painted and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. [illegible] The Caverns, Music, and Fountains play. [illegible] Admission 1s. [illegible] Bradwell's Adventures at the door as every family [illegible] Door is [illegible] to reach, to be had at the New Library, Colosseum, from 11 to 6. of Messrs. Mitchell, Bookseller, Mr. Mayo, Old Bond-street; Mr. Saunders, St. James's-street; Messrs. [illegible] and Hodgson, Oxford-street, and Messrs. Addison and Co., 7, Regent-street.

MONS. BOUTIGNY'S EXPERIMENTS on the [illegible] of WATER in RED-HOT CRUCIBLES will be repeated by [illegible] Lecture on the CAUSES of EXPLOSIONS in STEAM-BOILERS, on the Nature and Extent of the Danger, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3 and 8, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, carrying from Six to Eight Passengers at intervals, upon the Experimental Line, in the Great Room, adjoining the Western Entrance. The Art of SWIMMING and LIVING if[illegible] by a Youth Eight years old, in the Bason of the Royal Gallery. The celebrated Invisible Girl, every Morning at [illegible] Fridays at Two o'Clock, and on the Evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Half past Eight. And all the other popular Lectures and Exhibitions as usual.—Admission 1s., Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther-arcade, Strand.—[illegible] EXHIBITION of [illegible] MODEL every Day, at Two O'Clock, and in the Evening at Eight, and on the Queen's Fete Days. LECTURE in CHARACTER by Mr. J. H. S. [illegible] with Musical Illustrations, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. LES [illegible] MARIONETTES of the Adelaide Theatre, in Eight Ballets every Morning at Twelve-[illegible] day, and Friday, in which will be introduced the most Comic Performances of the Day. [illegible] GRAND PANORAMA of LOCOMOTIVE and MINING RAILWAY CLASS every Morning. A Beautiful MODEL of REALL'S ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, which makes 8[illegible] Revolutions in a Minute, shown every day. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, every Day. [illegible] BENJOWSKI'S LECTURE on the Principles of ARTIFICIAL MEMORY every [illegible] Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'Clock. All LOOKING-GLASSES, under the Invention of those days. The GAS MICROSCOPE, CHROMATROPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, and [illegible] Open [illegible] Admission 1s.

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Company's Offices, 2, Moorgate-street, London Augustus 9th, 1845.

TOOLING of the SOLDIERS' MESSRS PEARSON and CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS of the much approved PATENT ST JAMES'S [illegible] PANTALOON BRACES, beg to call the attention of the Public to their [illegible] Assortment of the above Articles, which are manufactured on the Premises, and [illegible] Purchasers to the Sole [illegible] Messrs Jackson, 4, Cork-street, Mrs Barnett Dressmaker to the Queen, 27, Old Bond-street; Mrs Stock, 7, Maddox-street; Miss Clarke, 164, Regent-street, and Messrs Nunn and Rodger, 7a, Cavendish.

Proprietors are sent on receipt of postage stamps.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS continue to be manufactured, as usual, upon the largest scale, at their several establishments and to maintain their superiority over all others. Each bottle has its proper proportion of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] requested to observe on each bottle of [illegible] manufactured by SCHWEPPE and Co. [illegible] first London Physician.—31, Berners street, London.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and sole [illegible] from their [illegible] the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS, the important pressure on the [illegible] is entirely removed, and, by their extreme [illegible] they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, necessary when [illegible] and by the perspiration [illegible] from pressure on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least [illegible] Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, and Griffins and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street.

MANCHESTER PUBLIC PARKS, WALKS, &c. — To LANDSCAPE GARDENERS and OTHERS. The Committee on the Establishment of Public Parks, Walks, &c., hereby offer TWO PRIZES one of Fifty Guineas and the other of Twenty Five Guineas, for the best and Second Best SET of PLANS [with Estimates], for the laying out, &c of the large area already purchased by them.

The Plans and Estimates are to be sent to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the 1st day of December next, when they will receive such information as may be required for their accurate and [illegible]

The successful competitors will have the preference in the superintendence of the execution of their designs

No plans and drawings can be received later than 20th September. The adjudication will take place on the 1st December.

MALCOLM ROSS, } Hon.
EDWARD WATKIN, } Secretaries.

Committee Room, Town Hall, Manchester, August 8th, 1845.

26, Regent-street, Two Doors from the Piccadilly Circus.

JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, have, for the convenience of an extensive connection with the surrounding neighbourhood, opened an additional FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE at 26, Regent-street. The business [illegible] near 3 SEVEN DIALS, and the losses incident to Credit Business being entirely avoided, JOHN CAPPER and SON can offer to the [illegible] Goods of every description, by such a reduction in prices as can only be sustained by a [illegible] IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. Wholesale Department, as [illegible] The Best Barnsley Sheeting, Linen Cambrics, Bold Linens &c. Cottons; French Cambrics and Batistes, Long cloths, Twilled Cambrics, Muslins for Curtains, Counts, &c; Flannels, and Shirts. Sheetings, Table Covers, &c. The business in Gracechurch-street is continued without change.

MERCHANTS, TRADESMANS, and GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE and NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. Offices, No. 6, Chatham place, Blackfriars, London.

Quarles Harris, Esq. | Alderman Sir John Key, Bart. | T. R. Kemp, Esq.

Prospectuses, with Lists of Directors, may be obtained [illegible] free

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Barlow, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. | Thomas Chapman Tinkler, Esq.
Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of Proposal for [illegible] Life Assurances [illegible] gratuity, Annuities, Endowments, [illegible] Prospectuses, Rules, and [illegible] may be had at the Chief offices, where omissions and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

HOLGATE THOMAS, Chairman.

[illegible] at the Office, on the 28th and May last, may be had, [illegible]

LADIES, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the cure, ride or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion, will find at ROWLAND'S HALL a unique [illegible] for their toilette, discovering the [illegible] requisites necessary to render every [illegible] recherche.

Under such circumstances, [illegible] ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, the [illegible] Preparation for the Hair, Price 3s. 6d., Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double [illegible]

[illegible] KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion, Eradicating Cutaneous Eruptions, Sun burn, and Freckles, and rendering the Skin, Arms, and Hands, soft, fair, and blooming, Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

[illegible] ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums, Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. [illegible] SYSTEM of SELF MEASUREMENT, which for simplicity, correctness, and economy, is unrivalled, will enable any person to take his own measure and [illegible] accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced to the [illegible] stating the height of person, and [illegible] any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches	TROUSERS	Inches
From Nape of neck, over [illegible] Collar, to Hip bottom		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip bottom to Bottom of Centre of Back to Elbow joint		From inside the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Size round top of Arm		Size round Calf	
Size round Chest, under the Coat		Ditto Waist	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Thread Vaglioni, from	0 7 6	Measure size round the Head	
Ditto, superior quality, with a Roll	0 13 6	HATS TO MEASURE.	
Corded Cords, and ditto	0 15 6	Tweed Coats, trimmed with silk	0 12 6
Cassimeres and [illegible]	1 5	Cassimere Coats, in any shape, handsomely trimmed	1 15 6
Cashmere Coats, in every style and [illegible]	1 2 0	Quilting Vests, 5s. 6d., or 3 for	0 19 6
Ho land Jean Grand Drill and Duroyal Coats	0 3 6	Cashmere ditto, in chance patterns	0 8 6
Splendid Summer Vests, from	0 2 8	Satin ditto, plain or figured	0 14 6
Cashmere and Jeanette ditto, in endless variety	0 4 6	Spring Trousers in great variety	0 10 6
Fancy Cord Shooting Coats	0 6 6	Tweed ditto, in endless patterns	0 13 6
Cloth Trousers, from	0 9 0	Stout Milled Albert and Plain Doe	0 5 6
Tweed ditto	0 6 6	Best quality Black or Dress ditto	1 5 0
Spring ditto (woollen)	0 5 0	Dress Coats	1 12 6
Drab ditto	1 0 0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1 15 0
Fancy ditto	1 3 0	Frock Coats	1 5 0
		Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1 3 0
		Morgans to any extent, or Five Minutes' notice.	

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against [illegible] having learned that [illegible] assume a [illegible] connection with them, or it is the same concern, has been removed to [illegible] premises, and therefore [illegible] should the present disappointment, &c. call at or attend to, 54, Minories, or 95, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B. The business transacted at this Establishment, from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

REPLATING.—PLATED ARTICLES which have been worn through REPLATED by the New Process. T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c, 47, Cornhill. (Seven Doors from Gracechurch street), London

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN of Oxford, and late Scholar of which College, has one [illegible] years of age, to [illegible] Address, Rev. [illegible] Esq., Post office, Bath.

A SCOTCH TWEED DOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is [illegible] to be worn by Gentlemen when Shooting, Angling, or the Library, or Country Residence, is made to measure in the best style, of soft and warm, serviceable Tweed, 30s., of GRAVES, Cheap and Fashionable Tailor, 3, 3, High Holborn

SUPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL and SON'S MATTRESSES, of fine long wool and horse hair, are quite equal to the best that are made [illegible] per cent every description of Bedding sent free on application to their establishment. HEAL and SON, Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court-road.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING. Containing a full description of [illegible] sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to [illegible] a good set of Bedding, carriage free by post.—HEAL and Son [illegible] Tottenham Court-road.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD WHEELS.—the Cheapest and most Quarter made of Lighting Fires ever offered to the Public. A certain fire in a [illegible] Sold by every Oilman and Grocer in or near London, at Sixpence per Pound; or, for supplies, Mr. EDWARDS, 4, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DUTY OFF 3s.—BASS and CO.'S PALE EAST INDIA ALE, in Bottle (so highly in repute with the Family), reduced in price, to Guests 6s. 6d., and Pints 3s. 9d., by A. G. PAVENO and Co., Agents, who have also made a similar [illegible] in Bottle [illegible] Stout—Guineas, 18, Grange Alley (close to Garraway's), and at No. 3, Sherborne [illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to keep correct time within half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. Second Hand Watches, sent free by post for 2s. extra.

INGHAM'S MANUFACTORY, 26, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's Chaises, Low Waggons, and other Carriages, from 3l. 3s. to 15l. 15s. every chaises, Invalids' Wheel Chairs of first class manufacture from 4l. to 12l. New and Second-hand. Spinal Carriages Any with Hinds. Co Sons, or Hire.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, best Sheffield Plates, cream metal Iron and Tin Ware, Candle Lamps, Gilt Cornices, &c., at Wholesale Prices, at RICHARD JOHNSON and NEPHEW'S, Manufacturing Ironmongers, 8, Maiden-lane, Cornhill, and 69, Fortman square.—N.B. Every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest cash price.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell; it produces a [illegible] polish; it softens upper leather, prevents it [illegible] and alleviates the pain it causes any tender feet.—Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 3s. Paste, 6d.—Sold by HOBY, Saint Anne's street, Berwick and Jones, 31, Cranbourn, Dorrington and Co., 69, Oxford street, Bainbridge, 15, Princes-street, Lisbon Hobson and Son, 18, Whitcomb-street.—N.B. Agents recommended for Cleaning and Preserving Harness.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 301, Regent-street, two doors from Mayers's-mews, Solo Inventress of the [illegible] and of a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Fashionable Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correct mean of this mouse can be fully substantiated by reference to [illegible] Apprentices also. Improvers Wanted. Mulberry and Rose Rooms

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST are [illegible] PREVENTED and gently counteracted by the use of the PATENT and scientifically [illegible] Recurved in Nourish and Lucas and [illegible] by the occasional use of the PATENT ST JAMES'S CLEFT EXPANDER, which is light, [illegible] easily clasped, outwardly or [illegible] and can be [illegible] to any [illegible] taste restraint, or [illegible] Price 21s. Sold by Mr. J. HANSON, 61, Fleetstreet, Strand, London; of full particulars on receipt of a postage stamp.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.—An excellent assortment of Materials for SHOOTING JACKETS, and a peculiar make of goods for TROUSERS, [illegible] Velveta, and Moleskins, are [illegible] constantly on view, at the Extensive Stock of Woollen Drapery, Wesstcoat and Manchester Goods, always on sale, and at prices that can not be [illegible] by any other house in the trade. Gentlemen waited upon at their own residences, or attended to at Patterns forwarded by post. Regent House, 307, Regent-street, [illegible] Hall and Miller, No. 307, Regent-street, and corner of St. Martin's court N.B. No connection whatever with any other house.

LONDON, HOUNSLOW, and WESTERN RAILWAY. Capital 470,000l., in 23,000 Shares of 4.5 each. Deposit 2l. 7s. 6d. per share. Provisionally Registered.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

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With power to add to their number.

ENGINEER—Sandilands F. Griffin, Esq., C.E.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Hicks Beach, Hicks, and Hall, Tokenhouse yard, London.

BANKERS [illegible]

The Directors have the honour to announce that [illegible] Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act to authorise them to make a RAILWAY from the London and Southampton Railway, at or near Hounslow, to the Great Western Railway, at or near Brentford, with a branch from Hounslow to the Great Western Railway, at or near West Drayton.

The South Western Company contemplate applying to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act to authorise them to make a [illegible] from the London and Southampton Railway, at or near Hounslow, to Staines, with a branch from Hounslow to the Great Western Railway, at or near West Drayton.

The population and the metcantile traffic of the London, the west of England of the various localities through which the railway will pass, far exceed that of any railway in the country through which the railway will pass a more [illegible] very little ornamental and house property will be [illegible] and, with a consequence, [illegible] of considerable amount. The [illegible] of the country through which the railway will pass a more [illegible] very little ornamental and house property will be [illegible] and, with a consequence, [illegible] of considerable amount. The [illegible] of the country through which the railway will pass a more [illegible] very little ornamental and house property will be [illegible] and, with a consequence, [illegible] of considerable amount.

The [illegible] will [illegible] the Thames between London and the intermediate places to [illegible] and [illegible] with unusually small [illegible] and [illegible] of heights or railway tunnels.

Exclusive of the passenger traffic through Brentford, there are on an average 1800 waggons and carts to [illegible] every week.

The extensive intermediate traffic on the River Thames, between London and Staines, and the [illegible] to [illegible] is subject to great [illegible] from the [illegible] in such a manner, and by floods and frost in winter, the direct land course of the river, [illegible] at the same power required to draw the barges against the [illegible] current, render the [illegible] very and very expensive. Every description of [illegible] can be carried by [illegible] by the Thames [illegible] quicker than by [illegible] and [illegible] cheaper.

Since the opening of the Great Western Railway, a large portion of the former passenger and [illegible] traffic has been transferred to that Railway from that of the above places [illegible] and it is probable that this [illegible] a great part of such will necessarily be removed to the Southampton, and Weymouth Railways.

[illegible] can be [illegible] to the Provisional Committee; at the [illegible] Secretary's, No. 4, Martin's [illegible] Walbrook; and S. P. Hook, Esq., 14, Tokenhouse-yard; at the Offices, No. 8, Great [illegible] Stock and Shareholders, 19, Warnford-court, from whom Prospectuses may be [illegible]

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the LONDON, HOUNSLOW, and WESTERN RAILWAY.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me Shares, of Twenty-five Pounds each, in the undertaking of the Railway described in the notice, and to pay the deposit thereon, or upon any lesser number that may be allotted to me, upon payment to or undertaking on the part of [illegible] and I authorise you to [illegible] the name and address and [illegible] entered, when required.

Name [illegible]
Residence
Profession
Description
Place of Business (if any)
Date
Reference

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH and HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An astounding cure by this marvellous Medicine, after every other means had failed.—See extract of the [illegible] letter, dated Vian Mennan, Anglesea, February 21, 1844:—"I have found Holloway's Pills a great blessing to me, and I am happy to say that I have not had a return of the complaint for which I took them. I have recommended them to many persons, and they have all found the same benefit from them that I have myself. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) THOMAS ROBERTS." To Professor Holloway. These Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases of the [illegible] Bowels, which all the [illegible] of the human frame depend. All of them are [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

I'll be There!

WRITTEN BY E. FITZBALL; COMPOSED BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.

Grazioso.

dolce

While the sum-mer gale si-lent-ly blows, While the waves scarce-ly mur-mur a sound, While the wood-bine and sweet-brier rose Shed their re-do-lent per-fume a-round; When the moon-light peeps o-ver the hill, Oh, do not thy pro-mise for-get! I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill Near the beach, where so oft we have met! Near the beach where so oft we have met! I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill. I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, By the mill where so oft we have met!

From those mild eyes I'll chase e-very tear, Nor for home, nor for kin, shalt thou sigh; Who could love thee, my Ma-ry dear, Half so tru-ly, so fond-ly, as I? When the night-in-gale sings on the hill, Then, do not thy pro-mise for-get! I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill Near the beach, where so oft we have met! Near the beach where so oft we have met! I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, by the old ruined mill. I'll be there, I'll be there, I'll be there, By the mill where so oft we have met!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 9, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 172.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Antwerp, August 10.

IF THE legal difficulty which, according to Lord Campbell, surrounds the question of the Sovereign's absence from the Realm, has been given by her Majesty, in the most effectual manner. Almost while the great lawyers were debating whether the Queen could go or not — she had gone; and ere the country was fully acquainted with all the arguments against her Majesty leaving England without a Regency, the Royal standard was flying on the Scheldt, and the Royal foot pressing the soil of Germany.

Her Majesty arrived at Antwerp this evening, after a passage less favourable than those it has been her good fortune, generally, to experience. On this occasion, the skies were somewhat unpropitious, and the waves "lifted their heads"—we hope, in exultation, rather than rebellion, beneath their Queen; but, to dispense with metaphor, the sea was as disagreeable a one as a voyager could cross, and not at all improved by the cold sky, and that heavy rain, of which we have of late had so much, and of which we are sorry to see the fertile and well-cultivated fields of Belgium exhibit the disastrous effects, in vast tracts of reaped corn which cannot be gathered—the shocks standing thick and close, but plainly showing that this abundance is even now deteriorated in quality.

We have elsewhere given details of her Majesty's arrival at Antwerp. The Royal yacht passed Ostend about one o'clock, and reached its destination between five and six in the evening. She was anxiously expected by the inhabitants; but their curiosity to see the Majesty of England will not be gratified till to-morrow morning, when she lands, and immediately proceeds to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne.

The interest is of course concentrated upon the points her Majesty will visit, and pass through; off the route there are no indications of a Royal progress, and an assembly of crowned heads; the great rush, it is anticipated, will be at Coblenz and Stolzenfals, and alarming rumours are in circulation as to the tariff of food and lodgings; impossible prices are talked of for both, and no doubt, those who take in the stranger on both banks of the Rhine, look forward to a profitable wind-up of the touring season; they will, pluck the flight of birds doubtless, and in some cases, at discretion, as the custom is with innkeepers all the world over; but knowing what occurs at home in an assize town with a calendar containing a good murder or some especial atrocity—aware of what occurs in our watering places, and in the provincial locality favoured with a visit from the British Association—it is not for an Englishman to be too loud in accusation of German acquisitiveness, even if it should verge upon extortion. These things, too, are apt to be exaggerated: Antwerp is full certainly; but, as a well-packed trunk will always hold something more if one tries, a good inn has great internal capabilities if skilfully developed. The Hotel St. Antoine looks even now as if it could lodge and feed a regiment; and though *Chambres à deux lits* are in requisition, no one is driven to the choice of two chairs or the coffee-room floor, which was obligingly offered us at Dover. By going farther, one does not always fare worse, and so it may prove in the present case; and as for eating, the Germans are a careful race, who dine copiously and with exceeding regularity; there is little fear of famine, unless "one spirit" of the bread-denying Bishop Hatto, should hover round his ruined tower on the Rhine.

Preparations are making all along the line of road her Majesty will pass, for those welcomings which appeal to the eye, and which the Germans arrange with admirable skill and taste: triumphal arches are being erected across the railroad in many places; between Antwerp and Malines, better known by its German name, Mechlin, from the beauty of its lace manufacture, there is a large and handsome one, the first of a series. The reception at Aix-la-Chapelle is to be very grand, with martial music enough to waken all the echoes round the tomb of Charlemagne; the roll of five hundred drums—the number fixed on by report—cannot but be worth hearing, even at the risk of its leaving no sense of hearing to survive.

From Antwerp to Cologne, the railway is two hundred and twenty miles—a long stretch of steam and iron; we believe her Majesty never tested such a journey, in one trip—in England. Every arrangement is made to ensure speed, safety, and comfort; the whole line through Belgium is in the hands of the Government, which is also a large shareholder in that portion of it which passes through the Prussian territory. This immediate control on the part of the Government seems very well applied, and occasions some peculiarities in the management of the details, which cannot fail to strike an Englishman strongly; we might borrow some hints from them with advantage: in the first place, the fares are low compared with ours; in the luxuriously fitted first-class carriages, the cost of conveyance from Ostend to Antwerp, is no more than a penny per mile; they do not attempt such speed as that of our express trains on the Great Western and Birmingham lines; but it is equal to that of many of our companies, while the motion is smoother and more agreeable than that on several we could mention. There are other things an Englishman cannot reconcile himself to so easily; the military regime is everywhere visible; there are soldiers on duty at the stations, and all the officials are in uniform—the State being the proprietary. The guards and engineers wear green, and carry a horn, very jauntily slung over their shoulder, looking something as Robin Hood might have done in regimentals. The horn is blown before starting, by the man at the head of the train, and is answered by the same notes, blown by his fellow in the rear. We have been so used to associate the horn with the spanking team of horses, that its music, when made the signal to put brass and iron in motion, jars oddly on old ideas. But the practice is a good one; the sound is always clearly heard, and is more agreeable than the scream of the whistle, which is here reserved for other occasions, and is better than the "all right," which may not be heard, or not attended to, and, with a long train, requires an intermediate voice to repeat it. The "all right" is used here as in England—a trace of the English origin of the whole system, though the engineers in France and Belgium are not now so exclusively our countrymen as they were when it was in its infancy. The horn is used as an additional signal, and a very clear, useful, and agreeable one it is; preferable to "that dreadful bell," which, with us, so often frights the traveller from the refreshment-room. Some of the carriages present a few novelties of construction that we cannot stop to describe, but which are to be approved; and there is an arrangement by which the tickets are collected while the train is in motion, that is decidedly a good one, as it is done without danger or inconvenience: the tedious

HOISTING THE STANDARD ON ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

stopping, short of the station, while the tickets of half-a-mile of passengers are gathered in, to the loss of time and temper on all sides, is thus avoided.

The journey of the Queen has naturally attracted a little attention to the continental railroads, and this short statement of a few points in which they seem to have the advantage over ours, may be worth noticing. The great defect is the charge for every separate parcel of luggage—slight in amount—but annoying from the forms it necessitates. Every person's luggage must be weighed, the boxes of

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT ANTWERP.

bags counted, the money paid in a separate department, and a ticket taken for it; and unless that ticket is produced on arrival not an article can be delivered without an immense deal of trouble. If the ticket be lost, the baggage is there—but you can't have it! If the baggage happen to be sent by a wrong train, or left behind (such things will happen), the ticket is of little use, and again there is a world of inconvenience. A slight advance in the fare, and a liberal allowance of luggage to go free, would be better for all parties. As the tickets are the checks of an account with the State, the regulations are rigid—the no small dismay of the careless Englishman, used to the free and easy mode of management in this matter at home. On the other hand, there is more laxity in a point where we are very rigorous: at some of the stations, the passengers cross two or more lines of rail, going to or leaving the carriages, sometimes in great numbers. In the dark, what with the ominous-looking iron lines under foot, the glare of torches among the crowd, (for gas is not yet universal) and the military costumes plentifully mingled with the mass, if one imagines the possibility of a "down train," the other hand, there is favourable to a sense of the picturesque than ideas of safety. But an accident very rarely occurs.

All Antwerp will be astir at an early hour to-morrow, when her Majesty disembarks, and leaves the level plains of Flanders for more romantic scenes—for the architectural antiquities of Aix-la-Chapelle, the City of the Three Kings, the natural magnificence of the Seven Mountains, and all the varied beauty of the Rhine.

ANTWERP, August 11.

Her Majesty landed this morning at half-past six o'clock; it was a "raw and gusty day," and the "lazy Scheldt" seemed to have got up an excitement on the occasion—it was "chafing with its shores" with considerable energy. The Royal yacht was moored about the middle of the river, with the standard at the mast-head. Some time before the disembarkation, a guard of honour was marched down to the quay, with a full band, and were drawn up at the landing-place in proper order; some of the municipal authorities were also in attendance, with their scarves of office. The next stage of the proceeding was the arrival of the Royal carriages, which drew up in line behind the guard, ready to receive the illustrious voyagers, on their return to *terra firma*. The Queen appeared to create much speculation and awe in the worthy Flemings of the lower orders, who could not settle it satisfactorily to themselves, whether the wearers were Field-Marshals or Footmen—till the moment arrived so destructive of dignity; when they were compelled to mount behind, they then sank to a discount; the outriders, however, maintained, to the last, a considerable share of public respect and approbation.

The moment her Majesty left the steamer's side, in the barge, the Royal Standard was hauled down and the Union Jack appeared in its place; during the short row to land, the barge, encumbered by an awning at the stern and a large flag at the head, lurched heavily, the wind blowing almost a gale. The crew pulled "with a will," and she soon touched the landing-place, when the guard presented arms, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." The Royal party quickly entered their carriage, and drove off at a rapid pace—a moment, and they had gone, as the French say, *comme un eclair*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Although Paris is never totally deserted, like London, and always offers some objects of amusement, the present is a period of greater stagnation than any other: now that the members of the Royal family are all absent, and the fashionables are dispersed at their chateaux, at the seaside, or at the German watering-places, the *on dit* and chit chat of society languish. Louis Philippe and the greater part of his family are at Eu, where Lord Cowley has gone to visit them. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours and the Duke d'Aumale are, meanwhile, exciting the most violent demonstrations of popularity at Bordeaux, which, several years since, gave so indifferent a reception to the amiable and accomplished son of the present King of Louis Philippe, the lamented Duke of Orleans. At Bordeaux, as at every other town through which they have passed, several of the young ladies of the place came to meet the Duchess de Nemours with bouquets and congratulatory verses, and have met with the most condescending, and, in many cases, flattering marks of attention in return. A singular incident somewhat disturbed the order of the Royal cavalcade at Limoges: the young fashionables and fifty butchers of this town set forth on horseback to escort their Royal Highnesses. When they came up with the august party, a serious quarrel took place between the rival processions as to precedence. The butcher's, however, brought forth in their favour an ancient deed of privilege granted to them by Henry the Fourth, which, they say, "on pain of losing his battles for his crown, finding himself, as was frequently the case, in want of money, borrowed from the rich butchers of Limoges a large sum, which had been refused to him by the corporation of the town, and, in gratitude for this service, he granted them, in after years, the prerogative of escorting on all occasions the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal. The Limousin dandies were forced to give way before the authority of this ancient parchment signed by a Royal hand; and the butchers, in all the pride of splendid steeds and trappings, accompanied the entry of their Royal Highnesses.

A fraud so ingenious in its contrivance, and so touching in its nature, as to have almost softened the hearts of the inexorable functionaries on whom it was perpetrated, has, as may be imagined, found ready sympathy and excuse in Parisian society. It had been remarked at one of the post offices that a letter, coming from the frontiers of Siberia, and, of course, entailing heavy postage expenses, arrived regularly every three months in Paris, addressed to a Polish Count, *poste restante*. A few days after this letter had reached its destination, a tall man, with thick, black mustachios, and a military bearing, came to claim the letter thus addressed. But little ifs! ruly was, of course, required to put into his hands, the clerk, at the same time, informing him of the price of the postage. The Pole, drawing out his purse, attentively examined the superscription of the letter, and after the scrutiny of some moments, shaking his head with emotion, returned it to the clerk, saying that the letter bore his name, but was not intended for him. The same circumstance repeated at the interval we have mentioned for several years running, has excited much curiosity.

The opening of the letters after the time appointed by the rules of the Post-office had afforded no elucidation to this mystery, for the contents were in blank paper. Some indiscretion, at length revealed, that a certain Polish Count we have mentioned was one of a family who took an active part in the Revolution of Poland, and, after the years of 1831, was, together with his father, his three brothers, and two uncles, condemned to banishment in Siberia. He alone escaped, and found an asylum in France; but, reduced to the most straitened means, unable to pay postage from so great a distance, and longing to receive tidings of his relations, he's served upon the following plan, which they carried on with success for several years:—On the cover of the letter, each word in the address was written by the different members of the family; thus, the unfortunate Pole could, by mere examination of the outside, obtain certitude of the existence of his papers relations, and of their continuing together on the same spot. It is hardly possible to refuse pity to the misfortunes which rendered such a ma nœuvre necessary; and we are all inclined to overlook the defrauding of the revenue, in the affection which prompted, and the ingenuity which contrived, such a scheme.

FRANCE

The *Sémaphore* states officially, that from the inquiries made it appears that the loss occasioned by the late fire at the Toulon dock-yard amounts to about 2,400,000 francs. The Ministerial Paris papers deny the reports in circulation that the fire had been caused by the convicts, or by the workmen of the dock-yards, to destroy proofs of their having been plundered of the State by claims for fictitious supplies of timber. The Princess Clementina of Saxe Coburg Gotha was safely delivered of a Prince at the Chateau of Eu on Saturday last.

The *Journal des Débats* says that it has advices from the frontier of Turkey, dated the 30th ultimo, which state the whole of Upper Albania to be in open insurrection. The Seraskier has had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Elsren, on his march to Jakouo. In revenge, he burnt twenty five Albanian villages. After this terrible example, the Seraskier assembled the principal Albanian chiefs at Jakouo, and insisted upon their laying down their arms, submitting, like all the other provinces of the empire, to recruitment for the army, and giving hostages for their fidelity. The Chiefs refused compliance, and called out all the warlike population of the mountains. One of those traits of that indomitable courage and resolution which is inspired by the blind fanaticism of the Mussulmans, was exhibited on this occasion. Daoud Foloves, a Chief of Jakouo, came alone into the Turkish camp, and reached the tent of the Seraskier; but the two sentinels at the entrance, suspecting some evil design, repelled him with the points of their bayonets. Foloves took his pistols, and, firing them with unerring aim, killed both the men. On hearing the reports of these arms, the guard at the tent turned out, and made a general discharge of their muskets on Foloves, who, however, was unhurt and, mounting his horse, fled through the camp, reloading and firing pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. He had got through the barrier of the camp, but closely pressed by a detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of him, and being no longer able to use his pistols, he drew his yatagan, and struck right and left at both men and horses, killing eight men and wounding twenty. Being at length captured, and brought before the Seraskier, and open avowing that it had been his intent to assassinate him, he was bold Albanian was immediately executed before the Turkish General. The Seraskier intends to make attacks upon the Albanians at several points having brought 3,000 men from Scod a, and being joined by a corps of Cu. lotic Mirdites.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, on the 9th, went from Bordeaux to let Teste and its environs, attended by the authorities and numerous other personages. They proceeded by the railroad, at both ends of which the Prefects had made every preparation for their perfect accommodation, and to do them all honour. Their departure, which was at half past nine o'clock and their arrival, were hailed by the cheers of immense crowds. Returning to Teste, they proceeded by the railroad to Bordeaux, which they reached at five o'clock. A grand ball was given the preceding evening to their Royal Highnesses and the Duke d'Aumale. The Duke d'Aumale left Bordeaux on Friday morning for Belfort, which is to be his residence during the camp.

SPAIN

At the date of our last accounts from Madrid that capital was quiet, but the Government was taking precautions against a movement. General Alcala, Brigadier Montero, and two other officers, have been ordered to leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. According to its usual custom no reason is given for this eloigned order.

The *Heraldo* publishes an account of an incursion made by a party of no less than two hundred Frenchmen into the valley of Zalazar, in Spain, where they set fire to the houses of the foresters, and destroyed a bridge and the sluices used for floating down the timber on the river Urbelecha, besides other damage. The greater portion of the inhabitants were at their labour in the fields when this unexpected attack was made, but the scouts assembled, and having procured some arms they attacked the Frenchmen in return, and set them to flight. Five prisoners were taken, who are sent before the *Juge de paix*.

A letter from San Sebastian states positively that the marriage of Isabel Segunda with her cousin the Duke of Seville is a settled thing, and is highly approved of by the present French Government, which have promised, in the event of a serious Carlist insurrection, to aid the Spanish Monarch, as they did during the late civil war. This will account for the detention of the Count de Montemolin, at Bourges. Whether the marriage of Isabel Segunda and the Duke of Seville will be followed by those of the Infanta Luisa and the Duke de Montpensier remains to be seen.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Journal des Débats* appears to suggest that its news from Switzerland indicates that a civil war in that country is all but inevitable. Since the defeat of the Free Corps before Lucerne, the Radical party have been in active preparation for a renewed struggle, and hostilities upon a more extensive scale. With this view a popular confederation has been formed, of which Berne is to be the centre. Any attempt to interfere with the movements of this body will, it is understood, be a signal for a renewal of the struggle. The correspondent of the *Débats* is of opinion that the Jesuit question is a mere blind, the object of these movements being to form an united undivided republic of all the Swiss cantons. On the other hand, the little mounta in cantons are preparing for resistance; and, so great is their enthusiasm, that the women of Un practice daily, firing at a target, in order to qualify them for defending the mountain passes, while their husbands and brothers, are assisting the inhabitants of the other town of the canton. The month of September is said to have been fixed upon for the struggle. The *State Gazette* of Lucerne publishes the official report of the circumstances connected with M. Leu's death. It appears from it that the deceased had been several times threatened in anonymous letters with death; that for the last four years he kept no fire-arms in his house, from the apprehension that some of the door of the house had been open, and that close to the house the foot steps of two persons running away had been discovered. In addition to the presumption of murder arising from these circumstances, the medical report proves that suicide was absolutely impossible.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The packet *Fidelia* has brought New York papers to the 16th ult. It was her first voyage across the Atlantic. These papers contain an important proclamation from Don Manuel Rincon, General of Division and Constitutional Governor of the Department of Mexico, declaring war against the United States. The proclamation is as follows:—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me the following decree:—

"Jose Joaquin de Herrera, General of Division and President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof.

"Be it known, that the General Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned the following:—

"That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to the Mexican nation, and a violation of the most sacred laws of independence and political existence.

"That the law of the United states, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, is unjust, for it does not destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce, upon that department.

"That the United States having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation.

"And, finally, that the unjust usurpation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last moment, said annexation.

"It is decreed,

"1. The Mexican nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realized by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President of the United States of the North.

"2. In consequence, the Govern ment will call to arms all the forces of the army, militia, and activity granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the Government, according to the powers given to it by the 9th of December, 1841, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of 'Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws.'

"MIGUEL ARISTAN, President of the Deputies.
"FRANCISCO CALDERON, President of the Senate.

"Approved, and ordered to be printed and published.

"JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

"A. D. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

"Palace of the National Government, city of Mexico, June 4."

Exchange at New Orleans on London, 10@10½ dis., with a moderate demand. The *Philadelphia Gazette* has a report that the Hon. James Buchanan has resigned the Secretaryship of State, and that the President has selected Abel P. Upshur to succeed him in the place. Differences of opinion as to the Oregon negotiation have induced this step on the part of Mr. Buchanan.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION

The following interesting extract of a letter from an officer of the *Erebus*, begun on the 1st of July, lat. 68 N., and finished at Whale Fish Islands, 10th of July, 1845, has just been received in London.

"The fair wind which we had from our friends the steamers did not last long, and we had one continued succession of westerly and north westerly winds relieved now and then by a fair wind, till the 21st of June, when we found ourselves 124 miles to the N.W. of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm with a most tremendous heavy swell, in which we *did* roll.

"During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla. We did not go within sight of Cape Farewell, but rounded it with a gale right a t, which fol owed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close reefed to sails and reefed foresail, and made the best of our way through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant chief, Sir John Franklin, to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of his and energy, and of all men the most fitted for the command of a ship, possessing as he does great sense and great perseverance, and he is full of benevolence and kindness withal.

"On the 22nd we were due north of Farewell. The thermometer had scarcely ever sunk below three degrees for three weeks, but we got short of it.

"On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in-shore, and the beautiful, sharp, craggy, snowy coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since then we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a rnan, sometimes a foul wind, light and *much* fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, rock, snow, and clouds, being about thirty miles from the coast about Lichtenfels. To-day we have had a splendid breeze right aft, with a strong current in our favour. A most splendid semicircle of bergs appear a head and under the lee of we count sixty-five from the crow's nest; I have just been on deck looking at one above 200 feet high, which came down with a crash and raised a mist like an avalanche. It is now twelve o'clock though the sun is up, so I shall go to bed and finish this to-morrow, though it is a pity to sleep on such a fine, clear, sun shi ing night.

DISKO, JULY 2.—The scenery of Disco is grand in the extreme, and the beautiful icebergs in sold ing the country, and the dark, calm sea, black looking coast, present a curious appearance. We have had the most heavenly weather here, clear, calm, with a hot sun, and icebergs glistening in all directions. I counted 260 icebergs from the top of a hill the other night, big magnificent thing our party all the time.

"JULY 10.—We shall sail for Lancaster Sound on the 12th, with three years' provisions. You have no conception how happy and comfortable we all are; in fact there is incessant mirth from morning to night.

"We hear that this is supposed to be a remarkably clear season, but we have had no authentic information."

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR THE CAPE.—Rear Admiral of the White Sir George Richard Dundas has been appointed by the Earl of Haddington to succeed Rear Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Josceline Percy, C B., as Commander in Chief of the naval forces on the Cape of Good Hope station.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rear Admiral of the Blue James Haldane Tait died at Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., aged 74.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FLEET.—The barque *Ceylon*, off Falmouth, on Monday, reported that she passed the experimental squadron, on the 9th inst., in lat. 45 44 N, long 9 26 W.

MILITARY FLOGGING AT WINCHESTER.—Since the return of the 58th Regiment from India to this country, a number of the corps has been marked by frequent acts of insubordination, which have been followed by serious floggings in the barrack-yard, not less than sixteen men having been subjected to the punishment of the cat since the disembarkation of the army since they have returned from India. Two hundred courts martial have been held during the same term, and up to the present hour they continue, five having been held on Tuesday last.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD

On Monday, an inquiry was resumed before Mr. Wakley, at the Chalk Farm Tavern, touching the death of Mr. Charles Dean, aged 48, civil engineer, Exeter, on Tuesday week, from injuries he sustained in the collision which took place on the above line on the morning of the 29th ult., between the up mail train and the 8 o'clock Liverpool train. On the former occasion the jury were merely impanelled to see the body of the deceased, and examine witnesses as to his identity, as we last to give the friends of the unfortunate gentleman the opportunity of removing the body to Exeter for interment, whether it was removed, per the Great Western Railway, immediately on the adjourning of the Jury. From what then transpired, it appeared that the deceased was in the train when the accident occurred, on his return from Merioneth, North Wales, where he had been to survey a mine, and the investigation which was commenced at the University College Hospita , was appointed to be further proceeded with at the above address, for the convenience of the jury in viewing that portion of the line where the collision took place. The jury having answered to their names, went, accompanied by the Coroner and several of the railway directors, to the spot where the accident happened, which was on the south east side of Chalk Farm bridge. On their return, several witnesses were examined; but the circumstances which they mentioned have already appeared in our account of the accident. In the course of the inquiry, one of the jurors (Mr Gray) was taken ill, and after some delay, one of the medical men in attendance gave it as his opinion that as the gentleman was labouring under a severe attack of palpitation of the heart arising from excitement, it would be very desirable to dispense with his services if the Coroner could do so. Mr. Gray was ultimately the case, and having expressed his inability to take any further part in the proceedings that day, the Coroner at once determined to adjourn the inquiry, remarking that he thought little time would be lost by such an arrangement, as he hoped that he should be able to obtain the evidence of several important witnesses who did not appear to be present on that occasion. The inquiry was then formally adjourned until Thursday.

The inquest on Mr Dean was resumed at the Grange Tavern, New-road, on Thursday. The evidence given did not add much to the information already obtained. The examination of Henry Pringle Smyers, the general superintendent of the line, was the most interesting. He said:—"I attribute the accident to the mail train coming up too early. In consequence of the accident, the driver of the mail train has been suspended. There is I consider, a much greater danger at a time when the days are so much alike, as in the latter case, its arrival is expected, and preparation s are made accordingly. The driver's name was Hunsworth. I consider from the state of the rails that neither the driver nor fireman of the Liverpool train, or the engine, had shut off his steam, was mistaken in his distance. Where the accident occurred was not on an inclined plane. For not keeping his time an engineer is liable to have his name entered in the defaulter's book, and likewise to be subjected to a fine.

By a Juror.—Hunsworth, in May last, was suspended for arriving at Leyton three minutes too late, and he was also liable to collision with the goods train. He has been employed by the Company ever since its formation. The general directions given to drivers, although not printed, were, that in foggy weather they were not to pass the signal-post more than one hundred yards. I am not aware if such instructions were individually given to Hunsworth.

Hunsworth was subsequently called, and in answer to a question, asserted that if the pumping had not obtained a short time before the accident might have been prevented; that was all he had to say.

Mr Wakley, in the course of his summing up, said if there were any criminality to be brought home to Hunsworth, James Frost, who had the conduct of starting the luggage train, and James Hunsworth the driver of the engine, who were the culpable parties. On the morning in question the latter was in great danger at a time before the time he was due, and had not observed, the accident would not have happened; but it appeared, that irregularities were not punished with fine or dismissal of the parties, nor even reported to the managers of the Company.

The jury retired at half past three o'clock to consider their verdict.

After an absence of an hour and a quarter, the jury returned into the inquest room, and the foreman handed in the following written verdict:—

"We find, the deceased, Charles Dean, died from an injury to his left leg, caused by an accidental collision of trains on the London and Birmingham Railway, near to Camden Town; and that the engine, numbered 90, belonging to the Company of that railway, moved to the death of the deceased, and that its value was £1000, and they make a DEODAND of the said engine to the extent of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS."

In delivering this verdict, the jury express their opinion, that the laws and regulations of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for the guidance of their servants, have been found insufficient during the past some time past; and further, the jury consider that the area or the Camden Town station, and the system of rails there laid down, are too much cramped and limited, consistently with the public safety.

MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of James Barry, a coachman, who was killed in a scuffle with a party of Irishmen in Bow, on Saturday night last. The jury sat until a late hour, and heard evidence implicating the accused, Mr. Baker, the Coroner, summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Michael Carroll," who struck the deceased on the head with a poker, and caused his death. Four other men are in custody, supposed to have been concerned in the affray.

SERIOUS FIRE IN FINSBURY.—On Wednesday morning between three and four o'clock, a fire of considerable extent, and which has involved a loss of property to the extent of full £10,000, broke out in the neighbourhood of Sun-street, Finsbury. The subjoined is a list of the damage done: 31, Sun street, Mr. J. V Tucker, plane and tool maker, workshop and contents destroyed, fully insured in the Globe. 32, Mr. Bateman, cabinet maker, damaged. Insured in the Phœnix. No. 32, Mr. P. Phillips, cane merchant, damaged by fire and water. Insured in the Sun. No. 33, Mr. W. Bermingham, considerable injury by fire and water. Insured. No 34, Mr. J. Wallington, cabinet maker, much burnt. Insured in the Globe. Mr. Henry Bateman, mahogany and timber merchant, mahogany rack, veneer stores, and counting-house, and other shedding destroyed. Insured in the Globe and Sovereign Offices. A dwelling house in the timber-yard, occupied by Mr Bateman's foreman, nearly consumed. Contents insured in the Sun. The list also details a host of small tenements in Sun alley, Crown street, and Bowerdean's court, which were damaged, the occupiers being for the most part uninsured.

FIRE IN OXFORD STREET.—On Wednesday night, between the hours of 11 and 12, a fire of alarming extent broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. James Munn, hosier and silk mercer, No. 217 Oxford street, near Portman street. It originated in the front shop, a spacious compartment filled with valuable articles, owing to the combustible nature of the stock the flames very speedily had obtained a firm hold, they having, in less than five minutes, communicated to each side of the shop and the two windows, with a great number of passengers, where, from some unavoidable cause, she came full on to a heavy barge, and with such force as to instantly carry away her paddle box and side cabin, in which were several persons. It may be readily imagined that consternation and confusion arose immediately, the vessel being thrown on one side, and several persons in the water. Six persons were rescued from a watery grave, and, happily, no one was drowned. From the disabled state of the vessel the passengers had to be landed at Wapping from small boats. The *Father Thames* was so much crippled by the collision that she was brought up off Wapping for the night. On Wednesday morning the steamer was towed down to Blackwall for repairs.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

THE VOYAGE TO ANTWERP.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked at Woolwich on Saturday evening last, on board the Royal yacht. The yacht anchored at the Nore during the night, and proceeded on the voyage to Antwerp at an early hour on Sunday morning, where it arrived safely in the evening.

In the town itself, however, there was scarcely any outward and visible sign of rejoicing at the approach of the Queen. One exception must be made to this apparent apathy. Those strangers who, for want of some more engaging employment during the rain, stood gazing in small groups at the magnificent tower of the Cathedral, were suddenly conscious that on the top most pinnacle of the tower, where its tapering spire and gilded vane seem blended with the sky, there was something that had human form and motion. A little further study, and a ladder, diminished in the intense height to the size of a cockweh, might be perceived resting on the highest of the graceful Gothic arches. Another moment, and the outline might be seen of a man busily engaged in fixing what, from its size in the airy distance, might have been a reed, but which on inquiry turned out to be a flag staff; the gossamer like web attached being the pulleys by which the flag was to be hoisted on the arrival of the Queen. This operation, which seemed an object of the most intense interest, not merely to the strangers, but to the good people of Antwerp also, was at least the most prominent if it was not the only preparation made to welcome her Majesty. And yet the municipal authorities could hardly have chosen a better or a more appropriate mode of showing their respect than by thus adorning a building which, for its grandeur of proportions, exquisite lightness of design, and masterly delicacy of execution, is at once the ornament and the pride of Antwerp. This standard, flying aloft on the tower of the Cathedral, was visible from a considerable distance as the Royal party came up the Scheldt; and for that reason, there fore, if for no other, it was an appropriate mode of expressing welcome. Our artist has sketched the interesting incident of hoisting the standard *(See the front page.)*

It was between five and six o'clock in the evening when the report of cannon announced to the citizens of Antwerp the near approach of the Queen of England. The day had been raw and gusty, with occasional heavy rain, but notwithstanding the unruly weather, no sooner had the roar of cannon rung over the city, than, as if by magic, the previously almost deserted streets became alive with men, women, and children, rushing pell mell through every lane and alley which debouched upon the quay. It was a curiously sudden rush through the dripping streets, and in the course of a very few minutes the long line of quay was crowded by anxious spectators Nothing could be more lively or varied than the scene There were half the women of Antwerp—all, of course, *endimanchées*—their picturesque lace caps, with thin high lappets fluttering in the wind, and their gaily coloured costume contrasting well with the eternal blouses and *casquettes* of the men. There were the dark blue uniforms, yellow epaulettes, and glancing muskets of the Belgian soldiers, glittering in long lines among the crowd The *urbanites* (the Antwerp cabs), which had poured down towards the quay as soon as the coming of the Royal party was descried, were soon clustered over with spectators. The *gamins* climbed into the branches of the trees which diversify the line of pier. The windows of the cafés and estaminets which line it appeared speedily converted into square masses of human heads.

The vessels lying in the river were soon fluttering with gay bunting, the perpendicular and horizontally striped flags of Belgium and Holland waving amicably together. The couple of Belgian revenue cutters, whose guns had given the first warning, continued to blaze away from starboard and port, boats, sail and row, shot off from every landing-place, with freights of spectators. On the principal landing-place, the standards of England and Belgium were hoisted side by side; and the eager crowds upon the quays—their dark coloured masses contrasting well with the bright green of the allées of trees which rose above them and white glancing line of houses behind—surged backwards and forwards, in all the agonies of anticipation. Nor had they to wait long The Scheldt below Antwerp much resembles the flattest and dullest portions of the course of the Thames below London bridge. The river winds in long reaches like our English stream, and far away over the vast expanses of swampy meadow land which form its banks, were soon to be seen the masts of the Royal yacht, urging its way rapidly, against a heavy breeze, towards the town.

Just at this moment, a heavy pelting rain came down. The effect was curious Instantly, the whole line of quay seemed to be paved with umbrellas Men and women—soldiers and *gamins*—the *coquettes* and the lace caps—the epaulettes and the blouses—all disappeared under the expanse of cotton and silk immediately spread out for protection. The shower passed away as suddenly as it came, and in a few moments the *Victoria and Albert* wheeled round the last point which she had to double, and shot by the row of quays,

The Belgian craft immediately manned yards, and the captain of the port, accompanied by Baron d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister at Brussels, and Sir Hamilton Seymour, the English Ambassador there, pushed off in an official barge, to welcome her Majesty and the Prince to Antwerp.

Nearly opposite the principal landing place the yacht slackened her speed, then stopped her paddles. A buzz ran amid the crowd—a hurried rumour from mouth to mouth that the Queen would land *instanter*; but it was speedily checked, as the yacht slowly turned her head from the Antwerp shore, and her anchor fell heavily from her bows into the middle of the Scheldt

There was no particular manifestation of popular feeling ashore—no cheering, no noise. The crowd were good-humouredly curious—nothing more. The hum of their presence hardly drowned a note of the band, which improvised in hot haste, and, mustering any species of out-of door and in door instrument, struck up, "God save the Queen."

In a moment thereafter, the Royal yacht was lying quietly in the river.

Neither her Majesty nor the Prince appeared on deck. Lord Aberdeen was seen upon the platform between the paddle boxes.

Shortly after the *Victoria and Albert* had swung round to her moorings, the *Black Eagle* was descried urging her way up stream; in a quarter of an hour afterwards another Government boat followed her, and both of them took up their position a little lower down than the Royal yacht.

Half an hour passed away—the yacht lay tranquilly at her moorings, gradually blowing off her steam. No movement was perceptible on board her, and the crowd on shore, who had watched with eager curiosity for some indication of the Royal movement, slowly began to disperse; as night fell, the quay became deserted, and the fleet of steamers were left in quiet possession of their berths in the river.

Shortly after her arrival off Antwerp, her Majesty wrote two autograph letters—one to the King of Prussia, the other to the King of the Belgians—announcing her safe arrival. These were despatched by special train.

Before the people dispersed, the harbour master's boat put off towards the *Victoria and Albert*, with the Commandant du Port, the Baron d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister in Belgium, and Sir Hamilton Seymour. They went on board the vessel, and with their return ended the ceremonial part of the reception of her Majesty in the Scheldt. It was much more picturesque, on the whole, than could have been expected.

THE LANDING AT ANTWERP.

At half past six o'clock, on Monday morning, the Royal disembarkation took place at Antwerp

It was her Majesty's wish that every arrangement should be conducted in the most private manner possible. She travels *incognito*, as far as Queens can do so, dispensing with all civic eloquence, and, as much as possible, with mere honorary escorts.

Her landing was, therefore, not so brilliant an affair as, under other circumstances, it might have been; but it was, nevertheless, a scene of much animated beauty, as any such progress through a town like Antwerp must necessarily be.

A boating crowd early thronged the quay, the picturesque costumes of Flanders flaunting gaily along the long range of wharfs, and according well with the fine old streets through which the *cortège* passed.

Her Majesty, at her landing, was received by the Burgomaster of Antwerp, M. Henry Legrelle; by the governor of the province, and the general commanding the forces, the Count D'Hane; and by Baron Arnim. None of these gentlemen, by her Majesty's express wish, wore any official costume.

The brief passage from the river to the railway is full of interest, leading, as it does, through some of the most picturesque streets and by some of the most ancient buildings of Antwerp.

The city looks well as seen from the Scheldt Its multitude of elaborately sculptured towers rising in every varied form of Gothic architecture—the lighter needle-like spires springing upwards from the roofs of the smaller churches; the endless succession of high peaked gables and roofs, broken by long ranges of windows and crowned with every freak and fantasy which the fine imagination and laborious hands of the people of the old Flemish town could conjure out of stone to deck their dwellings; all these architectural beauties, mingling here and there with clumps of trees rising from some old burgomaster's garden, and enlivened and varied by the lofty tangle of the rigging of the vessels lying in the dock, the clumsy spars of the country river craft, contrasting with the more tapering array of masts and rigging which the long, goodly forests of ship yonder display, all these, when viewed from the river, and seen rising abruptly from its low sedgy banks, make up a very beautiful and interesting panorama We have engraved this interesting scene *(page 100)* and the reader is our fellow-traveller.

Her Majesty landed at the Quay Rubens, a part of the large ranges of wharf which form so pleasant a promenade along the Scheldt. It is the river boundary of Antwerp, and the eye runs for perhaps a mile along a succession of white painted, multitudinous windowed houses. The glare of this long rampart of whitened *estaminets* and *cafés*, broken and sub ued to a double row of trees, which form, as it were, an alley along all streets, when viewed from the river, and seen rising abruptly from its low sedgy banks, make up a very beautiful and interesting panorama We have engraved this interesting scene *(page 100)* and the reader is our fellow-traveller.

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PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP, AND ITS ENVIRONS—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

the railway and crowded the purlieus of the station, the Royal train arrived at Cologne.

The Royal party left the railway for the private carriages, which were drawn up outside the station, and drove off at once to the station of the Bonn Railway. To do this they had to pass through the principal part of the city of Cologne. It was a gay and brilliant spectacle. The old houses, almost as picturesque as those of Ghent or Antwerp, were garlanded and festooned, and, what was better than all, studded with the smiling faces of the happy German girls, who, however sedate and phlegmatic they may seem, will beat all the world for enthusiasm. Flags spanned the streets till they seemed all one triumphal arch, and the bells rang a merry peal from the many churches around. Dense masses of people lined the way, and belied the national character by the loud and lusty cheers with which they greeted the new guests of their Sovereign. There is something grand in German enthusiasm. It is not prone to display, but when it comes it is so deep-seated, so strong, and vehement.

Escorted by these best armies of Kings, the Sovereigns of Prussia and England passed through Cologne to the banks of the Rhine, whence the railway runs to Bonn. In and around the station, another scene of military pomp and popular ardour displayed itself, not inferior to what had taken place elsewhere. Cheers and shouts of welcome, mingled with the rattling of drums, the roar of cannon, and the martial music of the bands, brought to its flood that rolling tide of enthusiastic welcome which had greeted the Queen of England and her Consort from the first hour of their arrival in the territory of the King of Prussia.

A very short time brought the Royal travellers to the Brühl station of the railway, close to the Palace of the King of Prussia, where her Majesty arrived on Monday evening, about seven o'clock, in safety, in the presence of multitudes, who gave her a right hearty welcome.

The Palace of Brühl stands about five or six miles on the road to Bonn, and her Majesty was received with all the honours of torch-light and military music

Cologne is full to overflowing; beds, luxuries confined to the favoured few—at least of the new comers The long-extending banks of the Rhine have concentrated all their visitors upon it and Bonn, where, as it is said, her Majesty was, on Tuesday, to grace the inauguration of the statue to Beethoven with her presence.

It will be an interesting addition to this account of her Majesty's progress in Germany, to state that the sea voyage was a favourable one. The Royal yacht, with her Majesty on board, anchored in the Lower Hope on Saturday night, and at an early hour on Sunday morning raised anchor and proceeded to sea, making an excellent passage, being only four hours in crossing from the Foreland to Ostend, or fourteen hours until the Royal yacht anchored at Antwerp. The weather at sea on Sunday was favourable, and her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on the deck of the *Royal Victoria and Albert* steam yacht during a great part of the passage. The Royal yacht was past Flushing, on her way to Antwerp, before there was any appearance of rain. Her Majesty and Prince Albert did not either of them experience any sea sickness, but evidently enjoyed the voyage. The vessel anchored at Antwerp at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Sunday evening; but, as was anticipated, her Majesty remained on board all that night, and landed on Monday morning at half past six o'clock, a.m. Previous to the return of the pilots, it was arranged that Mr. Stuart and Mr. Rumerson should hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Antwerp to pilot the Royal yacht from that port direct to the Isle of Wight, it being her Majesty's intention to land at the island and sojourn at Osborne-house for some time on returning from Germany. It is also intended that the excellent arrangement of sailing only by daylight should be adopted on the return of her Majesty in the Royal yacht, and the Queen will leave Antwerp in the afternoon, and anchor off Flushing for the night, and proceed next morning to the Isle of Wight

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bonn, Saturday, August 9.

Honour to Beethoven is now the universal cry! Honour to Beethoven, indeed! He asked for bread, and they gave him a stone! Honour to Beethoven! By whom, and in what manner? Here, in the square where the *Münster* is seen, with its fine towers, stands the monument to Beethoven. It is yet unveiled; but on Tuesday is the show to be exhibited. Who claims the honour of its erection? Is it the natal town of the immortal composer? Is it Vienna, where his magical powers were developed? No. The Fatherland left the man of genius to starve, and the countries which revel in the exertion of his sublime works do not raise metal enough to pay for the casting. One man only achieves the task. It is the artist Liszt alone that has accomplished a holy mission. Let us, however, be historical. It is now some twelve years since a few admirers of Beethoven in Bonn essayed to raise a subscription in order that the seat of the University should not be without a record that a musical giant had been born within its precincts. Not enough money was collected to purchase a granite pedestal.

FANTASIA.

No! Bonn was to be without its testimonial until an appeal was made to continental sympathy. In 1836 there was a faint cry heard in London that something ought to be done. English professors and amateurs had not been insensible to the Beethovenite creations.

In 1814, the "Mount of Olives" was introduced in this country, by Sir George Smart. The Philharmonic Society bought the No. 9 Choral Symphony, and forwarded a sum of money to Beethoven, when he was under the alarm that his infirmities he should be left without bread. In July, 1837, a Concert was given at Drury Lane Theatre, for the Monument. Lord Burghersh, now the Earl of Westmoreland, exerted himself nobly on the occasion. Costa, Lucas, Cipriani, Potter, and the late Mori, were on the committee. The conductors were Sir G. Smart, Messrs. Knyvett and Moscheles; the leaders were F. Cramer, Loder, and T. Cooke; the singers, Schroeder Devrient, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Knyvett, Misses Birch and Wyndham, Braham, Bennett, Balfe, Seguin, and H. Phillips. The scheme consisted of the No. 9 Choral Symphony, the "Mount of Olives," the "Egmont" Overture, the Canon from "Fidelio," and the Finale; and Moscheles played the E flat Concerto. Here is a magnificent array of talent. Alas! the generous undertaking proved a failure! Ultimately, £50 were forwarded as a British offering. Still the deficiency was great. One day the want of funds was mentioned in the presence of the Emperor of Pianists: "Money required," exclaimed the artist; "I give ten thousand francs; if more be requisite, I am responsible." It was Liszt who displayed this princely generosity. The statue was resolved upon, and a solemn inauguration was promised. Then followed the Committee of Bonn. Next ensued the miserable intrigues of trading professors to turn to account the homage to genius. The "deep music of the rolling world" kindled within the strings of the waved air, was to be a monetary speculation. Fie on it.

The generous disinterestedness of Liszt found no imitators. Where was the

SACRED MUSIC.

Royal or noble hand extended for Music's high revelation? And when men, who ought to have been the enthusiastic worshippers of the Composer, who had poured forth the rolling masses of heaven's artillery of harmony, were "invited" to aid and abet, they imposed their "terms." Where is Mendelssohn? What does he in the North, when he should be in the South. Where is Meyerbeer? What does Spontini, the adopted of Germany? Where is Lindpaintner? Where is Guhr? What! to second the generous-minded and intellectual Liszt, has Spohr alone come forward! It is a fact, and it will be so recorded in musical annals.

Let me now record events, since my arrival here.

STATUE OF BEETHOVEN, AT BONN.

I found a Committee in existence, of which Dr. Breidenstein, the Musical Professor of the University, is President. The only other name of note is Herr Walter, the Professor of Ecclesiastical Law. The remainder are men of no weight.

The arrangements of this Committee have been absurd enough. At a wretched riding-school in the suburbs was it intended to have given the Concerts, until Liszt came again to the rescue. In nine days, a building, 200 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 40 feet high, was erected—a patriotic inhabitant having, for a mere trifle, sold his garden as the site of the Beethoven Hall. The skill of the architect cannot be praised. The roof is too low, and the platform for the performers not sufficiently steep. It was only after much agitation that an enormous pulpit for the Conductor was removed.

Dr. Breidenstein, the chairman, is not a man of business. The only capable person, indeed, next to Liszt, is Professor Walter. The hall, decorated with laurels and flowers, is pretty in the day. The night effect is yet to be ascertained. Of the persons invited by the Committee, Sir G Smart alone has arrived, but Moscheles and Neate are expected. Dr. C. L B Wolff, Professor of Literature at Jena, is here. He has written the words to Liszt's Cantata. Herr Schmitz, a canon of the Aix la Chapelle Cathedral, has written the words to the chorus in honour of Beethoven, composed by Dr Breidenstein. The Vienna *conservatoire*, has sent Staatsrath Von Puttlingen from Vienna. Chelard, the composer, has come from Weimar; Jules Janin, as fat and lively as ever, is on a mission from the *Débats*. Chapelmaster Taglichsbeck represents Hohenzollern. The Beethoven Quartet Society, of London, has its Secretary, Mr Robinson, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Schindler, who wrote the life of Beethoven, and who wrote on his visiting cards in Paris, "Dame de Beethoven," is on the spot, finding fault with Spohr and Liszt. Fellicul, the Berlin critic, and Florimbo, the editor of the *Corsaire* of Paris, and translator of Dante, are amongst the comers. *Fétis*, the great musical historian, and the chief of the Brussels Conservatoire, has

BIRTHPLACE OF BEETHOVEN, AT BONN.

SYMPHONY.

also arrived. Professor Fischoff, of the Vienna Academy, is present. The musical critics of the London press are in great force. Handel Gear, the tenor singer, and M. Oury, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, are amongst the English professionals. French Flowers, the contrapuntist, has also come. The influx of Germans, Poles, and Russians, is strong; but, on the whole, I am disappointed and dissatisfied with the lists. The great majority here are merely *sight seekers*, and care nothing for the exalted feelings of musical amateurs. The hotels are all full. Napoleons are paid for beds. The first rush of visitors is to Beethoven's house, but here a great difficulty presents itself. There are two persons who claim the locality, and exhibit their respective houses; whilst *one* bookseller publishes histories of both, as being positively authentic. The father of the late Ferdinand Ries, who is still alive, could elucidate the matter, but he allows the rival speculators to put forward their pretensions without interference.

Sunday Afternoon.

It is necessary to state that every account written of the programmes of the Fêtes before this date, has been erroneous. The official scheme has only appeared this morning. This delay and consequent change in the arrangements have arisen from the anticipations that the Queen of England and Prince Albert, with the Prussian Royal Family, would honour the Inauguration with their presence. The Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister at Berlin, passed through this place yesterday afternoon, and his Lordship expressed his hope to be present with their Majesties on Tuesday. No certainty, however, exists on the subject. The order of the festival stands thus:—

"From nine to one, the Institute was open to strangers. At ten o'clock, the general rehearsal of the music took place at the Beethoven Hall. To-night, at six, the First Concert, directed by Dr. Spohr, when the Mass in D, and the No. 9 Grand Symphony, will be performed. At half-past nine fireworks

TRAGIC MUSIC.

on the Rhine, and music in the Gardens, on the banks. To-morrow, *at eight in the morning*, an open air concert at the Royal Hotel. At half-past eleven the Cologne Company christen a new steam-boat, to be called *Beethoven*, in which an excursion will be made on the Rhine, to the island of Nonningwerth. A luncheon will be given there, and the boat returns in the evening. At eight at night there is a ball for the working classes.

"On Tuesday, the 12th, at *seven* o'clock in the morning, serenades in the Public Gardens. Between eight and nine Grand Mass, in C, of Beethoven, at the Cathedral, conducted by Dr. Breidenstein. At eleven, or as soon as the Royal personages expected arrive, the inauguration at the square of the cathedral takes place. An overture opens the ceremony, and then Dr. Breidenstein's Chorus will

...ed with Dr. Schmitz's words. At four P.M., Concert conducted by Liszt, ... this Cantata will be given. At night, general Illumination and music in the ... Wednesday, at nine A.M., last concert of all the artists, in presence of the Royal visitors. At one, grand Banquet at the Hotel of the Golden Star; and at ... one quite animated. From ever house flags ... were seen, the Prussian colours being always seen with the Prussian ... colours at the Cathedral-square are newly ready, and the eagle with three ... is raised on it the national emblems. The cathedral is decorated in the interior ... with wreaths and festoons, and the altar covered with the choicest flowers and ... fruits. The cupola is in the same stream in the grand nave. The student ... with a long cane and cap, his coloured cap to distinguish the club he belongs to; ... the students and their lace caps and white mantles over their heads; the fine ... and well-dressed Saxons; the pretty women of Cologne and Bonn, are seen in ... every conversation. At the Golden Star we sit down 150 to dinner ... while a band of music to perform during the two hours the ceremonial lasts. Liszt, Spohr, and other celebrities are at this splendid feast. A beautiful serenade was given the other night to Liszt, and another will be performed to-morrow, M. Ortz having an unpublished MS. of Beethoven for the occasion, for which Dr. Wolff has written words. Dr. Wolff's talents are universally admired here. He wrote a little poem the other evening to Liszt, who had gone to Cologne to have an interview with the King of Prussia. The poem was penned in five minutes, and signed by a host of musical and literary celebrities. Spohr heading the list. The enthusiasm for Liszt is unbounded. He is idolized here. His frequent acts of princely generosity, his frank and animated character, his high intellectual as well as musical attainments, secure for him universal esteem and admiration.

I have attended all the rehearsals since my arrival. I have heard the two Masses—No. 1 in C, and the one in B flat—123 in No. 9 Choral Symphony; the various "Te Egmont" and "Coriolanus;" and gleanings from "Fidelio" and the "Mount of Olives." It would be premature to criticise the performances at this moment, but they seem capable of being, when complete, what will include upwards of 600 performers, chiefly from Cologne and Bonn. The Chorus singers are all amateurs, and everybody seems to agree that a prettier assemblage of *ingenus* was never witnessed. The principal singers are Mdlle Tuscheck, from the Berlin Opera; Mdlle. Sach, from the Leipsic Concerts; Mdlle Schloss, from Cologne, who is known to fame in England; Herr Beyer, a weak tenor; Staudigl, the bass; and Herr Marpurg, from Berlin. Mdlle Tuscheck is a very fine singer, with intense dramatic passion. Her execution of a scena from the "Mount of Olives," in which she ascended to D in alt, created a great sensation. Mdlle Sach's voice is capable of some fine effects, and will leave for Altona to-morrow, to meet our Most Gracious Sovereign, and ere it be her to the Palace of Brühl.

It is most curious that directly opposite the Palace is the railroad station—a proof how little Prussian Royalty and Aristocracy care for being overlooked. the horror of England's Nobility.

The arrivals continue This moment I have seen Pischek, Jules de Glimes, Vivier, Mr. Gardiner, M Vivier Charles Hallé, Batta, and the celebrated Berlioz. Breslau editor, M. de Grecht, from St Petersburgh, is just arrived to the *table d'hote*, 3 O'clock down to dinner, at the Golden Star. The scene now in the streets of Bonn is most animated. One long line of flags, and a collection of people of all nations, are assembled. The Concert is about to begin, and I must break off.

BONN, Monday Aug. 11

The scene at the Beethoven Hall last night, on the occasion of the Opening Concert, will not easily be forgotten by the immense assemblage collected to render honour to the master-mind of his age. At five o'clock a large concourse had assembled around the building, which was decorated at the exterior with flags. By six o'clock the interior was filled, and the sight was as grand as it was almost sur-ting. The Hall has an arc ed roof, and from the large beams of timber, wreaths, laurels, and some fifty chandeliers, were suspended. The Hall receives light and ventilation from three semi-circular windows. The galleries were covered with the vine, twisting its graceful foliage around each column, and surmounted by the plantain. At the extremity of this edifice appeared two angels, having a wreath, with rays of glory encircling the name of Ludwig Van Beethoven, under which was an oil painting of the composer, to sang his "Missa Solemnis." In the opposite recesses were also tablets—one bearing the date of his birth at Bonn, in December, 1770, and the other recording his death at Vienna, in March, 1827. At equal distances on the walls were inscriptions indicating his master-pieces, surrounded by evergreens, &c. The orchestra was not sufficiently large, but the Conductor's head was not dimmished in its unwieldy shape. The arrangements for the places were simple; each bench was numbered, and no more tickets issued than could be conveniently seated. Ladies were full dressed—the gentlemen were no so particular. All the fa r chorus singers had white dresses, and, as they were for the most part young and pretty, the effect was charming. Some minutes after six Spohr mounted his rostrum, and was saluted by a flourish of trumpets and drums, by the band, and cries of vivat from the amateurs. He wore his cravat, and a belt encircling his age, looked well, his ey eseal form and dignified bearing giving him the air of command over his orchestra or unruly Concert room.

On an elevated stage, next to the Conductor's post, were placed the chief singers—namely, Mdlle Tu. bek, Mdlle Schloss, Mdlle Kraetzky, Mdlle Sach, Herr Beyr, and Herr Staudigl. Beneath the orchestra were some reserved se s the Prussian offi ers occupying them in front, and ensuring the audience by their repeated moments to and fro. Four pieces of "Coriol" (leads) and "Fidelio" (duets only), a s ena and aria reamed, and every one was indicated to listen to the holy and sublime strains of the "Missa solemnis," in D. This wonderful composition has for soli: the quartett alone breaks upon the onward choral development. The deep devotional feeling of the "Kyrie Eleison," in D major, at once fixed attention. The subdued tones of the singers were admirable. The "Christe," in its supplicatory cadencing, was fine y pathetic, the only drawback being the instrusion of the tenor in the quatuors. Herr Beyer throughout, indeed, was quite incapable. Staudigl, Mlle. Tuchek, and Mdlle. Schloss sustained, with great success, their parts. Nothing can be more difficult than the choric work for the *soprani* the music is at vays on the high notes. There appeared to be but one opinion, that the "Credo" and the "Benedictus" are the finest portions of the ... strong and touching sources of the "Kyrie" finds a noble contrast with the bold and vigorous writing of the "Credo." The impression of Beethoven in the words "Credo in unum Deum" was that of profound conviction and piety. Out of the chorus here, indeed, there arose the "Belief" Sudden changes of time and key are remarked throughout. In the whole range of musical science there is not such an awful passage to be found as in the words "Judicare vivos et mortuos." The past, the present, the future, the terror, horror and the dead, are in the mind's eye: the spirit of the devout is bowed down, and he feels that he is face to face with the Omnipotent. Those who might have come to ... indulged to pray. The "Benedictus" has a noble obligato returning grace sustaining power. It was exquisitely executed by Herr ... mann. Che ... violin solo comes from Cologne. The "Dona nobis pacem" affords a proof of how little Beethoven cared for conventionalities. Here ... ences on the word *pacem* trumpets and kettle-drums. He was once reproached for his innovations, and replied, "A brilliant victory are not a shed and do not comprehend me, because what I have written is not to be found in a book on thorough bass." Beethoven had explained that his intention was to render apparent the blessings of peace, creating the impression of the din of scenes of war. The "Missa Solemnis" was in advance of the age in which it was written, but ... sible" was applied once to the C minor. No labyrinth seemed to ... the difficulties were surmounted, it is true, but there were no mists. The auditory felt the audacity of his harmony, and of his rich and gorgeous instrumentation; but, in our own hearing, we heard recantations from critics who had formerly enrolled themselves against the "recognised models." Honour to the German artists who studied so conscientiously Beethoven's "fantastic effusions!" Honour to the listeners, who dwelt in every theme with breathless attention! Glory to Spohr for his grand-daring! After hearing with awe and silence to the pleasures there was one burst of prolonged cheering at the conclusion, and the pure, holy, and sublime spirit of the marvellous work was recognised fully and universally. We saw Berlioz applaud, as well as Meyerbeer, Lindpainter, Fetis den David, Pauline Garcia, Viardot, Paris, &c

After the Mass came the "sinfone Caractéristique." The bold and "barbaresque" animator here combined his genius with the German muse to pronounce it the work of a madman For a madman, never have we found a lucid intervals. We, who take pride in having agitated successfully for its performance by the Philharmonic Society, had cause to rejoice at the unbounded rapture of the audience on this occasion. We do not pretend to assert that all the effects intended by the author were realised; still, it was a masterly execution—superb, on the whole. The Battle Symphony, as it is familiar to that of the Conservatoire, in Paris. The brass and wood players here were not of the best order—the horns and trumpets, particularly, were execrable; and there was a lack of those delicious passages that Habeneck infuses into the German interpretation; but the sparks of the composer's fire were caught by the Teutonics. Grand, impressive, and overwhelming was the result. Spohr was master of the herald and martial spirit with loud feeling and growth. The colouring and ... of the drum in octaves and the magnificent march were distinctly marked. The andante on all hands is admitted to be the liveliest of Beethoven's slow movements, containing, as it has been written, "all the grace, beauty, and delicacy of a lady art united with genius can attain, without ceasing to be simply true."

"Every smooth turn every delicious stroke.
... bids to a new grace Turns doth he invoke
... es by all our names!"

The finale is the rage of war. Here is introduced Schiller's "Song of Joy:"
... and, to the way, to "Liberty." but Germ n despot was not to ... the introductory recitative leads to a reiteration of the leading theme ... other movements The well-known crescendo, preceding the vocal ... ng, was splendidly given by the band; a most pleas ng effect being realised ... very limited players rarely attain We will say little of the brave maiden in the ... couple of Strauss's magnificent example in the beginning. The tenor solo was fearful The allegro was, on the whole, admirably executed The tone of the old church's ple, the fugued cantilena, and the final outbreak of passion, as if by mad reached its climax, were surpassing beauties; it was a superb winding up.—

"Yet was no discord there,
But tempered harmony, all tones combining
In the rich confluence of ten thousand tongues,
To tell of joy, and to inspire it. Who
Could hear such concert, and not join in chorus?

After the termination of the Concert, the visitors went to the Gardens of the Royal Hotel, on the banks of the Rhine. The night was calm; the noble river was like a looking-glass. The peasants were heard in their wild harmonies; a fine band played at intervals; and, as the Prussian "Hymn of the Sentinel" was sung, the Minster were distinguished; and in the distance, the dark outline of the Seven Mountains, with the trembling vineyards, were recognised. The first day of the Beethoven Inauguration was over, and soon stillness reigned over the Rhine. It was all the day had not been without its display of the worst passions of mankind; the envy, the jealousy, the meanness, of ignoble mortals had been evinced; but with the grandeur of the master's display will we now not dwell. Let the magnificence of mind be in the ascendant, and a truce for a moment as to the intrigues and absurdities that have found their way even amongst the pilgrims to the shrine of Beethoven

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BONN, Tuesday, 6 P.M

The State of Beethoven has been unveiled. At one o'clock this day, amidst the firing of cannon and the cheers of an enormous influx of visitors from all the quarters of the globe, the ceremonial took place. Baldus, the sculptor of Dresden, has the glory of having given to the world a splendid work of art. I have the authority of Schindler and Wegeler, the associates of the immortal composer, to say that the likeness is perfect, and that the attitude is like that of the great original. The Statue is in bronze, and the sculptor was four years engaged in his labour of love. Beethoven is supposed to have the "Missa Solemnis" in hand with a pencil. He has a manly frown with determinable grace over his ordinary dress. The neck is thrown open, and the expression of the face has all the fine attributes of genius. The Statue fronts the Cathedral in the centre of the Square. The bas reliefs are exquisite. They are designated "The Fantasie, Die Symphonie, Die Gesellsche Musik, Die Dramatische Musik" (Fantasia, Symphony, Sacred Music, and Dramatic Music. The group of children ... Symphony is delightful The four female figures are fine y conceived. The devout air of the organist, and the wildness of the Fantasia, are in noble keeping. I have announced this notice with the Statue, but I must affirm you a notion, if possible, of to-day's scene. At seven o'clock this morning the town was ready in commotion. Military bands played in the streets, and every house was decorated with wreaths. In many windows busts of Beethoven, crowned with wreaths, were placed. At eight o'clock, the Authorities and the Committee, with the invited guests Sir G. Smart, Moscheles, Professor Wolff, Jules Janin, Mendelssohn, Lindpainter, Wegeler, Grunelson, Chelard, Fetis, and and jan, Belsial, Tuscheck, Fiorentino, Curry, Dr. Bridgeman, Alexander Ves ris, and other artistical, literary, and diplomatic persons—assembled at the Town Hall. The band of the Line led the procession. Then came the ecclesiastical, university, civil, and military authorities. At ten o'clock, the invited guests ... succeeded; and all the students kept the line. The appearance of the ... company of students in the ancient style, with cap, wh to feathers, ... the long rapier, &c.—was highly interesting. The procession moved to the Cathedral, where High Mass was performed; Beethoven's No. in C, conducted by Dr. Breidenstein, was performed by a large band and chorus. The Cathedral was crowded to excess, and several ladies were overcome by the heat. The Statue was decked with flowers, and, ranged on each side, were six Yagers, in green dresses, with muskets, and white feather. After the Mass, the procession broke ... but was again formed at six o'clock, and marched, in the same order, to the square of the Cathedral. A platform has been erected, to accommodate the visitors, and the Statue was seen covered with flowing veils, which, when the silver strings were attached, ready to tear away the veil which kept from amaze the view of the people. The guns were assembled Sounds of all nations flowed in every direction; even the tam-tam of the Turk was heard. ... y summit of the five towers, were covered with streamers. Every window ... hes, and the whole being put in by willing votaries. And now came the moment of intense anticipation. On the arrival of the King of Prussia, the Prussian Royal Family was to be the signal of commencement. The people assumed themselves up on the ground, and it was wonderful to witness the go od order preserved almost without police or military. At half-past twelve ... the Royal visitors reached the house of the Count of Furstenberg, just behind the Statue, where the Queen, the King of Prussia, the playing of the bands, and the cheering of the people, g ... of the Rhine, were all gratefully conducted the Queen to the balcony, which was fitted with ar mor velvet, and on the ... chair of Beethoven. Bre denstein, the President of the Committee ... ement, having the other members on his side—namely, Dr. Cherubini, Count Von Furstenberg, Stamuheim, Gernards, Kneisel, Liszt, Mertens, Nogeath, Von Breuning, and Professor Walter—stood on a platform from a book, ... sitive of the career of Beethoven. As the learned Mr. Dr. Breidenstein ... ded, and announced this never-to-be-forgotten name, the white canopy was removed, and the Statue—one of the World's most renowned The effect was electrical; the cannon boomed, the Yagers fired their muskets, the drums rolled, the trumpets were blown in triumph, but what were these sounds compared with the wild thunders that rose from the masses? Wegeler, the man of eighty (but twelve days wanting), wept aloud. What a moment it was for Beethoven! The good old man stood by the side of Beethoven! The Queen and Prince Albert took a deep interest in the ceremony. The Royal Consort was the pupil of Dr. Breidenstein in music during his stay at the University. The Doctor's chorus of male voices was then sung, beginning thus:—

"In Lob durch's All ein mächt'ger Klang
Das ist der Weisen Wet gesang.

The poem by Schmitz, of Aix-la-Chapelle, might certainly have suggested finer music than that of Breidenstein, which, to speak plainly, was in the last stage of commonplace, being a kind of imitation of a Madrigal in construction, but breathing not a phrase of melodious inspiration.

The record of the eventful day was then prepared, and was signed by the Queen of England, Prince Albert, the King and Queen of Prussia, Prince of Anhalt, the Prince of Holstein, the Earl of Westmoreland, and other personages. The paper, encased in lead, was then deposited in the base, and hermetically sealed. A poem by Kinkel, and a medley by Von Wolff, sung at the conclusion by the chorus singers; it is entitled "Beethoven lebe hoch." The Royal party, immediately after the ceremonial, departed for Cologne, being immensely cheered. It was remarked that the Queen looked remarkably well in her pink bonnet and white dress Prince Albert had the British uniform His R. and Highness pointed out to her Majesty several of his old gay cities The dinner at he Golden Star was attended to-day by 400 persons. Beethoven's music was performed. Almost the finest thing we have yet heard, however, was the programme last night, played by the military bands, amounting to 700 performers, comprising the trumpets of the eight Jäger corps, and four dragoon regiments of the 6th and 7th Uulanen, of the 8 h Artillery Brigade, and of the bands of the 16 th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 36th, and 40th Infantry Regiments; and all the drums of the brigades. I am unable to supply, and, as I believe, exclusively, a copy of the scheme as follows: -No. 1, God Save the Queen; No. 2, March by Wieprecht; No. 3, March, by Count Von Redern: No. 4, March, from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream;" No. 5 and 6, Overture and March, on themes from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." No. 7, a March by Wieprecht; No. 8, Rule Britannia; and the whole wound up with the Tattoo and Retreat. Prince Albert was applauded as he Majesty arrived at the Palace of Brühl, at half-past eight last night, this magnificent serenade was given in the Quadrangle. About 20,000 persons had assembled, brought by the excursion trains from Cologne, Bonn, &c. The distance from Bonn to Brühl is generally done in twenty minutes by the railroad; but such was the congregation that two hours and a half were taken for the trip. The flight at the railroad stations was no joke. Several robberies took place: indeed, the pickpockets from Paris have reaped a rich harvest here since the Festival. I know of at least a dozen gentlemen who have lost watches, pocket-books, &c. ... Saturday's concert. The delight of her Majesty was unbounded at the mass of sound Our Anthem was nobly played; but the "Rule Britannia" was taken too *legato* instead of *marcato*. Mendelssohn's March was dragged too much, but it was still most effective. The *crescendo* of the drums in some of the movements was one of the most extraordinary effects I have heard. The brass bands of course, predominated. The sounds were heard a mile from the spot. There was one conductor, but the instruments were not classed. He gave the time to all. The lights used on this occasion, in parish-coloured fires, have a picturesque appearance. The whole view was enchanting. The Palace was lighted up in the interior, and not illuminated at the exterior. The night was lively, with the moon and stars shining brilliantly.

The ceremony yesterday of the christening of the steam-boat *Beethoven* was animated. The god-father, dipping a vine branch in the Rhine, threw the water on the bull, and the god-mother then broke a bottle of Hochheimer over it, the priests giving the boat a blessing at the same time. As I must attend the concert at the Beethoven Hall, I cannot describe the excursion to the Island of Nonnenwerth, the luncheon thereon, the chairs of students, and the jovi dity of the company. The steamer remained at six, after a dull lifeful day. Spohr's health was given with great enthusiasm at the *gołden*, or luncheon. The town will be illuminated to-night, and bands of music play at the Market Place after the concert. To-morrow concert, conducted alternately by Liszt and Spohr. To-morrow morning is the concluding Concert, and the whole terminates with a Ball at the Hall. There will be a Concert at the Palace of Brühl to-morrow, at which Viardot, Pischek, Staudigl, and Mdlle. Tuscheck, will sing. On Thursday the Royal party will be at Stolzenfels, and will be joined by their Belgian Majesties. The banquet to-morrow at the Golden Star excites great interest.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, August 17 —13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18 —Seattle died, 1833
TUESDAY, 19 —Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.
THURSDAY, 21 -St. Bernard—Battle of Bosworth Field.
FRIDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818.
SATURDAY, 23 —American War commenced, 1775.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 23.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 51	3 15	3 39	4 3	4 25	4 51	5 11	5 39	5 57	6 25	6 43	7 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *An Admirer.*"—The author of " The Evening Melodies," to our journal, is known to us only by these contribu tions.
" *T. L.*" *Bath.* See the " Illustrated London Almanack" for 1845.
" *W. B.*" Reepham – Try " Spanish without a Master."
" *H. B.*" *Kirkstall*, should apply personally, or by letter, to the Heralds' College, to enquire for a common search for a coat of arms is 5s, or a general search £1. 1s
" *F. W. R.*"—*Merinde's*" Treatise on Painting."
" *H. L.*"—" The Illustrated London Almanack" cannot be stamped so as to go post free. Our journal may be forwarded to the British colonies, by her Majesty's packets, postage free, provided the same be made up open at the ends, and sealed within seven days after the publication.
" *Adelaide Widow*" should address a letter to the publisher of the lady's poems.
" *H. S.*" *Pimlico.*—The noise made by the male house-cricket is caused by the friction of the elytra, or wing cases (not wings), against each other.
" *F. S.*"—The address of the last named gentleman is Clarence terrace, Regent's-park
" *John W. Birdidge, the African Roscius, according to a letter from Llandeilo was recently killed there by being thrown, with his carriage, horses, and postilion, over a precipice of 12 feet*
" *A Subscriber and Beginner,*" *Carlisle.*—" Balmain's Lessons in Chemistry" is a good first book
" *Jenks,*" *Nunsmuch.*—*Mrs. Sandford's work on Female Improvement is an important one*
" *A Subscriber,*" *Hemel Hempstead.*—*The establishment in question is highly respectable*
" *Civil Law Correspondent.*"—*The presentations to Christ's Hospital are made annually, the age of the boys from seven to ten years.*
" *H. F. E.*"—" *Otaio, a Tale of the Pacific,*" *commenced in our last, is a reprint.*
" *Quelq'un*"—*is altogether mistaken; her note must be wrongly addressed.*
" *Bantam.*"—*Green*
" *Lover.*"—1. *Maxwell's Life of the Duke of Wellington*" *is an accredited work.* 2. " *London Without a Master*" *No 137 of our Journal contains an Engraving of Captain Taylor's Breakwater*
" *Mr. Ellesworthy Rectory.*—*The Illustration is unavoidably deferred.*
" *Dapnnis*" *Kent.*—*Turner's" Treatise on Colour*" *Vol. 2.*
" *Ba. ester.*"—*Dr Bernays's "German Educational Works" are used in King's College, London. It is hard to say which is the best of the many works on Geography.*
" *A Subscriber,*"—*The sketch is droll, but we have no use for it.*
" *J. P.*" *Hackney.*—*No 130 of our Journal contains a fine Engraving of Tortoise and Sea Turtle.*
" *A. M. A.*"—*We have not room for the lines; they would, probably, suit one of the magazines.*
" *C. A. B.*"—*The Rev J Heslop is now Rector of Skelton, near York. and has held the living for some years.*
" *Tolentine*"—*The late Countess of Berkeley died on the 30th of October, 1844.*
Her son, William Fitzhardinge, was created Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841; consequently, the elevation of the latter preceded the decease of the former by some years
" *A. W.*"—*The Duke of Douglas married the Princess Maria of Baden on the 23rd of February, 1843, and has had issue a son, still born, 8th of February, 1844*
" *Pilgrim.*"—*Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor-General, is, by birth, an Englishman*
" *K. P. M.*," *Bodedale.*—*Mr. Seguier, of Russell court, Cleveland square, 24 James's, and Sir Francis Chantrey, are the two best owners and repairers of old pictures*
" *J. S.*," *Warwick*—*The widow of the poet Burns died on the 26th of March, 1834.*
" *P. S.*"—*We do not remember.*
" *G. H.*"—*shall be answered next week.*
" *An Old Subscriber*"—*Parchment for Acts of Parliament are to be purchased at the Queen's printer's at a cheap rate. Parliamentary papers are sold either at Bridge street, Westminster, or Great Turnstile, at the rate of three halfpence per sheet. The Communal Enclosure Act was passed.*
" *A Constant Reader*"—*We have not room to insert the sketch of the Fire.*
" *Tenuis*"—*Next week.*
" *Musicus*"—*should apply to any music-publisher.*
" *G. A. H.*" *York, is thanked; he may obtain our Journal of any news agent at Leeds*
" *R. H. B.*"—*We do not understand the inquiry about the kitchens.*
" *Peregrinus*" *is thanked but we have not space to insert.*
" *R.*" *Selborne.*—*The Railway Suggestions are ingenious, but we cannot promise insertion.*
We have not room for "Lines, by D. J.;" "In Spa Vino;" "Sonnet;" "The Banner of Brivin;" "Lines, by E. K—g;" "Contrast, by B. J." or "Lines, by A. T. B."
A few replies are unavoidably deferred. We are also obliged, through press of matter, to postpone our Chess Department till next week.

The continuation of "Othello," a Tale of the Opera, is unavoidably deferred till next week.

*** HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY. — Next week, we shall resume our Illustrations of the Royal Progress, with Engravings of the most Picturesque Scenes and Incidents on the Route from Antwerp to Stolzenfels; the Romantic Scenery of the Rhine; Views in Coburg and Gotha; and Portraits from His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Drawings, &c. &c. We shall, likewise, then complete our Illustrations of the Beethoven Festival at Bonn.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

THE last days of the unusually laborious Session of Parliament which has been recently brought to a close, found Lord Palmerston as energetic, and as frequently on his legs in the House, as though the legislative labours of the Commons for the year had been but just commenced. The subjects which furnished occasion for the clever and brilliant display of the Noble Ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, related, as might be expected, to our foreign policy; and, however some, prejudiced by party feeling, may be disposed to consider the Noble Lord as inclined to be somewhat of an intermeddler in the affairs of Foreign States, we cannot help thinking that an impartial view of the past would show that his interference has generally been attended with results advantageous to the true interests of humanity, and of the country with respect to which his mediating influence has been exercised; but, be that

as it may, no one who has either heard or read the Noble Lords' two last speeches on the present condition of Greece and of Syria respectively, can, we apprehend, deny that the Great Powers of Europe are imperatively called upon to put an end to a state of affairs in both these unfortunate countries which is a disgrace to the civilization of the present age. With respect to Greece, it is, no doubt, a matter of exceeding difficulty and delicacy to devise a course, which, under all the circumstances of the case, would be the best to adopt; but for the disorders of Syria, the remedy is evident, and at hand; and those who can—but, from supineness, indifference, or some more guilty motive, will not—apply that remedy, are culpable in the highest degree.

In 1840, the Allied Powers thought fit to curb the insolence of Mehemet Ali, by rescuing the province of Syria from his usurped authority and restoring it to the dominion of the Sultan. That object was effected chiefly by British arms, the Syrians themselves assisting, having been induced thereto by promises made by British officers on the part of the Porte, to the effect that they should be relieved from the oppressions under which they had been for years suffering, and that their privileges and liberties should be secured to them. During the first year after the restoration of Syria to the Porte, the province, or, at least, that portion of it most fertile in political difficulties, the highland country of the Lebanon, was governed by a Maronite feudal chief of the Princely family of Shehab; but, owing to sanguinary broils that were continually breaking forth between the two races that inhabit the country—the Druses, who profess a sort of mixed Mohammedan and Pagan faith, and the Maronites, who are a sect of Christians—the Allied Powers, in 1842, in conjunction with the Porte, arranged, in order to secure the future peace of the Lebanon, that, instead of one Governor, there should be two—a Druse and a Maronite—each ruling over his own race; and that from each locality where the two races were intermingled, that which constituted the minority should emigrate to a district in which the people of their own faith and name dwelt in greater numbers. This arrangement, it is, on all hands, agreed, was well calculated to secure peace to distracted Syria. But it has not been acted upon by the Porte, nor have the Syrians had the promises made to them, on the faith of British officers in 1840, fulfilled. In this state of matters, Lord Palmerston contends—and, we think, with great propriety and justice—that the British Government has not displayed the energy which it ought, and which is entitled, to have displayed, in pressing upon the Porte the fulfilment of its engagements in this matter with the Allied Powers; and he attributes to this neglect on the part of Great Britain many of the unfortunate events which have recently occurred in Syria, and recommends that the Government should take some more active measures to have the arrangement of 1842 carried into execution, in order that the internecine wars of the Maronites and Druses may be put an end to; and the tranquility, integrity, and independence of the Turkish Empire being thus secured, all danger, from that source, to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, may be removed.

Sir Robert, on the other hand, thinks that it is inconsistent with the independence of Turkey, for the allies to dictate to the Sultan the immediate and complete fulfilment of his engagements respecting the management of the internal affairs of his Empire—and so it would, under other circumstances; but, when he is indebted to the Allies, and chiefly to Great Britain, for recovering his lost province of Syria, and when on its restoration he entered into a solemn engagement to govern it after a certain manner which would be conducive to the interests of humanity and civilisation, as well as to those of his own Empire, we hold that the case constitutes an exception to international usage, and that the British Government having been the most active of the Allies in 1840, in reinstating the Porte in the dominion of Syria, is especially entitled, and, in truth, bound to see to its being properly governed, and that its Christian population is not persecuted and oppressed.

The Anglophobia with which a portion of the Opposition press of France is smitten, leads, at times, some of our lively contemporaries on the other side of the Channel into the greatest absurdities

In anything with which England has either in reality, or only in their imagination, to do, those irritable journalists lay aside all common-sense, and take up the most distorted views. They seem to think that the sole end and aim of England's existence is to crush the power of France, by fair means or foul; and, accordingly, when any occurrence, trifling or otherwise, takes place, which brings to their minds the idea of "perfidious, intriguing Albion," they work themselves up to a pitch of rage and hatred against this country, which affords a fund of amusement to John Bull. While Monsieur grimaces, gesticulates, and rages, honest John looks on, and shakes his portly sides with laughter.

This morbid hatred of England has lately exhibited itself in one of the most extravagant and ludicrous of its Protean shapes. It has induced some of the journals referred to, to circulate a report that the late destructive fire in the Arsenal of Toulon was caused by the convicts, at the instigation of the British Government. Could malignant absurdity further go?——the British Foreign Secretary has already partially commenced in the neighbourhood of Dorchester. The crops of all kinds are most abundant, and, should the weather be favourable, reaping will be general in a few days." On Wednesday and Thursday, in the metropolis, there was but little sunshine, yet the weather was dry.

Another Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Thursday, the bakers of the east end of the metropolis raised the price of bread of the second quality to 8d. the four pound loaf, and that of the best, to 9½d. the quarten, being an rise of one halfpenny in the 4lb

Dungarvon Election. Lord Arthur Lennox was, on Tuesday, re elected M. P. for this city without opposition.

Election for the Borough of Warwick.—Sir Charles Douglas has been re elected for Warwick without opposition.

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington has arrived at Walmer Castle, from town. He purposes to reside at that marine residence until the month of November

South Western Railway.—On Saturday, the half yearly meeting of the shareholders to the company, was held at the terminus of the line, Nine [illegible] W. Chaplin, Esq., in the chair. The report states that the accounts show a progressive improvement in the traffic, the available balance being £46 793 18s. 11d., out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 2½ 6d. per share, subject to the income-tax, being 5s. per share, or 14 per cent., more than the dividend declared for the corresponding half of last year. The report was agreed to. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Tarnin, recommending the directors to reduce the fares. This was met by Mr. Close with an amendment, that the subject be left to the directors. A long discussion ensued, in which, though the general feeling appeared for the reduction, it was objected to being made the subject of a substantive vote, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

POSTSCRIPT.

Robbery of a Case of Watches by Custom House Officers. *William Bank* and *Edward Lewis*, Custom-house weighers, and *William Stokeland*, proprietor of the Wheatsheaf public house, St. George's in the East, who was at the time of the robbery also a Custom house officer, and *Henry Osborn*, landlord of the Crooked Billet, No. 1, King street, Limehouse, had been several times examined at the Thames Police office, the first three charged with stealing one gold and four silver watches, the property of Messrs. Savory and Co., of Cornhill, which was seized with property, knowing it to be stolen. Yesterday further evidence was produced against them, and all the prisoners were committed for trial

A Man Charged with the Murder of his Wife.—At the Mansion house, yesterday, *William Bean*, a waterman, aged 60, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having caused the death of his wife, Mary Bean. The evidence of Police-sergeant King showed that on the previous evening, about 6 or 7 o'clock, he received information that a man had killed his wife in Priest's alley, Tower street, where the prisoner lived. On going to his room, he (prisoner) was pointed out to him, and he immediately took him into custody; the prisoner was about to make a statement, but he cautioned him that any thing he stated would be used against him, when he said, "If I am hung for it, I will tell the truth. I had been quarrelling with my wife, and had struck her in the court; we continued quarrelling, after which I entered the house; my wife was about to follow me, and had got her foot on the raised step of the doorway, when I again aimed a blow at her, which caused her to step back but in so doing her boot caught in the woodwork and she fell back violently on the stones in the yard, by which she met her death."—Jane Lightfoot, living in the same court, proved seeing them quarrelling, and the prisoner struck her when deceased fell she went to her assistance, but on lifting her head up she appeared to be either dead or dying. Witness called

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

GOTHA AND COBURG.

We have, this week, the gratification of submitting to our readers the first of the Series of Views of the localities to be visited by her Majesty—the Duchy of Gotha, and the Principality of Coburg. A peculiar interest is associated with the authenticity of these Illustrations of the Royal Visit; his Royal Highness Prince Albert having, with his characteristic kindness and condescension, granted our artists access to the originals in his Royal Highness' collection of beautiful Drawings, for the special Illustration of this Journal.

Hereafter we shall be enabled to speak more in detail of these localities, in connexion with our chronicle of the Royal sojourn there. We shall, therefore, for the present, subjoin only a brief descriptive sketch of their attractions.

The Principality of Coburg is the southernmost of the Saxon independent States, and is surrounded by Schwartzburg, Meiningen, Hildeburghausen, and Bavaria. The Valley of the Itz forms the greatest part of its territory. The province is intersected by five rivers, besides a few smaller streams; and along its northern boundary stretch the Thuringian mountains. The Principality is about one-fourth larger than Rutlandshire, having an area of not quite 200 square miles in extent. Joined, however, to Gotha, the territory of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha equals in size the county of Dorset, having a surface of 1000 square miles. Much of this is mountainous and forest land: in the latter is comprised that portion of the Thuringian Forest which is called "the Black Forest," whose shades have been for ages peopled by the legendary lore of Germany. The whole district lies in the Landgravine of Thuringia, of which it is the best cultivated, most fertile, and prosperous portion; and it is one of the most thickly populated duchies in the empire.

Gotha, the chief town of the duchy, and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, has a population of 13,000 souls. It is situated beside the river Leine, on one side of a hill. Few towns in Germany, of the size and rank of Gotha, possess more public buildings, or more valuable collections, calculated to promote literature, science, and the fine arts: it is, certainly, one of the most classical towns in Germany. Duke Frederic VII. of Saxe-Gotha, left it a splendid museum; and the public library is the gift of the same Prince: it has, also, one of the finest Numismatic Cabinets in Europe; a fine collection of shells, observatory, gymnasium, &c. The *Almanach de Gotha* is, probably, the oldest publication of the kind in Europe. The palace called Friedenstein, is an extensive pile of building, surrounded by terraces, commanding fine views: it contains a picture-gallery, an excellent cabinet of engravings, &c. The gardens belonging to the Palace, and the Boulevards round the town, are very agreeable promenades.

The locality of Gotha has many points of interest. On the right of the road to Erfurt may be discovered the three castles called the *Dreiglichen*. They are of great antiquity, and belonged to different owners; but were all struck with lightning in 1250. Mühlberg is a total ruin, except its donjon tower. Gleichen is in a better state of preservation, the roof remaining in part: the Wachsburg is still entire, and inhabited. They are situated in the most beautiful part of Thuringia. About half way between Gotha and Erfurt is the boundary of Prussia. At a little distance from the walls of Erfurt is the strong citadel of Eyriakaberg, on the right.

Dr. Basset Hawkins observes: "It may with truth be said, that Gotha offers greater opportunities to the lovers of science and the fine arts than many of the larger and important capitals in Europe; and it adds much to the credit of those who are at the head of the numerous establishments in this delightful retreat of the Muses, that they are open to the public at large, with a liberality worthy of imitation. The astronomical observations by which Baron de Zach has rendered his name so conspicuous among the scientific men of Europe were made at

GOTHA.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

COBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

the observatory of Gotha, situated on a hill called Seebergen, at a short distance out of the town, and a little to the right of the road that leads to Erfurt. It forms a very prominent object in the surrounding landscape, being at an elevation of 1189 feet above the level of the sea. Since the departure of the Baron, the observations have been continued by his successor, Professor Lindenau, a name well known to astronomers. Literature has always flourished at Gotha; some of the most celebrated German writers in our days are either natives or residents in this town."

Coburg, the other residence-town of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, contains about 9500 inhabitants: it is built in the middle of a beautiful valley, on the banks of the Itz, and affords many attractions to visitors. As Gotha is devoted to learning and literature, so Coburg seems to be made the scene of pleasure: it has a theatre, several concert-rooms, and a number of casinos. The Palace, called Ehrenburgh, built in 1549, contains some handsome apartments, and some fine specimens of marqueterie in the doors; indeed, Coburg is, to this day, celebrated for that manufacture. The theatre belongs to the Duke, and is extremely well conducted. In the Arsenal, there are some fine armour, and arms of all ages; and some trophies won by the Prince of Coburg, Austrian Field Marshal. The ancient castle of the Dukes of Coburg is situated on a commanding eminence overhanging the town. Some of the chambers are in their original condition: the rooms occupied by Luther, the bedstead he slept upon during his concealment here, and the pulpit in which he preached in the curious old Chapel, are shown. The Castle was besieged by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War; and he made the town of Coburg his head-quarters for some time.

Kalenberg, the subject of the third Illustration, is one of the many ducal country-houses: it is beautifully situated in a park and forest abounding with game of every description: its turreted angles, its bell-tower, and indented gables, render it a very picturesque pile. The interior is most elegantly fitted up.

SCHLOSS KALENBERG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The "Gluramente" was repeated on Tuesday night, and produced on us a more favourable impress ion than on first hearing. Flat, however, it will be held, entirely owing to the perfection wit . which this opera is performed. It can never take its place as a work of intrinsic merit: but the music is, in general, highly advantageous to the voice, while the *libretto* offers one or two situations in which the dramatic genius of Grisi and Mariani had full scope. Such is the duet between *Elcsa* and *Bianca*, "Di Visardo io son straniu," in which the acting of Grisi is magnificent, while the vocalisation of both ladies was remarkable with admirable certainty and vigour; such, above all, is the last duet between Grisi and Mariani, "L'Adorava qual s'adora." The music of this *morceau* is simple, plaintive, and fully adapted to the words and situation, and certainly in it could not be in better hands than those of these two great artists But though the pieces we have mentioned, and one or two others, are highly pleasing, our opinion remains unchanged as to the general merits of the music, which is poor and deficient in melody; nor does the interest of the *libretto*, except in the cases we have mentioned, redeem its defects.

Of another revival, "Alina," we must speak with far less qualified praise This ballet is brilliant in the extreme. It offers a singular contrast to the poetical and dreamy "Zolino," parts of which have been performed on the same occasions. "Alina" is characterised by variety, splendour, and the very ambitious attraction, while the original idea and the manner in which it is worked out are far inferior to the ballet we have mentioned. The "bal. scene" offers one of the most brilliant spectacles we have witnessed at this or any other theatre. The dazzling light emitted by the gas, not only produces its effect on the stage, but throws radiance over the whole house; and, certainly, Her Majesty's Theatre, with its graceful *contour*, its accession of private boxes, and above the number of lovely faces they enshrine, its galleries crowded to the roof, is at all times a most attractive sight, and thus lighted up is truly magnificent.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" on Thursday afforded means of rejoicing to all true *dilettanti* amongst the Opera votaries. It celebrated fittingly the approaching close of the Opera season, and will leave most brilliant reminiscences behind. In addition to the magnificent music of Mozart, this opera affords great attraction by its ading so many of the artists of he *troupe*, each so well adapted to his part, the most insignificant of which are so ably filled. The part of *Leporello*, which, as now performed, presents the greatest incongruity between the character to be represented and the *personnel* of the artist who enacts it, is rendered, by the genius of Lablache, to most perfect, as well as the most amusing, to the whole cast. No question whatever in our mind, but that the part of Leporello does not stand pre-eminent, although has very first aria, "Notte giorno faticar mal mangiare, mal dormire," carries with it the very flattest contradiction in the portly person and giant proportions of the *Leporello* who sings it.

SURREY

On Monday evening Madame Vestris and Mr Charles Mathews commenced their engagement at this theatre. The performances were Mr. Mathews's "comedy" of "Used Up," and the *vaudeville* entertainments of "A Loan of a Lover," and "Patter versus Clatter." Here was, indeed, high comedy acting for Mr. Mathews, but he played with unflagging spirit in each piece. The theatre was densely crowded in every part, and the heat was excessive, though relieved by the radiance of orange peel, by way of *refrigerante*. In "Used Up," by the boys, a well-constructed piece, with a capital plot, from first to last). Mr. Mathews performed with somewhat more breadth than he was went to do at the Haymarket Theatre, a judicious alteration suggested by the change of locality: the absurdities of the *biasé* in the first act, and the excellent points of the reclaimed *roué* in the second, were equally appreciated by the audience; and, of course, the "hammer and tongs" of *Ironbrace*, but not a whit of its significance by its translation to the Surrey audience. The other parts were moderately well filled; though the gentleman who played the part of the Lawyer did not follow his brief, but travelled strangely out of the author's record, by the unnecessary overmuch to make the part a *clear-cut*. In the "Loan of a Lover," Madame Vestris was well received, though scarcely with the proportion of applause to have been expected from so full a house, neither was the repetition of "I've no money" called for by the audience Nevertheless, Madame Vestris performed *Gertrude* with her accustomed talent, as did her accomplished husband the part of *Peter Spyk*; so that the moderate share of approbation bestowed upon the entire performance must be referred to the piece having become somewhat too *fade*, even for a "Surrey" audience. At its close, the two *artistes* were called for, and appeared, according to the rule of homage established in more courtly theatres. In the "Patter versus Clatter" piece *patter* song was duly rel shed, and loudly applauded; and, forsooth, it is a clever accomplishment of its class. The evening's entertainments terminated with the "Lady of the Lake" and a genie no "Surrey stock-fish, pickle-eel, if we mistake not, during the Dibdin dynasty, when George the Third was King.

ADELPHI.

In consequence of the absence of Madame Celeste from the theatre, a change has taken place in the first piece; and "Sweethearts and Wives" has been represented with much effect, having been revived upon the occasion of Miss Woolgar's benefit last week, that lady playing *Laura*, the character originally performed by Madame Vestris. This operatic comedy, by Mr. Keeney, son, was first produced at the playwrights in 1843, and then met with considerable success, including Terry, Liston, Vining, Madame Vestris, Miss Chester, Miss Love, and Mrs C. Jones The present revival is sustained by Messrs. Wright, Selby, and Lambert, and Mrs. Yates, whom we think we do see again, any-goes off with a good share of approbation from very fair audiences Mr. Selby's humorous interlude of "Powder and Ball" still creates roars of laughter; but we regret to find "Dramatic Cookery," respecting the merits of which we have expressed a pretty plain opinion last week, still keeping its place in the bill. "Mrs Caudle" is underlined as about to appear Surely the playgoing public have had enough of this subject, so amusing in "Punch," but very dreary in its dramatic adaptation.

HAYMARKET.

Considering the crowd of musical celebrities collected at Bonn for the Beethoven Festival, it is somewhat remarkable to find the services of Leopold de Meyer and John Parry still available They have both appeared during the week at the house, on the same evenings, and have both been loudly encored every night—the former in one of his extraordinary fantasias, and the latter in "Young England." The honours, we are happy to say, have also been very good, in spite of "Mrs Caudle," which goes very badly Mr. Hudson, who is now playing here, from the Adelphi, is decidedly an acquisition to the Haymarket company, he is an intelligent and agreeable performer

On Monday next, the profits from the performance at this theatre will be given in aid of the funds of the Charitable Society of Dancers and Teachers of Music Part of the companies of four of the principal Parisian theatres will appear in a popular Comedy, Interlude, and Burlesque; some musical performances, a Divertissement; and the Polka, by Mr. Webster and Madame Cassio. With such a *bill*, in aid of so excellent an object, we anticipate an overflow.

LYCEUM.

An agreeable two-act farce—albeit somewhat of the old school—from the pen of Mr M'Intosh, was produced here towards the close of last week, under the name of "The Governor's Wife," and was perfectly successful, being well adapted to the *corps* of the theatre, and carefully played by all the parties concerned in its representation The plot is of the most pleasing description. The *Governor of Sarmaon* (Mr. Diddear, is expecting a wife from England, *Miss Sara rawson* (Miss Dawson), who is, however, beloved by *Lieutenant Trevor* (Mr. F. Young). The *Governor* makes over his dignity for one to *Herbert Hart* (Mr Keeley) for certain reasons. In the ship that brings over *Miss somerdown*, is also *Letty Bragg* (Mrs Keeley), a *belle* of Cheltenham, who, when the vessel lands, is mistaken from her gaudier costume for the intended bride. She is introduced to *Hickory Short* as such; and this double mistake gives rise to a very amusing series of blunders, until a proper discovery is consequently made everybody is right, and brings them to their proper and desired positions. We have said the piece was very well acted Keeley, as the false *Governor*, in a cocked hat, feather, and jack boots, was himself, and was encored after his best merit; and his clever little wife was quite equal to herself in anything she has ever done, which is no mean praise. Mr Collier, too, played a black, *Nib*, with great humour; and in a "jig and dance," (as it was called in Mrs. Keeley," was loudly encored—the air being the popular one of "The Bowman Dance". Nor must we omit to make direct mention of Mr. Frank Matthews, whose bon-hommie, humourously conceived, and quietly done, was one of the most clever impersonations we have seen for some time. His indignation at the deception, and surprise in the duel-scene, produced roars of laughter The "Object of interest" followed, and the entertainments concluded with "Cinderella," which, is hasten-ing to its nineteith representation.

We wish, in all candour, to allude to the general style and class of pieces produced at this theatre. With the exception of the subject, which is deserving of no better than the subject, the majority of plays brought forward are flimsy and unsatisfactory to an extreme degree. There has ever been a want of a good farce here, since this Management commenced its successful career—for which, undoubted y, it has hitherto been. And we believe that the public now look for something more. The quest on is, whether they have not a right to expect it, after the patronage they have bestowed upon the establishment. At the beginning of the speculation, whilst it yet remained a mere ven. re, the feeling was, of course, different; but now we need not disguise the fact that the Company is a weak one. We do not mean, individually, but collectively; and remember it is deserving no mendation, but generally that is to say, it is inefficient as regards the performance of a standard comedy, or a drama of the modern school; and, since the first season, it has been found wanting in the necessary requisites for such, and Mrs Woolgar. We admit, there is a dearth of dramatic talent at present; but still, we think, there are several performers, of good reputation, both ready and willing to join the Lyceum *corps*, were proper overtures made to that effect.

Next Thursday, although an "extra night," and the last of the season, will be a most brilliant one at her Majesty's theatre. All our favourites will appear first, the delightful Castellan, Mofiani, and Fornasari, in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" afterwards "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," in which we shall have an opportunity of taking a laughing leave of our old favourite, Lablache. Numerous other entertainments in the ballet department will follow, including "Ondine," to which both Lucile Grahn and Carlo will contribute their share

The Paroscas' Theatre arrived at the close of its season on Monday evening, but announced to re-open again on Thursday. This pro ceding, we believe, was merely to bring the engage ents of several members of the Company to a close, as nothing in the way of novelty was announced, beyond a revival of "The Brigand," or Mr. Wallack.

A three-act comic drama is underlined at the LYCEUM, as well as a new farce we believe the latter is from the pen of Mr Oxenford.

At SADLER'S WELLS, representations of the d fferent plays have taken place during the past week, of which we have had, from time to time, to speak in terms of high commendation. The next novelty will be the *reprise* of Massinger's "Fatal Dowry."

The good city of Canterbury was enlivened during last week by the amateur performances of the members of the Cricket Clubs, who played four nights at the theatre; their *répertoire* comprising the pieces of "Why Did You Die?" "The Wreck Ashore," "The Beautiful Spy," "The Pilgrim," "The Captain of the Watch," &c. The audiences were composed of all the principal families of Canterbury and the neighbourhood, and the theatre was each night crowded to excess. The principal female characters were supported by Miss Mordaunt, Mrs A. Wigan, and Miss Pearson. The playbills contained the names of Lord H. Brooke, Sir George Conway, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, the Hon. J. Percival, and H. de Vaumort, T. de Bargh, G. F. Bentinck, — Taylor, Albert Smith, T. K. Holmes, E. Dewing, and E. Hartopp, Esqs; together with many others who have done good service to the wickets at "Lord's." There was an excellent amateur band in the orchestra, led by — Felix, Esq., whose work on "The Bat" some of our cricketing friends may be acquainted with. The whole meeting passed off with the greatest *éclat*.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

And so all the Fun has gone out of the Country? No! No! There will always be a spice of hilarity in Old England, some what wild; and there is too much natural cheerfulness in this healthy land of ours even to envy those who leave it the mirth and enjoyment they may carry away.

So, though we know that Monsieur Louis Philippe is holding chief court in the Netherlands among the Ancient Cities; in thoughtful Germany, and on the breezy banks of the Rhine; in high Palaces of the Continent, and places of Foreign Festival and Foreign Pomp; that Queen Victoria has gone to the land of merriment our dear-loved Queen is gone first and most honoured guest at the feasts of the heart's lightness; and thus it is, in the jolly and loyal land of John Bull we can but native notice of this absent Joy! Still we hold up our heads and shout from our shores, and noisily our shores respond to the loud voices of the happiness that Foreign Grace, Goodwill, and Hospitality are around our Queen. We are not like the sad Swiss—we can afford to laugh and with our Absentee—and even to sing with the lungs of Festival a Chorus of Encouragement to them to depart.

Fly away, Baron! and	Sculptor—musician—
Fly away, Lord!	Up, up to your task;
Take your great purses	Beethoven's statue
For bed and for board!	Proud remains unmask!
Pay fifty guineas	Beethoven's grand s nins
For shelter per day!	Are wild on the air—
We do not grudge you—	Festal boys, festal boys,
Away! Lords! Away!	You must be there!
Fly away, Fashion,	Aldermen pot up
Air in Middle Life;	Your turtle—twill keep—
Trade in, leave counter—	*Out of* your easy chair
Its profits to-day!	*In* Parish Bed Sleep!
Merchant, lock desk up,	*In to* the Packet
Your City dame, fine,	And with your soul smell
Has trimmed al. ce flounces	Drain wine Johannsberg,
To flaunt on the Rhine!	Starry Mosselle!
Artist, get up, Sir,	Newspapers! newspapers!
Your easel put by;	Out with your eyes,
Carry your sketch book	Let your Reporters
And sketch you By!	For *once* make a noise:
Poet—you lazy dog—	At Antwerp, Liege,
Now is your time	Aix-la-Chapelle, and Bonn,
For a new Royal handbook,	Perseverance will rob you
And written in rhyme.	Steam to Cologne.

Yes: this is about the song, and some way has already advertised a premium for it so two men and one woman that are to be left in London. England is in fact, going to Germany, and a glorious stream of the heart's best pleasure upon the path of the Sovereign, whom they have cheered along. Look at our page to-day. See how much the free, the beautiful, the sparkling, the peaceful, and the picturesque Art—from the sketch-book of the painter, and even from the portfolio of the Prince has brought with her from the sincere and faithful Netherlands, and delight and brilliancy and loyalty around her.

At home while we are looking abroad for festivity we are planning and hoping that the harvest may bring us food if not a feast. London has for the few days of August been a deserted city, and silent with smiles and colours poured a grand and glorious stream of the heart's best pleasure upon the path of the Sovereign, whom they have cheered along. Look at our page to-day. See how much the free, the beautiful, the sparkling, the peaceful, and the picturesque Art—from the sketch-book of the painter, and even from the portfolio of the Prince has brought with her from the sincere and faithful Netherlands, and delight and brilliancy and loyalty around her.

At home while we are looking abroad for festivity we are planning and hoping that the harvest may bring us food if not a feast. London has for the few days of August been a deserted city, and silent with smiles and tears, while we were beginning to warble the old ditty of days—

"For the rain it raineth every day!"

But we are told that the weather in the fields hath been finer, and that in many fertile regions of agriculture,

"The crops have won their gold."

For the sake of the poor, and, next, for the sake of the public policy of the country, we fervently desire to be able to record "the smile upon the soil," and not the "rotting wheat ear," or the "brocken hope."

What a desertion we have just experienced in the world of Music—and not we only, but Paris and other great cities of Europe; all—di—gone to *Bonn*, which is equivalent to going to *good*—and mad, music mad, for the Beethoven Celebration.

Last, with his excited eyes
Looking genius as they gleam,
In his Nature's Paradise,
Shining while he smells the stream—
Stream of harmony, and strain
Loud and soft, and sweet and soul
Never mind shu l hear again
Such a glory round it roll!
We must vary the catalogue of these a little—

JULES JANY
Upon the Rhine,
As whom few are
Such reviewer

Staedter—near him noble Spohr,
With his look of calm command,
Son of Genius!
Wielding her immortal wand;
While, around these lents move
Sons of Genius—
Come to honour and to love
Their sublimer majesty!

TAGLICHECK, PISCHOFF, and RELLSTAB,
MOSCHELES, DULCKEN -and a dab
At rhyming he must surely be,
Who rhymes, O STAUDIGL, with thee;
And goes on making further stirs
With ASHLEY, SCHLESINGER, SCHLOSS, and SCHMITZ,
Bringing in Vivian Playbeck Boys,
And if Miss SACHS were called "CARLOTTA,"
We should not then lose sight of her
In closing—Sir George SMART—with you!

There now is a regular Court Circular list of company with names of fame—and yet it is surely a sprinkling of mind, intellect, and power, that has gathered around the Statue of the sculptured Beethoven.

Acres lost oils, shall we touch upon the railway accidents and the Coroner's inquests. No. we went have the festivities interfered with.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILROAD

The Inquest on the body of John Cauldwell, a guard in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway, who died in Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, on Friday week, from the effects of injuries received during the Monday previous, when the accident occurred on this line in the neighbourhood of Littlebury, was resumed on Monday at the Town hall.—After evidence had been given as to facts already known, Mr. Hodgson, engineer of the line, deposed that he had examined the scene of the accident He thought the immediate cause was the damage to the rail by a blow or jump of the wheel, and witness described the mode in which the same might occur, as in his former evidence He thought that a slight curve was safer than a straight line, as it kept the engine to its work and prevented oscillation – Mr. H. Mitchell, house surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, deposed that John Cauldwell was brought to the hospital on the Monday previous He was suffering from a severe compound fracture of the left leg The right leg was slightly bruised, but not otherwise injured. He was sensible when he first was brought to the hospital The next day he became insensible. There were occasional signs of sensibility, but not of intelligence; and he remained in that way till he died on Friday night. The leg was set, but was not going on favourably. It must have been amputated. The deceased made a statement to witness, but not with the prospect of death before him. It would not tell him that he was likely to die. Witness thought that the contrary would be the case when deceased made his statement— The Coroner ruled that, under the circumstances described, the statement could not be received.—Cox, the labourer, who was employed on the line at Littlebury inquest, repeated most of the evidence he then gave. He repeated that the train was down the incline at the rate of fifty miles an hour.—The Coroner said that there was great discrepancy between the statements as to the rate of speed. The witness now under examination stated it to be about fifty miles an hour. Whether he could be deemed as good and accurate a judge as Mr. Archbaugh and others, who stated it was at the rate of only thirty-five miles an hour at the most, was for the jury to decide —The opinion of the Jury was, that the evidence of Cox, although given honestly, was erroneous with regard to time and speed. Another witness, John Young, was here called, and was examined at length After the reception of some other unimportant evidence, the Coroner summed up — The Jury then retired, and after about half an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of 1s on the engine, and 1s on the carriage" They also added a recommendation to the Company to have directions given to all enginers on the line—Mr Hudson, the head director of the traffic department on the line) said he was happy to be enabled to inform the jury that those posts had been already ordered.

The adjourned inquest on the remains of Richard Peak, the fireman, who met his death by the crushing of the engine in the late fatal accident on this line, was held at the Falcon, Littlebury, on Wednesday

Major General Pasley, the Government Inspector of Railways, was examined

The following is the most material part of his evidence He said—"The spot where the accident took place was about two miles and a half from the summit of the incline. I asked a number of questions of the persons present. From all I heard and observed, I have formed my opinion decidedly as to the cause of the accident."

The Coroner What is that opinion?—Major General Pasley: That it must have arisen from excessive speed on a new railroad not yet thoroughly consolidated, which descending a gradient of 1 in 100 feet, and along a curve of two miles radius. I think, also, that it is possible that the outer rail of the curve might not have been raised quite so high as is usual and proper on curves in proportion to the radius. The engine was not started as usual at the persons present on the day of the investigation with the wedge might not have been removed, so as to leave a bad joint, and that thus the end of the rail was blown up. I did not think so, and I do not, because the splinter on the rail was from a downward blow I think the jumping of the engine was of such an excessive nature as to cause the injury; and this would account for such an injury as might have been caused by contact In lines newly opened, the railroad may subside a little, the level of the sleepers giving way. Had the train been going at moderate speed, the accident, I am of opinion, would not have happened.

The witness was closely questioned In continuation, he proceeded to say I have always found a solution for whatever accident I have been appointed to investigate, however complex it was, have appeared at first. I am quite of opinion that the curve and the incline toget er ought to be taken into account, and the speed, cons quently, much slackened.

Several gentlemen were then examined as to the rate at the speed was contradictory, some saying the train was moving very quickly, and others that it was going at an ordinary railway speed

The Coroner having summed up, the jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—" Accidental death, and a deodand of £100 on the engine"! The Jury, with their verdict, expressed a hope that no party should be allowed to run an engine on the line below Stortford, that it has become much more consolidated. They also hoped that no train would be allowed to run without at least two trucks between the tender and the passenger carriages, and that posts may be put up to mark where the incline begins and ends.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Wednesday amid much uproar. Joshua Wilson, Esq., proposed Colonel Thompson, and John Hills Esq., seconded the nomination J Wright, Esq., proposed Mr. Hudson, and Richard Spry, Esq., seconded the nomination. The show of hands was in favour of Colonel Thompson A poll was demanded, which was appointed for Thursday. The result was the re elect in of Mr Hudson. The poll closed as follows: Mr. Hudson, 637; Colonel Thompson, 497—Majority, 140.

CIRENCESTER ELECTION.—Mr. Cripps, the newly-a pointed Lord of the Treasury, was re elected for Cirencester on Thursday, without opposition.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR W. FOLLETT AT EXETER.—A preliminary meeting was held at the Guildhall, Exeter on Monday, at which the Mayor presided, at which was attended by the Earl of Devon, S. T Kekewich, Esq, Montague B Here, Esq., Dr. Shapter, J Sparkw. Esq., H. Hooper, Esq., J Gidley, Esq., and other influential gentlemen of the city and neighborhood Resolutions in favour of the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir W. Follett were unanimously adopted, a Committee was appointed, and a subscription amounting to £100 was entered into on the spot.

SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on Saturday morning last, at Moira colliery, near Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester, from an explosion of hydrogen gas in the Bath pit, from the effects of which three persons are severely injured, and fifteen others were seriously injured, several of whom, it is expected, are so dangerously hurt as almost to preclude the hope of their recovery. An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday, when it appeared that the gas by which the explosion was caused had exuded from the roof of the pit, and that no blame was attributable to the managers of the colliery

MURDER AT LEICESTER.—A murder of an aggravated character took place at Leicester last Monday morning. A young man, about four or five and twenty, named William Hubbard, a framework knitter, had lived with his wife for some time past in a small tenement in Gravel street, part of what is called the Newarkes (occupying it jointly with his brother, who is also married). They had a two-roomed tenement, but of about three years' duration, has been, it is said, most unhappy from the circumstance The wife is reported to have been a still, steady, hardworking woman, and he, on the contrary, to be a most dissipated and idle. They had been, it was well known, but poorly off for some time, and on Monday night last the wife was reported upon no trifling occasion, to her mother's overnight, knocked at the door, desiring his wife to let him in. She came down with her night clothes on and had no sooner opened the door than a scream was heard, and the brother and his wife coming down on the instant, the unfortunate woman, the wife of William Hubbard, was found weltering in her blood, with a frightful gash in her throat from which the life blood was still flowing in torrents; indeed, she was only noticed to give one deep sigh ere she expired. The murderer fled immediately, and could not be found, but himself in a dike nearly covered with nettles and briers, where he was found, in less than an hour afterwards, by some lads, who, with a great number of police men and others, instantly set off in search of him. He made little or no resistance, but expressed his sorrow for what he had done No knife, razor, or other instrument with which the deed appears to have been committed was found either upon him or upon the premises where the murder was perpetrated. The most probable supposition is that the instrument was a knife used for the purpose of scraping the hatchers' snails in the market. The murderer fled immediately, and could not be found for many hours, and this may have been thrown in the river by the unhappy man himself as he passed. Hubbard underwent a brief examination on Monday morning at the Borough Gaol, and was committed for trial. The wife is reported to have been a still, steady, hardworking woman, and he, on the contrary, to be a most dissipated and idle. They had been, it was well known, but poorly off for some time, and on Monday night last the wife was reported upon no trifling occasion, to her mother's overnight, knocked at the door, desiring his wife to let him in. She came down with her night clothes on and had no sooner opened the door than a scream was heard, and the brother and his wife coming down on the instant, the unfortunate woman, the wife of William Hubbard, was found weltering in her blood, with a frightful gash in her throat from which the life blood was still flowing in torrents; indeed, she was only noticed to give one deep sigh ere she expired. The murderer fled immediately, and could not be found, but himself in a dike nearly covered with nettles and briers, where he was found, in less than an hour afterwards, by some lads, who, with a great number of police men and others, instantly set off in search of him. He made little or no resistance, but expressed his sorrow for what he had done No knife, razor, or other instrument with which the deed appears to have been committed was found either upon him or upon the premises where the murder was perpetrated. The most probable supposition is that the instrument was a knife used for the purpose of scraping the hatchers' snails in the market. The murderer fled immediately, and could not be found for many hours, and this may have been thrown in the river by the unhappy man himself as he passed. Hubbard underwent a brief examination on Monday morning at the Borough Gaol, and was committed for trial. The wife is reported to be still

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The "sell" made against Weatherbit for the last eight or ten days by parties who may be supposed to get good "tips," is far from encouraging to those who, following "money" rather than public running, have placed their faith upon him. The betting this afternoon deprived him of the lead in the market, and served to strengthen the impression that he has had some "bad nights" since the news at Goodwood: nor is his companion, Old England, by any means so steady as he was. On the other hand, Mentor, the Merry Monarch (said by some folks to be a roarer), Annandale, and The Baron, are powerfully supported. Business generally, owing to coming to a termination for the moors, slack.

WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Intrepid	2 to 1 agst Yardley
GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.	
4 to 1 agst Miss Ellis	5 to 1 agst Annandale

AT ITCHE.

11 to 2 agst Worth's lot (t)	18 to 1 agst Annandale		30 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
5 to 1 — Mentor	18 to 1 — Pantaca (t)		33 to 1 — Red Robin
11 to 2 — Weatherbit	20 to 1 — The Baron		33 to 1 — Fitz-Allen
10 to 1 — The Merry Monarch	25 to 1 — Pachaca (t)		33 to 1 — Prince Paroma (t)
	25 to 1 — Guild Ireland		50 to 1 — Idas (t)
15 to 1 — Old England (t)			

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Sting	50 to 1 agst Holloway (t)	
25 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	50 to 1 — Tragical (t)	

THURSDAY.—The Danesbury crack, Weatherbit, after some oscillations that mightily puzzled the natives, was finally backed at 9 to 1 by "good men and true;" and Mentor being rather at a discount, was reinstated in the premiership. The Merry Monarch was in general estimation at an improved figure, and a host of auxiliaries (Annandale "got on" The Baron, and Guild Ireland, at 25 and 25 to 1, the "market" having a decided upward tendency at the close. Old England gave way, and there were more laying against Annandale and Pantaca than backers. The Pachaca advance is a consequence of the running of Mr. Painter's Jerseed filly at Wolverhampton; he is not in much request. Prince Paroma at the close were as follow

FOR THE HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Castaway filly (t)	8 to 1 agst Lady Fanny (t)	20 to 1 agst Everton

AT ITCHE.

3 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	15 to 1 agst Annandale (t)	30 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)
4 to 1 — Worth's lot (t)	17 to 1 — Pachaca	30 to 1 — Wood Pecker
4 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	20 to 1 — The Baron	30 to 1 — Connaught Ranger
4 to 1 — Mentor	27 to 1 — Old Ireland	33 to 1 — Idas
9 to 1 — The Merry Monarch	25 to 1 — The Pacha	33 to 1 — Idas
12 to 1 — Old England (t)	30 to 1 — Worthies	50 to 1 — Prince Paroma (t)

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Sting	25 to 1 agst Tragical (t)	40 to 1 agst Spithead
25 to 1 — Arkwright (t)	25 to 1 — Bucardo (t)	

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Match of 100 sovs.—Mr. E. Emery's Gildeaway, 4 yrs, 8st, received from Mr. Batson's Scrambler, 3 yrs, 7st

Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added

Mr. Bristow's Carissima	.. .. ..	(G. Whitehouse) 1
Lord Warwick's Gwalior	.. .. ..	.. 2

The Wolverhampton Stakes of 20 sovs each, with the Tradesmen's Purse of 100 sovs added.

Sir C. Monck's Glossy, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	(Cartwright) 1
Lord Warwick's Yardley, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	.. 2

The Ladies' Purse of 50 sovs.

Mr. Dawson's Surety, 4 yrs	..	(Lye) 1
Mr. Jones's Roila, 3 yrs	..	.. 2

TUESDAY

The Petshull Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 30 added

Mr. Painter's b f by Jerseed, 3 yrs, 5st 3lb	..	(C. Edwards) 1
Mr. R. Peel's General Noir, 3 yrs, 8st	..	.. 2

The Chulington Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added

Mr E. Peel's Twig	.. .. ..	(Marlow) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee	.. .. ..	.. 2

The Cleveland Cup of 100 sovs, with 50 added.

Mr Ramsay's The Shadow, aged	.. ..	(Lye) 1
Mr. Collett's Corrasuna, 5 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Borough Members' Plate of £60, for all ages.

Mr. Dawson's Surety, 4 yrs	.. .. ..	(Lye) 1
Mr. Wormald's Milepeede, aged	.. .. ..	.. 2

CRICKET.

The return match between Marylebone (with Pitch given) and Sussex came to a conclusion on Thursday morning, at Brighton, Sussex winning by six wickets. The Duke is the scene of the conclusion of the match.—Sussex, 1st innings, 265; second innings, 86: Total, 351. Marylebone, first innings, 138; second innings, 212: Total, 350.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND HOME.

Advices from Constantinople of July 23 state that on the 12th a dreadful conflagration took place, which reduced nearly the whole of the flourishing town of Ternova, in Bulgaria, to a heap of ruins.

A return of vessels built or purchased into her Majesty's service under the acts and treaties relating to the slave trade since the 24th of August, 1839, shows that six vessels have been so taken, chiefly Portuguese and Brazilian slavers, the first amount paid for which by the Board of Admiralty was £1332, that is to say for five of the vessels, as the purchase money paid for the sixth is not given.

Accounts from Spain state that tranquility had been perfectly restored on the 30th ult. The authorities having placarded in the streets copies of the Ordonnances of Dec. 30, 1706, and May 17, 1835 in kind of martial law, concerning persons committing the crime of high treason, the rebellious people, who had come into Posen in great numbers, returned to their homes in great haste, and order was no more disturbed. The troops, however, remained under arms in their quarters, ready to march at a moment's notice. An examination of the persons arrested had commenced

It is not an uncommon thing for 100,000 railway shares to be sold in one day in the snare markets at Leeds; like the state lotteries of other times, and the gambling houses of the metropolis, are and were mere bagatelles for "the spirit of adventure," compared with the rail way share exchanges.

A Spanish journal states that a short time back, as a dealer in leeches was travelling on a by road in Estren adura, he was stopped by a band of thieves, who demanded his money. He assured them that he had none about him. Having ascertained that he had told the truth, they in revenge for their disappointment thrust his head into the sack in which he carried his leeches, and bound it tightly round his neck. Some country people passing by not long afterwards found him dead, he having been bled to death by his own stock.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of presenting Lord Glenlyon's body of Highlanders with a set of colours, as a mark of her regard for their enthusiastic loyalty, and in token of her gracious remembrance of the reception which she received on her visit to the Highlands. Lord Glenlyon and his Highlanders attended the Atholl gathering at the Bridge of Tilt, last week.

A young sailor of Boulogne, named Fournier, left that place as cabin-boy some four years back. He was found recently on the quay of Liverpool with his tongue cut out, and his arms twisted out of their sockets, and in this condition he was forwarded home to his family. It is said that he witnessed a murder on board, and was thus served in consequence. Neither being able to write nor speak, it is difficult to extract the truth from him.

A letter from Berlin dated July 30, says, "The Austrian Government has lately ordered that travellers arriving from foreign countries are to produce, not only their passports, but their domiciliary certificate. This is a most important measure, for many who are probably to be locked for in the Cathoic infection, and the introduction of ideas of reform connected with it."

According to accounts from St. Petersburgh, the merchants of Archangel and Holegda have received, on their application by the Minister of Finance, permission to seek within the boundaries of Russia for guano, which is found not only in some islands of the Frozen Ocean, but on the islands of the White Sea and the Northern Ocean; to collect it and to export it, duty free, from the sea ports of the White Sea.

Captain Drummond, Lieutenant Pitcairne, and Mr. J. Wheatley, of her Majesty's 42nd Regiment, and Lieutenant Norton, of her Majesty's 89th Reg ment, safely resolved on visiting Catania, with a view to ascending Mount Etna. They actually accomplished the distance from Palermo to Catania, over a heavy mountainous country, in 29 hours. On ascending the mountain they found the cold almost insupportable, the thermometer being two degrees below zero. On placing a handkerchief before their mouths, it was congealed round to their lips.

M de Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, has recently made some efforts to obtain a reduction of the duty on Russian tallow, but Sir Robert Peel has intimated that it is not his intention to make any change.

A Berlin letter of the 6th inst. says:—"The King and Queen of Prussia have had an escape from a great catastrophe. The ceiling of the Queen's bed chamber, at Stolzenfels, has fallen in. Happily this accident took place in the day time, when no person was in the apartment."

The King of Denmark has just created a new order, consisting of a medal with the King's effigy on one side, with the inscription "Christian VIII." and the reverse the words "Ar Merit," surrounded with an oaken wreath. The name of the recipient is to be engraven on the edge.

According to a Vienna letter of the 5th inst., the Emperor of Austria has issued a Cabinet order in which a new grant for the formation of railroads within the empire, shall be made to private companies until the year 1850. By this period all the railroads now in construction must be finished. In June last, the aggregate sum of of passengers by the Austrian railroads was 1,463 000, being 87 000 more than in the corresponding month last year.

A letter from Madrid, of the 2nd inst. states, that as 200 convicts were being conducted from Car tagena to the Castle of Cavite, they rose upon the troops escorting them, massacred them all, hanged the commanding officer on a tree, and escaped in different directions.

Letters from Frankfort of the 7th, state that the German Diet has voted 100,000 florins for arming the fortresses of Ulm and Rastatt. Prince Metternich had passed through Frankfort on the previous day, on his way to Hamburgh

A letter from Pesth of the 28th ult., gives an account of a frightful inundation which had taken place on the night of the 26th, several persons were drowned town of Miscnez, which has a population of 20 000, was submerged, the current being sufficiently strong to carry away several houses and other buildings. The torrent came on in the night, several persons were taken by surprise, and lost their lives. All communication between Pesth and Schau was prevented for several days. This calamity happened on the [illegible] anniversary of the conflagration from which Miskolz suffered so severely in 1843

We have to announce the demise of General Field-Marshal Baron V. Radetzky, President of the Military Commission of the Germanic Confederation, who expired at Frankfort last week.

Mr. John Hickey, of Athlone, died on the 1st inst., at the advanced age of 105 years and six months, having been born in Jan. 1740. This veneranble man continued to walk to his last illness.

Letters from Damascus to the 9th ult., announce that the Porte recently exiled the two sons of the old Emir, Beschir, and his grandson also; during the disturbances in Mount Lebanon they were driven to make some show of resistance to the commands of the escort, and from showing any disposition of disobedience to the Royal mandate, the three unoffending men were forcibly and deliberately shot. Rumour has it, and we believe with some show of truth, that this was pre arranged and ordered by the Porte. The old man is safe for the present, but there is no knowing how soon he may share the same fate.

Lord William Hervey has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of England to the Court of France during the absence on leave of Lord Cowley.

ASSIZI. INTELLIGENCE.

SURRPTITIOUS ENJOYMENT BY A POST MISTRESS.—At the Assizes at Warwick, *Maria Mewis* (whose case we mentioned last week), pleaded guilty to having, as post mistress of Edgbaston, embezzled various sums, the moneys of the Postmaster General; and was, in consequence of being convicted, left to the mercy by the Crown, sentenced to the comparatively light punishment of three months' imprisonment with hard labour

VALLANCE V. THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—At the assizes, at Croydon, on Saturday last, a Special Jury cause was tried, Vallance v. the Duke of Brunswick. The action was brought by Mr. Henry Wellington Vallance, formerly a tailor, against his Highness the Duke, against the defendant having, in the course of a speech made by him at the Sheriffs' Court, while conducting a writ of inquiry to assess damages for a libel against him, published in the *Lancaster Guardian* charged him with treachery, unfaithfulness, and breach of duty, while he was employed as his attorney. The Duke of Brunswick conducted his own case, and sat at the table occupied by the bar. The defendant's counsel in the action, first not guilty, and secondly, that the statement he had made was true. Sergeant Shee addressed the Jury, and said that his client was a young man; he was admitted an attorney in 1840, and since that period he had carried on his profession with very considerable ability and success. Very soon after that time he had the honour to be introduced to the defendant, and conducted some legal business for him, and the defendant had charged him with having acted, while employed in that capacity, with the grossest treachery and misconduct. Of the defendant, he should wish to say nothing more than was necessary in the conduct of the plaintiff's case, and he was anxious to treat him with a respect and courtesy. He had many claims upon the sympathy of this country. He was nearly allied to the Royal Family, and the services of his Royal father, who lost his life at Waterloo, formed additional claims to their sympathy. The learned counsel referred to the attacks that had been made upon the duke in the *Age* and *Satirist*; the subsequent proceedings taken against him by Barnard Gregory, for having, as was alleged, conspired to prevent him from performing the part of *Hamlet*, and having hissed him off the stage; and the other matters connected with these proceedings, which will be fresh in the recollection of the public; and he went on to say, that during all these proceedings, which were of such vital importance to the honour and character of the duke, Mr Vallance acted as his solicitor, and evinced a zeal and attachment to his interest, that, on several occasions, called forth commendation from his Royal master, who, during the whole of the important proceedings, placed the utmost confidence in his honour and integrity. About the month of September, 1842, an article appeared in the *Lancaster Guardian*, which represented that the defendant had been taken into custody on suspicion of being one of the swell mob, and with having committed a robbery at the Preston Guild; and the moment the duke saw this article, he instructed Mr. Vallance immediately to bring an action against the *Lancaster Guardian*, and every other paper that had published the libellous article, and proceedings were accordingly instituted in October, 1842, Mr. Val ance was anxious to have an advance of money from the duke, on account of his costs, and he sent in a bill. At first the duke made no objection to the amount of the bill, but he at one time refused to pay it, and another interview was appointed, when he was very much surprised to hear that the duke insisted that the charges should be made upon the footing of agency costs, which, in point of fact, the moment the duke saw this article, he instructed Mr. Vallance immediately to bring an action against the *Lancaster Guardian*, and every other paper that had published the libellous article, and proceedings were accordingly instituted in October, 1842, Mr. Val ance was anxious to have an advance of money from the duke, on account of his costs, and he sent in a bill. At first the duke made no objection to the amount of the bill, but he at one time refused to pay it, and another interview was appointed, when he was very much surprised to hear that the duke insisted that the charges should be made upon the footing of agency costs, which, in point of fact, would be nothing short of a gift of down one-half the amount of the bill. Mr. Vallance refused this proposal, and a few days afterwards he received a note from the defendant, of his intent n to charge his attorney. We remonstrated respectfully, but it was of no avail, the only answer he received being a letter from De Wilts, referring him to Mr Grafe, the present attorney of the duke. The bill of Mr Vallance amounted to £1 600, and, after the most rigid taxation, that sum was only reduced by £214, and the duke allowed Mr Vallance to be all his costs out of pocket for defending himself against the indictment preferred against him by Barnard Gregory, and in which the duke was included also his costs incurred in prosecuting the *Satirist* and other papers for publishing the most atrocious libels respecting him and his family, for no other reason as it appeared than his attachment and zeal in the interest of the duke. The learned sergeant then went on to say that had merit been allowed to go by default, his Highness thought fit to appear before the Sheriff's jury that were assembled to assess the amount of damages, and to conduct his own case, and upon that occasion he made the attack upon Mr Vallance which was the ground of the present action. He then read from the speech the portion of it to which he referred. He first accused Mr Vallance of being a friend to the *Lancaster Guardian*, and with having done all in his power, while acting as his attorney, to prevent him from going on with the proceedings against the publisher, and to prevent him from getting out of patience, he had discharged him. The speech went on to say—"I protest against any one of the accusations made by Vallance on his first appearance. I could have answered him when I found out that he intended to sacrifice me." The learned counsel then referred to other parts of the speech, wherein he charged the plaintiff, Mr. Vallance, with having—with the assistance of the defendant's counsel—acting for the defendant, and also with shuffling with him to occasion delay, and which he said had had the effect of inducing some persons to believe that there was really some truth in the accusations made against the defendant. Several witnesses were called in support of this statement, and the case was then adjourned till Monday. On that day it was proceeded with, when the plaintiff's case was concluded.—The Duke of Brunswick addressed the Jury, and in a somewhat ingenious speech, contended, in the first instance, that the matter charged as libellous was not so in reality. He then said that upon the inquiry before the Sheriff, he was compelled to give evidence against his own interest, and he now sought to obtain more money from him by means of this action.—Chief Justice Tindal having summed up, the jury retired. They were absent about half an hour, when they returned into Court, finding a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £400

CONVICTION FOR BURGLARY.—*John Bratt, Thomas Perry,* and *Frederick Gray*, were charged, at Worship-street, with breaking into the house of Mrs. Mary Chambers, at Radway, on 16th December. On the night in question the prosecutrix retired to bed at about half past nine o'clock, and at two the following morning was awoke by the prisoners, two of whom were armed with pistols. They told her they had come for money, and money they would have, or they would blow her brains out. They afterwards went down stairs, and regaled themselves, and carried off every article of value they were able to remove. They jury, having retired for a short time, found the prisoners "Guilty." Mr. Justice Maule said, he might have sentenced them to transportation for life, but, as they did not commit any violence upon Miss Chambers, he should remit the punishment to 15 years' transportation. The prisoners left the dock, protesting their innocence.

PANORAMA OF THE RHINE.

As the most comprehensive illustration of her Majesty's progress up the Rhine, we have engraved the annexed Panoramic representation of the main beauties of this majestic river, the artistical *coup d'œil* extending from the ancient city of COLOGNE to the STOLZENFELS, a palace of the King of Prussia. We subjoin a few descriptive notes:—

Cologne ranks as the chief among the cities on the borders of the Rhine, both for its size and as regards the opulence and variety of its architectural monuments. Its celebrated cathedral is one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. Besides the Cathedral, which contains the tomb of the Three Kings, Cologne can boast of eleven other religious edifices, each more or less distinguished for its architectural beauty, or the magnificence of its internal decorations, the most remarkable among them, however, being that of St. Ursula, from its connexion with the well known legend of the eleven thousand virgins. Cologne is a manufacturing city of some importance, but the one among its productions that has obtained the widest celebrity, is the famed Eau de Cologne of Jean Maria Farina. Opposite to Cologne, and connected with it by its bridge of boats, is Deutz, a pleasant little town, distinguished for its hotels and public gardens.

Leaving Cologne on a passage up the Rhine, the first place reached is the village of Rodenkirchen, situated on the same bank of the stream. On the opposite shore is Niederkassel, which is followed by the hamlet of Lungel, a large village that formerly lay close to the water's edge, but through the union of an adjoining island with the main land, is now situated some distance from the shore. Opposite to it is Sürt, where many of the merchants of Cologne have their country houses, the distance between the two places being comparatively short, and the scenery along the road lively and pleasing. Further on is Godorf, fifteen miles from whence, inland, is the famous Castle of Benaberg, formerly the country residence of the Electors Palatine. Beyond it Ober and Niederwessling, the latter famous for its leather manufactory, and higher up on the other bank is Lulsdorf, with its ancient church, and the ruins of a castle where in former times a toll was collected from all passing mariners journeying up or down the stream. Niedercassel is next reached, which is followed by Grün; then comes Wesling, and higher up on the opposite shore is the village of Rheidt. Uedorf succeeds, and some few miles further on is Hersel. Not one among the above string of Rhine villages is more distinguished than its fellow.

The next point reached of any importance is Graurheindorf, a large village, whose inhabitants have the right of citizenship of the town of Bonn; there was formerly a convent of nuns, which has now become converted into a farm. Some short distance from the village is an ancient castle, called the Burg, and close by the Marbach, a tributary stream flows into the Rhine. Beuel is next arrived at, and is soon followed by Bonn, a large town containing between twelve and fourteen thousand inhabitants, celebrated for its University, the seat of learning at which Prince Albert received his education, and distinguished as being the birth place of Beethoven. It is here that the Beethoven festival was held, in a hall built for the occasion.

Kessenich succeeds Bonn; Obercassel is next reached an on the opposite bank is Dottendorf, Friesdorf, and Godesberg, with the ruins of its magnificent castle crowning an adjoining height. Nieder Dollendorf and Ober Dollendorf are soon passed, and following these is Rondenwinter. The "Casted Crag of Drachenfels" is now distinctly seen, rising up a short distance from this village. The Drachenfels, the steepest of the seven mountains, which are passed one after the other in rapid succession, takes its name from a cavern on the river side, which, according to the legend of the place, was the abode of a fiery dragon, who was slain by the Knight Siegfried Hommel, celebrated for its copper and iron mines, is succeeded by the ruins of the Castle of Rolandseck, said to have been built by Roland, nephew of Charlemagne. This is the brave Roland whose romantic story has furnished the theme for more than one ballet in most European languages. Close by, on the opposite island, is the Convent of Nonnenwerth 'now, alas! a fashionable hotel), where his lady love, the beauteous Hildegurd, on the receipt of the false tidings of her lover's death at Roncevelles, took the veil and made salem to the world for ever.

Rheinbreitbach is a large and wealthy village, surrounded by ruined castles and towers, and formerly deriving great importance from its contiguity to the famous copper mines of Bernberg and Marienberg, the largest of which has become inundated by the river, and is no longer worked

Unkel is next approached, and then comes Remagen, afterwards Erpel, with its basaltic mountains, called Spitzer Ley. This is succeeded by Lunz, a trading town of some extent, which also boasts its feudal castle. Opposite is Sinzig, lying inland, a mile and a half distant from the Rhine, chiefly remarkable for its ancient nunnery. Close at hand is the valley of the Ahr, celebrated for the wine of that name. Leubsdorf is followed by Hommegen, near to which is the Castle of Argenfels, one of the few on the banks of the Rhine now habitable. Nieder Breisig, noted for its remains of an establishment of the Knights Templars, is next approached; and is succeeded by Burg Rheineck, with its castle crested lately, by a learned professor, on the site of a more imposing structure; crowning a lofty height opposite to the Neuteufel

Higher up the stream is the village of Brohl on the one bank, that of Rubenheim on the opposite shore. Beyond is Hammerstein, whose castle was taken and retaken at various times by the contending armies that ravaged Germany during the thirty years' war. Leudesdorf, an unimportant village, is succeeded by the ancient town of Andernach, which was once a free city of the empire, and a place of considerable commerce. It is still enclosed within its ancient walls, and contains a number of remarkable edifices, among which are well preserved Village upon village are now seen following one another in quick succession, between which the ruins of the Castle of Friedrichstein, abutting close upon the water's edge, may be observed. The important town of Neuwied, which next presents itself to notice, is chiefly remarkable for its handsome palace, usually occupied by one of the Royal Princes of Prussia; this is followed by the village of Weissenthurm, that takes its name from the old German watch tower still existing, in good state of preservation, at the extreem ty of the village

On an eminence to the left stands an unfinished monument raised in memory of General Hoche, who effected the passage of the Rhine at this spot with his troops, the veterans of the Sambre and Meuse, on the 18th of April, 1797, in sight of the assembled Austrian army, who were unable to oppose his progress.

Engers boasts a modern castle, erected on the foundations of the famous structure reared by the Archbishop of Treves many centuries since. Sayn, near to its castles—one in ruins, the other a commodious mansion, with a splendid park and a gallery of choice paintings. Hendorf has its iron mines and smelting furnaces, and Kesselheim its castle and convent. Niederworth boasts of the remains of the ancient hunting-seat of the Electors of Treves, and is celebrated as having been the place of meeting between Henry III. of England and Lewis the Bavarian, in the fourteenth century. Valendar, an industrious town, full of manufactories of one kind or another, is followed pretty thickly by villages of more or less importance, the chief among which is Neuendorf, the halting place for those immense timber rafts which are transmitted down the Rhine to Holland

On the opposite bank is the town of Ehrenbreitstein, joined to Coblenz by a bridge of boats 435 paces in length; and, covering the face and summit of an immense rock, which overhangs the broad and rapid-flowing river, is the famous fortress of the same name. Opposite wil, be noticed the stone bridge that crosses the Moselle, whose waters here mingle with the Rhine. Coblenz is next arrived at—a fortified town of some extent, with 16,000 inhabitants, divided into what is called the old and new towns; the one, as may be expected, irregularly built, with few pretensions to architectural neatness. The new or Germanic town is of a different character. Its chief square is adorned with alleys of trees, and ornamented with a handsome fountain in the centre. In this square stands the Electoral Palace, now converted to military purposes. The fortifications around Coblenz are most extensive, and no stranger is permitted to view the interior of them he must content himself with the sight from without. Coblenz contains many handsome churches and public buildings, such as the Town House, the Court of Justice (which is the birth place of Prince Metternich), the Old Mart, &c. A few paces from the Andernach-road stands a monument to the French General Marceau

Nearly opposite Coblenz, is the agreeable village of Pfaffendorf, much frequented by holiday folks from the surrounding neighbourhood, who resort to the gardens, to view the country seat and grounds, and fine collection of paintings of the late Canon Umbscheiden, and drink their Moselle and Seltzer water

The Island of Oberwerth is next reached, and following this is Horchheim. On the opposite bank is the ancient Castle of Stolzenfels, the restoration of which, commenced in the year 1836 by the present King of Prussia, has nearly been completed. Here it is that the Queen of England takes up her residence for several days. Of all the feudal castles on the Rhine, this enjoys the finest situation; the prospect on all sides is most beautiful, extending up the river as far as the valley of the Bunkelnder spring. Opposite, the eye takes in the beautiful valley of the Lahn; and, down the stream, the city of Coblentz, its bridge of boats, and the renowned fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, with the mountains of Andernach stretching far away in the distance.

THE LATE SESSION.—From the official records issued by order of both Houses of Parliament, it appears that no fewer than 1,000 different documents, either in the form of reports and blue books (some extending to upwards of 1,000 folio pages each), or returns, statistical or otherwise, were directed to be printed by the House of Commons alone during the last Session. No fewer than 22 reports, returns, &c., were moved for or presented in the House of Commons only on the last day of the Session. The House of Lords sat during the late Session 95 days, and the House of Commons 123. The official records of the proceedings of the former occupy 1,048 pages, those of the lower House of Parliament 2,079 pages, the last two of which contain 16 notices of motions, which now stand in the order book of that House "for the *next Session*." There were altogether 175 divisions during the past Session in the House of Commons.

PANORAMA OF THE RHINE.

Cologne 2 St. Peter 3 Westhofen 4 Rodenkirchen 5 Schaldingerbole 6 Weas 7 Sürt 8 God.
9 Unt. Wesaling 10 Ober Wesaling 11 Lolsdorf 12 Urfeld 13 Niedercassel 14 Wiesdg
15 Bürdt 16 Uedorf 17 Hersel 18 Mondorf 19 Berghelm 20 Graurheindorf

21 Schwarzheindorf 22 Bonn 23 Beuel 24 Endenich 25 Kesserich 26 Plittersdorf 27 Obercassel 28 Gonnersdo 29 Godesberg Castle
30 Rüngsdorf 31 Ober-Dollendorf 32 Kowigswinter 33 Drachenfels Castle 34 Mehlem 35 The Seven Mountains 36 Rolandseck
37 Convent of Nonnenwerth 38 Oberwinter 39 Rheinbreitbach 40 Sinzern 41 Unkelbach 42 Unke

PANORAMA OF THE RHINE.

THE MARKETS

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of wheat, of home produce (for estimate), have been on a most extensive scale, very having exceed of those of any similar previous date for the whole of the present year by a considerable quantity. The total supply has exceeded 14,000 quarters, chiefly from Essex, Kent, and Cambridgeshire. In addition to this, the large quantity upwards of 500 quarters have come in direct by land carriage. As much as expected, the show of samples on the above description of grain on sale here to-day was large, and, however, there was an evident disposition to purchase, the value of the immense investment of the market were at speculators made their appearance, and who purchased pretty freely with us of Monday's market, at that day's quotations, since the last week's was pretty perceived, of the bulk of the arrivals; yet the sellers as for the last fortnight, were by no means in their appearance, and to advance on their terms, as stated as by the farmers. The advance which have reached us to-day, from nearly the whole of our large grain stores, are of a unanimous character. The prevailing one and relieved's assessment for weather is in a complete mid of, consequently through the cutting of wheat has been partially commenced in Essex, Kent, &c., as yet only a little sugar is to be seen made in the fields. The in points of for-ign wheat are on the increase, by steamers accounted, since our last, to 1,340 quarters, no a portion of which home to augment only has been paid. Holders of free parcels would not sell to-day, except at an advance of 1s per quarter, and at which the market closed very firm. Yesterday the duty on foreign wheat was raised to 5s per quarter, and it is very evident it will shortly recede to 10s per quarter in corn market to-day a few speculative purchases were again effected, at extreme quotations. We had a fair share of foreign here, but that of English was small. Grinding parcels move off steadily, at full prices, while the value of malting and distilling sorts was as last reported. The supplies of malt also have increased to only 2500 quarters. The best superfine white qualities sell freely at her kinds slowly, at late rates. Of English oats the supply did not exceed 1,000 quarters, but of foreign the arrivals were of 10,000 quarters. The net trade may be considered steady, at full prices. Fine gu beans being in great demand since the demand was in a steady state, and prices were fully supported. Of peas the sale is rather was dull, at full currencies. The same remark may be applied to flour. The seed has not was somewhat inactive, and, in some instances, rates were lower.

ARRIVALS.—English—wheat, 13,950 quarters; barley, 1350; oats, 150 quarters; wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 6440 quarters. Foreign—wheat, 11,340 quarters; barley, 2160; oats, —; flour, 1000 sacks.

Wheat, 400 sacks; malt, 2500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56s to 67s; ditto, white, 60s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 58s; ditto, white, 50s to 60s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 22s to 27s; distilling 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 36s to 38s; brown ditto, 48s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 26s; Scotch and Cork, black, 20s to 23s; ditto, white, 24s to 25s; Kingston and Ware, new, 30s to 40s; ditto, old, 31s to 39s; grey peas, 32s to 38s; maple, 36s to 40s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 42s; per quarter; Winchester bushel, 36s to 40s; flour, 42s to —; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, 54s to 61s; barley, red, 34s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s. In bond—Fine wheat, 34s to 36s; barley, 22s to 24s; beans, 36s to 37s; peas, 36s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s.; Baltic 21s to 22s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed, as well as new Canary, has sold heavily, at barely late rates. In the value of other seeds, no variation can be noticed.

Linseed, English, new, 42s to 46s. Baltic, crushed, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s Hempseed, 30s to 32s, per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 16s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s., white ditto, 5s to 10s. Tares, 6s to 8s. per bushel. English Rapeseed, £26 to £27, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 10s; foreign, £7 to £7 £2 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes £5 to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 50s to 60s; Hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 56s; extra, 57s to 64s; white 60s to 65s extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 45s to 50s; white, 54s to 60s. Trefoil, 18s to 22s per cwt. Rye grass, 24s to 30s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 22s 8d; rye 3s 10d, beans, 36s 5d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 19s; barley 9s; oats 4s, rye, 10s 6d, beans, 4s 6d, peas, 4s 6d.

Tea.—The demand for inferior congou is heavy, at 9d to 9½d per lb—being rather lower. The best kinds congou late rates Fine and strong congou, 1s 1d to 1s 2d. Other kinds of tea have all a downward tendency.

Sugar.—A very large business has been again transacted in West India sugar, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Bengal has sold at a rather improved; while Mauritius and foreign parts are quite as dear. Refined good, steady, at 42s to 43s for brown; and 45s to 46s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—The scarcity all kinds of East India coffee there is an improved demand, at higher prices. Other qualities can support late rates, without difficulty.

Cocoa.—West India is selling freely, at 42s to 50s for Trinidad.

Rice.—For all descriptions of Bengal the demand is steady, at higher rates. Patna has risen from 18s to 21s per cwt., low white Bengal has produced as much as 19s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil steady, value from the spring in new quarters.

Provisions.—Owing to the large arrivals, Irish butter is heavy, at a decline of 2s per cwt. Per English butter we have a very limited inquiry, at late rates. Foreign is rather very little doing, at somewhat depressed rates; the best parcels do not realise more than from 84s to 86s per cwt. Bacon moves slowly, at previous quotations. Hams are rather more stores is now upwards of 9000 bales more than at the corresponding period last year. Hams are unchanged. Lard is rather cheaper. Pork and beef are dull at late rates. Tallow and all kinds of provisions comparatively little doing.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £5 10s to £6 5s; useful ditto, £4 15s to £5 5s; fine upland ditto, £5 15s to £6 15s, clover hay, £6 10s to £6 6s, oat straw, £1 15s to £2 5s; wheat straw, £2 0s to £2 2s, per load. New meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; ditto, upland and clover, £4 5s to £5 5s, per load.

Leeds (Friday).—Tuesday's Mkor, 16s; Killingworth, 16s; Wharncliffe, 16s 3d; Lambton, 17s 3d to 17s 6d; Stewart's, 17s 9d, Adelaide, 17s 6d; Hartley, 15s, Eden Main Belmont, 18s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts which have come to hand from the plantations this week are not of so favourable a character as those we noticed in our last. In most kinds of hops the business is doing, yet prices are not supported. The duty is called £210,000.—Sussex pockets, £3 5s to £5 15s; Wealds, £3 5s to £5 15s; Mid Kents, £5 5s to £7 7s; East Kents, £5 5s to £8 8s, per load.

Wool.—In the private customer market no extensive business is still doing in all kinds of wool, and prices are well supported. The imports continue somewhat large, particularly from our colonies

Potatoes.—Very large supplies of new potatoes have sold, since our last, at prices varying from 2s 6d to 6s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer here this morning was tolerably good, yet the beef trade was somewhat active at fully Monday's quotations From Holland, we received 200 beasts and 1000 sheep; from Germany, 200 sheep; and from Belgium, 300 lambs, 200 Scots. The numbers of sheep were small, while the sale for them was steady at unaltered prices. In calves, the supply was limited, and the demand was in a healthy state per 8lb. The veal trade was steady and the rates had an upward tendency. Pigs move, off slowly at previous prices. Of bacon a fair trade is doing each quarter.

Per 8lb., to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; secondquality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Scots, 4s; and Quarter ox store pigs, 16s each; anotherquality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10 to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s; ditto, at 10d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 21s to 27s each; and Quarter ox store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 780; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 5080; calves, 248; pigs, 60.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was an extensive supply of meat here to-day, and prices were firmly supported.

Per 8lb., by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 1d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 8d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

The belief that a large stock of corn is in bond, or in the possession of the agriculturists, coupled with the fact that the harvest has fairly set in, in the Mark Lane, has combined to influence the English securities very favourably Consols have gradually risen since Monday and continue tolerably firm, although a trifle lower; the rate for money and discount per bill of 100 is quoted 1025 to 7/8 This price yielded a fraction on Thursday to some sales. At the end of the week 99 to 1/4 was the current quotation; Exchequer Bills continue about 49 to 51; New Three and a Quarters per cents have been sold to 102 3/8; and Bank Stock to 211; Reduced is 99 2; and Consols for Account, 99 3/8.

The Foreign Market continues to be nearly deserted by the speculators, and the little business transacted on account of the public is confined to Dutch, Belgian, Portuguese, and Brazilian. On Monday not a bargain was concluded in Mexican; there was a slight revival in the early part of the week on Tuesday, that Mexico had declared war against the United States, caused an immediate fall of 2 per cent. in the Stock. Towards the close of business, however, the price improved nearly 1 per cent, and the previous quicker had brought news of a later date, which was tolerably pacific in its character. Little business has since been done in these securities, and the closing price is [unreadable] to 1/4 Columbian remains 17 1/2 Buenos Ayres is up upon the strength of some purchases. In Spanish there has been scarcely any alteration, the price having seen, and continuing, for the Actives, 27 1/4; Three per Cents, 36; Deferred, 19 1/2. Belgian and Portuguese Dutch Four per Cents. have improved to 102. Colombian remains 17 1/2

The Railway Market has seen well supported during the week, although business has slightly decreased from the extensive inquiry experienced on Monday. The North Wales Railway Company held their first general meeting on Thursday. The report was unanimously adopted, and a £1,000 per annum voted for the Directors. An amicable inquiry between the Northern and Eastern Company, who held their half-yearly meeting on the same day. The Eastern Counties Company having capitalized their debentures, a question arose whether, under their present contract of the two companies, one could legally do so without consent of the other, or whether both were empowered. The legal opinions of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Palmer Round were taken on the point, and the result was that each was empowered to exercise the power. Acting upon this, a resolution was proposed, that the amount of debt, viz., £394,800, should be capitalized, by the issue of one new share at par for each present share, and five per cent. per annum guaranteed thereon, in any divisible fund that may arise. The usual dividend of five per cent. was then declared, payable on the first of September next. The London and Greenwich Railway have declared a dividend of 4s 6d per share on the non preferential shares. London and York shares improved towards the close of the week, closing at 4; London and Manchester Direct (Remington's line) have been in request for the market, but are quoted at 1 pm. North Staffordshires are at 3 pm.; and Nottingham and Boston, at 5 pm. The French lines are in better request as the period for adjudication approaches. At closing prices stood—Aberdeen, 3; Birmingham and Gloucester Half Shares, 34; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4; Brigh on, Lewes, and Hastings, 20; Bristol and Exeter New, 13; Caledonian, 10; Cambridge and Ely, 7; Cambridge and Lincoln, 3; Canterbury and Dover, 1; Cheltenham and Oxford, 3; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 3; Direct Northern, 2; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 3; Eastern Counties New, 1; Eastern Union Shares, 2; Eastern Union Extension, 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87; Ditto Quarter Shares, 21; Ely and Bedford, 4; Great Western, 23; Ditto Half Shares, 12; Ditto, Fifths, 2; Ditto, Quarters, 1 pm; Hull and Selby, 29; Lancaster and Carlisle, 54; Leicester and Bedford, 2; London and Birmingham, 245; Ditto New Thirds, 52; Ditto Quarters, 26; London and Brighton, 84; Ditto New, 4; London and Brighton, 77; Ditto Consolidated Eighths, 38, London and Croydon, 24; London and South Western 42 ex 6s, 78, Ditto New, 15; London and York, 4; Londonderry and Coleraine, 3; Lynn and Ely, 7; Lynn and Dereham, 4; Manchester and Leeds, 196; Ditto Half Shares, 64; Ditto Quarter Shares, 30; Midland, 175; Ditto New, 85; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 18; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 88; Newcastle and Berwick, 84; Newry and Enniskillen, 8; Newark and Sheffield, 48; North Britis h, 8; Ditto New, 8; Northern and Eastern, 70; Ditto Scrip, 50; North Wales, 38; Portsmouth Direct, 8; Richmond, 4; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 3; Scottish Central, 7; Scottish Midland, 24; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birmingham, 4; Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union 2 pm; Shrewbury, Hereford, and North Wales, 3; South Midland, 5; South Eastern and Dover, 40; South Wales, 34; Trent Valley, 198; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 2; Warrington and Kilkenny, 2; Welch Midland, 3; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union, 5; York and North Midland Extension, 2; Boulogne and Amiens, 11; Dutch Rhenish, 1; East Indian 2; Great Northern of France Lafitte's), 6; Ditto d to (Rosmnel's, 3 Louvain and Jen appe, 4; Luxemburg, 23; Namur and Liege, 42 Orleans and Vierzon, 16; Orleans and Bourbonnais, 11; Over Yssel, 4 pm; Paris and Lyons Lafitte's, 3; Paris and Lyon's Ganneron's), 2; Paris and Lyons (Calon's), 2; Paris and Strasbourg (Gannero rs), 2; Ditto Compte de l'Est, 2; Sambre and Meuse, 8

Saturday last the Consols receded a turn yesterday closing at 99. The Share settling passed off tolerably well, but little was done in general business. Prices fluctuated in accordance with the several accounts.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUG 12

BANKRUPTS.—C ALLEY, Tadley, Hampshire maltster, E KNYVETT, Buckingham Coitage, Gree' Stanmore, teacher of music. J WARE Wivenhoe, Northamptonshire corn factor. Sir Stephen St. Leger Glynne, Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, and Grosvenor Bond street, dentist. G. C. CROFTS, Liverpool, corn merchant. M. MURPHY, Shrewsbury, haberdasher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. EIN, Glasgow, coach proprietor. W. BAIN, Leith-park, farmer.

FRIDAY AUG. 15.

BANKRUPTS.—J. LAZARUS, Marylebone lane, and Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, dealer in second-hand clothes. W PARSONS, Wood-street, Lambeth, corn-dealer. D. AVIS, Penzance, and St James's, dealer in realised and l court dresses J T TAYLOR and T. WATKINSON, York-street, Regent's-park, and Cheapside, warehousemen. J. HOUGHTON, Liverpool, merchant. J MARTIN, Bromsgrove, tailor. J. CALDICOTT, jun., Brecon, brewmaster, hat-wear haberdasher. M. EVANS, Manchester, stone-dresser.

FOURTH SEQUESTRATION (ANDERSON and J. ANDERSON, Elgin, shoemakers.

BIRTHS.

At Shepton Mallet, Somerset, the wife of Captain Constantine Phipps, Esq., of twin sons.—The lady of Richard D Hodges, of Sloane-place, Regent's-park, Esq., of a son.—At Sidney-lodge, Camberwell, the wife of the Rev Dr. Hodgson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Cambridge, of a daughter.—At Denmark hill, Camberwell, the lady of Frederick Thwaites, Esq., of a son.—At Wansford, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev Archibald Fea, of a daughter.—At Sparsh-house, Denbighshire, the lady of Captain Lacon, R.N., of a daughter.—At Maida-hill West, the lady of A. M. Mitchell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 8th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Hoyland B.D., rector, Lawrence de Pledge Newman, Esq., second son of the late John Henry de Newman, Esq., of Nantes, to Harriet Jane youngest daughter of the late Charles Dunsdale Collas, Esq., of Rue Royale, Paris.—At Kensington, Sir Thomas Mostyn Mostyn, Bart. to Miss Dancer, Bart., to Ellen Jane, only child of Jonn Johnston, Esq.—At Lyndhurst Church, William Barney, Esq., second son of the late Sir Edward Doyle, Bart., to Miss Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of the late Charles James Wilbraham, Esq., of Delamere-house, Cheshire.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Wallace, eldest son of William Scott, Esq., to Caroline second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Mark, of that city.—At Holmwood, Surrey, the Rev. Henry Courts, Stanislaus, Comte de Sarpoulous, to Juliana, eldest sister of William Scott, Esq.—At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Thomas Fellowes, Esq., to Mary Ann, only daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq.—At Wells, Somerset, the Rev Charles James Wilbraham, B.A. to Charlotte Payne, eldest daughter of Rev J John Hyde Seymour, Esq.—On the 5th inst., at Hartford, by the Rev G. Gilmore, Mr James Nease, jr. of Leicester, to Elizabeth Goldsmith, second daughter of Mr Wm. Goldsmith, of Hartford.—At Bath, Lancelot Colonel Sir Gordon M. Wade, C. B. to Jane Seaton, eldest daughter of the late Captain T. Nicholl.—At Rothwell, Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., to Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Horsar Esq.—At Cuckfield, Richard Dav s Crisp, Esq., to Eliza Louisa Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fawkener.—Charles Ray, Esq., to Emma, second daughter of Andrew Lamb, Esq., of Bromley.

DEATHS

At the Cape of Good Hope, on June 2nd, James Tyrell Cust, aged 26, second son of the late Hon. William Cust At Margate, Miss C. B. Byrne, of No. 7, Pall-mall.—At Gore-ry, Cheltenham, Mr. Goodsall, Esq., late Solicitor of that city.—Mr. Holmes, printer, of Bridgemill.—At Newbury, Berks, Richard Bird, Esq.—At Katherin 's lodge, Regent's-park, Charlotte Mary Louisa Taylor, aged 21, daughter of the late lieutenant-general Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.—At Hampton-court-palace, Charlotte, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George A Lowry Cole, G.C.B. and Architect of the Navy.—At Montreal, Lower Canada, Colonel Dobson, late 1st (Royal) Regiment Dragoons.—At Leyton, Essex, William Masterman, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR MORIANI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING AUGUST 21st, it being the LAST and PARTICULAR NIGHT of the season when he proposes to appear in the Lucia di Lammermoor, Lucia, Miss Maddox Castellan, Alice, Madame Bellini; Enrico, Signor Ronconi; Raimondo, Signor Tamburini; Arturo, Signor Labocetta; Normanno, Signor Del Fiori; And Edgardo Signor Moriani! With Grisco's Opera Buffa, LA PRIOVA DIPUTA OPERA BUFFA. Lucilla, Miss Poole; Eugenia, and Gennaro, Signor Labocetta With a variety of ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Mdlle. Cerito and Mdlle. Lucile Grahn will appear. To conclude with the admired Ballet of LONDINE Lorenzo, Signor Lorenzo; Mdlle. Ferdinand, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight precisely.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Unprecedented concentration of Talent. Part of the Companies of Four Theatres on One Night! MONDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1845, and Every Evening during the Week, a variety of Entertainment, in which Madame Vestris Melanie Duvai, Mr. Arthur Webster, and Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Compton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Tompkins, will appear in Mr. Planche's Burlesque, entitled THE CONQUEST OF NAPLES; or, The Heroine of the Iron Age. Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Fanny Cerito, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, will appear in a new and popular display of Equestrianism by the whole of the French Artistes.—Box office open from 11 till 5.

MR. GREEN'S SECOND NIGHT ASCENT at VAUXHALL GARDENS, in his MAGNIFICENT BALLOON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 20th, on which occasion the Waterloo Bridge, from which he ascends will be illuminated by Mr. Nevel and Extensive Display of Fireworks Last night. The Fireworks attached to the car will be discharged on his giving the signal for his ascent. Reserved Seats in the Pavement Gallery, 1s. each person. On MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, the USUAL ENTERTAINMENTS as usual.—Admission to Children, Half-price. Doors open at 3 o'clock. The Fourth BAL MASQUE, on TUESDAY, the 26th.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. Open daily from 10 till 6. Equal to Six Exhibitions, viz. Splendid Panorama of London by Night, the first, second, and third Floors, Diorama Views, Stereoscopic Pictures, Coloured Models, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, realised by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission 1s.; Children Half-price. The Subterranean Caverns, in extra

EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 8 till 11, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, erected in front of the day picture, the largest in the world, comprising 40,000 square feet. Admission at the same Prices. Family Tickets to admit four persons, at 10s. each, to be used at the North lodge, Colosseum, from 10 to 6 o'clock. Models, Coloured Stereoscopic Pictures, Classic Ruins, Fountains, Grottos, Lecture Room, Gallery of Sculpture, and Hoogson, Oxford-street, and Messrs. Addison and Co., 7, Regent street.—Children under 12 years of age, Half-price.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. Open daily from 10 till 6. Equal to Six Exhibitions, viz. Splendid Panorama of London by Night, the first, second, and third Floors, Diorama Views, Stereoscopic Pictures, Coloured Models, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, realised by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission 1s.; Children Half-price. The Subterranean Caverns, in extra

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GEORGE THOMAS, Chairman

An Abstract of the Proceedings at the Meeting of Annuitants, and at the Annual, on the 29th of May last, may be had, on applica tion

A VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.—Before taking a trip to the Continent, the Traveller generally considers how he may best carry a n him a well ing materials and his dressing tensils The Tourist up the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., knows the importance of economising the space of his Portmanteau With this in view BELLAMY SAVORY has invented THE TOURISTS COMPANION, which consists of one box, both Writing Desk and Dressing Case, and is, you smaller size, no more than either of these articles as usually made In fact THE TOURIST'S COMPANION is so portable, that although comprehending both Travelling Writing Desk, Dressing Case, Portfolio, Razor Patent Inkstand, and Dressing Case, and is, you smaller size, no more than either of these articles as usually made In fact THE TOURIST'S COMPANION is so portable, that although comprehending both Travelling Writing Desk, Dressing Case, Portfolio, Razor Patent Inkstand, and Dressing Case, and is completely fitted up Dressing case, with brasses, cutlery, &c., 1 is only 19 inches long and 8 deep It is carried on shore the smallest of hand, and may be had of the Inventor and Patentee, 43 Strand, and of Morocco Price, £5 ; or second quality, £3 10s BELLAMY SAVORY, Stationer and Dressing Case Maker By the Paper Warehouse, 43, Cornhill, London.

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noble entertainer's good cheer with most unflinching pertinacity of purpose and unwearied good humour.

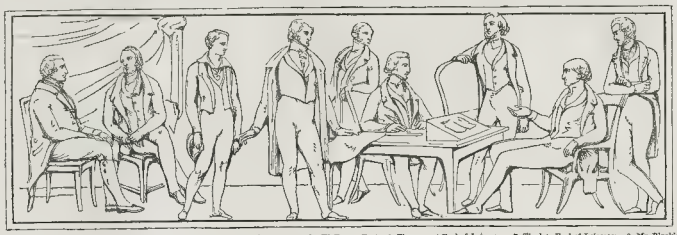
Great credit is due to Mr. Salmon, Lord Leicester's house steward, to whose excellent arrangements the whole of this vast assembly was indebted for all these good things, and the manner in which they were prepared and served. Everybody was satisfied: though hundreds after hundreds had to be attended to, nobody was forgotten or overlooked. There was no confusion and no dissatisfaction, indeed, so profuse was the entertainment, that enough remained, after all had partaken, to supply a very large banquet, if such a thing had been required.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF LEICESTER, AT HOLKHAM.

The company amused themselves with listening to the music of the bands, promenading the grounds, and admiring the beauty of the scenery in the park till dusk, when they retired. The noble Earl entertained Lords Colborne and Hastings and a small select party of friends to dinner in the house. The scene, on leaving the park, was curious and characteristic of

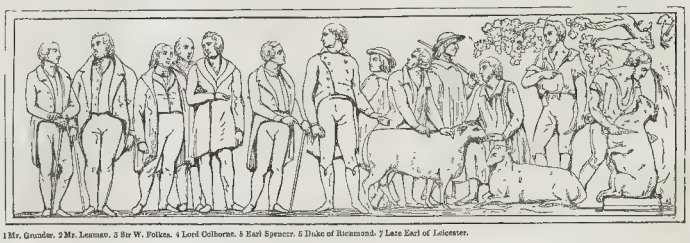
1. William Buck, Esq. 2. The late Earl of Leicester. 3. The late Duke of Bedford.

LORD LEICESTER SUPERINTENDING THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARSHY OR BOGGY LAND.



1. Mr. Bloomfield. 2. Mr. Ottoson. 3. Mr. Hudson, jun. 4. Mr. Hudson, sen. 5. Sir W. Foster, Bart. 6. The present Earl of Leicester. 7. The late Earl of Leicester. 8. Mr. Blackie.

LORD LEICESTER PRESENTING A FREE LEASE TO THE GRANDSON OF HIS TENANT, MR. HUDSON.



1 Mr. Grundy. 2 Mr. Leaman. 3 Sir W. Folkes. 4 Lord Colborne. 5 Earl Spencer. 6 Duke of Richmond. 7 Late Earl of Leicester.

LORD LEICESTER SHOWING HIS IMPROVED BREED OF SHEEP TO THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

English manners, and more particularly of the manners of remote rural districts. There were everywhere groups of merry-makers, there were rustic vocalists tuning their somewhat harsh voices to country ditties; some were playing horns (and if they produced little that was melodious there was enough that was noisy), there was the usual portion of what the poet has called—

"Gallantry robust,"

and many a country belle was chased about the outskirts of the park by many a sylvan swain. Yet there was no drunkenness, or little to be complained of. Good humour was the order of the day and of the night, as the carts, waggons, and wains carried their joyous loads of merry-makers to Norwich, Cromer, Holt, Burnham Market and Burnham Thorpe, Snettisham, Walsingham, Swaffham, Fakenham, Castleacre, Beerham, North and South Creek, Raynham, Brandon, and scores of other places. In the little sea-port town of Wells, which is about a mile from the park gate of Holkham, all was bustle and animation. Here were the head-quarters of those who had come too far a-field to return home the same night; and as there were many such, mine host of the Crown and his assistants had no sinecure to attend to the wants of his guests. Never, perhaps, did this little sea port look so lively and so gay; the inn yards were filled with carriages, and the stables with horses; ostlers and helpers running about in all directions, and as much or more to do than even relays of extra men and beasts could well perform. The game in the park were certainly amongst the animals who were not a little astonished at the proceedings of the day; hares were running about in all directions, "frighted from their propriety;" and one of these poor creatures became so entangled in the groups of the cavalcade, that he was actually caught by hand, and conveyed, alive and "kicking," to the mansion.

LAUNCH OF "THE AVENGER," STEAM-FRIGATE, AT DEVONPORT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 196, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 16, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 173.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

Mayence, August 16.

WHATEVER degree of doubt may exist in the mind of the voyager who stops at Coblentz, whether the Rhine may not have been a little — a very little over-rated — that doubt vanishes when he has completed the course to Mayence. For that distance the river deserves all that has ever been said of it in poetry and prose; and there has been a good deal of both. Never was there stream so written upon. In verse we have laudations of all qualities, from the sublimity of Byron to the bathos of the rhymer of yesterday: in prose, there are the descriptions and mis-descriptions of the thousands of tourists who have steamed up it to make a book. To re-describe, then, what has been so often done before, is no part of our purpose, which is the Illustration of the visit of her Majesty to the noble flood which traverses the great seat of our Saxon ancestors.

We have already traced the route of her Majesty to Stolzenfels, where the second pause of the journey was made. We have now to notice the transit from that point to the fine old city of Mayence; one of those places which the antiquary enters with awakened interest, and the artist quits with regret. It is full of objects most calculated to excite the attention of both. It is old, like Cologne, but has not that air of decay and decrepitude which meets you everywhere in the city of Agrippa; and, with all respect to Cologne, be it said, it has the advantage in cleanliness. The change from Cologne to Coblentz is, in many respects, a change for the better.

Her Majesty left the Castle of Stolzenfels in the *Fairy*; and right well the gallant little steamer has played her part. She steamed up against the ever-rolling current of the Rhine, as if being launched for the ocean, she could sport with the strength of a river great as it might be; she bore along the standard of England as if proud of it, and of her over whose head it floated. She ploughed along against the stream without any visible application of force in most gallant style, and excited immense sensation, as all the Rhine steamers—and they are very good ones—are of the old construction.

The Royal yacht left Stolzenfels between eleven and twelve, and arrived at Mayence at six, overtaking one of the best of the Rhine boats that left two hours before her; though, the *Fairy's* speed was slackened before the principal towns and villages that the people who poured down to the shore and landing-places on almost every point might have the opportunity of seeing her Majesty. This is good work when the strength of the current against an ascending vessel is considered; and it was done quietly and smoothly, as if a fairy could dispense with physical aids and could glide along like that "gay creature of the element" whose name she bears.

The morning of the embarkation was anything but fair; heavy rain, wind, an excessive cold for the season, and a sky as grey and dull as November on the Thames, instead of the bright blue of August on the Rhine, gave little prospect of pleasure, but the day proved better than it promised; at noon it cleared up, and a bright sun gave the only charm required to complete the scene.

The principal places passed were those with whose names the guide-books, and the tours before-mentioned, have made everybody familiar; Braubach, with the well-preserved fragment of feudality, the Castle of Marksburg, towering above it; Boppart, with an antiquity that goes back to the days of Drusus and his legions, and its river-wall, which was strong before gunpowder came to revolutionise the art of war by the terrible facility it gives to "lay cities flat;" the Castles of the Cat and the Mouse, quiet now and crumbling to dust together, amicable at least in their day of decay, though fierce were once the feuds of their several owners; the twin towers of Sternberg and Liebenstein, the seat of a legend of the fierce hatred of two brothers, not unlike that which Schiller has made

THE QUEEN PASSING COBLENTZ.

the groundwork of his "Bride of Messina;" and so past a host of places all rife with interest derived from history, or song, or both.

The Castles of the Rhine are now only picturesque features of the scene; ruined and desolate, they stand the relics of another system, long since passed away. But they were once of terrible importance; they were the seats of robber chiefs—for they can be called little else—who had no limits to their lawless will but the want of power to enforce it, and who were only kept in check by their mutual feuds and enmities. One of the great sources of their revenue was the trade of the Rhine; and, destructive as the fact may be to all romance, most of these castles were nothing but toll-houses—feudal "pikes"—at which black mail was levied on all shipping going up and down the stream, and the merchant made to "stand and deliver," which, as long as the "commercial" interest was weak and undeveloped, it did do. But the end of this injustice came at last, and not before a change was required; for at one period there were no less than thirty-two Nobles who exercised this system of pillage. But the Barons spent the revenues, and borrowed of the men of commerce, and became dependent; the merchants stoutly refused to pay when asked; the Nobles clung to their old rights when they no longer had power to enforce them; the traders formed the Hanseatic League, raised an army and paid it; and thus the tide was turned: the Barons were driven from their holds, and the torch, the axe, and the hammer carried havoc among them—a few remained as military posts, but artillery deprived most of them of any value as positions; the tide of war has swept over them, and a few broken walls alone exist to tell that they have been; of some, the remains are more perfect—accident has spared them, and, from them, it may be judged what they were in their days of power.

Stolzenfels has been restored, but the elegance of the mansion has been attained—probably, it was more studied than a reproduction of the grim old fortress. Marksburg remains much as it might have been of yore, rough and weather-beaten, coloured like the rock on which it stands, still entire, but showing no signs of life or occupation. The grandest of the whole of these structures—both from its extent and position—is Rheinfels, which is too perfect to be called quite a ruin, and yet too shattered to be considered as much else. It stands close to St. Goar, on a height which slopes down to the river's edge, completely commanding the passage of it, which was the great object of its founder; for, like the others, this too was a toll-house. It was built by a Count Diether, of Katzenellenbogen, who, in 1245, asked his friend, the Emperor Friederich, to grant him a new toll; with the usual generosity of the feudal times, when kings gave away anything, provided it was not their own, the Emperor complied; and, to collect the new impost, this castle was built. But, ten years afterwards, there having been much discontent in the interval, no less than twenty-six of the Rhine towns took heart of grace, "plucked up a spirit," and not only sand they would pay no more toll to the Count, but that they would pull him out of his new Castle by the ears, and that down to the ground afterwards. The Count stood a siege of fifteen months, and the assailants departed successless: the time had not come, but it was not long delayed. It was the failure of this very siege that produced the union of the German and Rhenish cities, which at last overthrew the whole system, of which Rheinfels is so striking a relic.

The Castle, after this, plays no important part in history, till the wars of Louis XIV. It was occupied by the Hessians, in 1794; but the garrison surrendered to the French, and the Republican Army blew it up, leaving it what it now is—a wreck, but a magnificent one. It is reported that it has lately been purchased by the Prince of Prussia, who intends to restore it on a far grander scale than the residence of Stolzenfels. The old walls exhibited some signs of life, as her Majesty passed beneath them: a flag waved over them—a few figures were visible moving along the terraces—some cannon were fired as a salute—and then the place was as still and silent as of yore.

The rest of the course was rapidly passed. Above Bingen, the river opens, the mountains recede from the banks, and its bed is almost a plain; and thus it continues up to Mayence, where the character of the scenery becomes again almost as flat and uninteresting as it is among the flats of Holland.

The reception of her Majesty at Mayence was made in all due form; a large body of the Austrian and Prussian garrison (for it is occupied by the troops of both countries) were under arms; the quays along the river were crowded; even the men at work in the line of water-mills moored in the stream, quitted their labour, and stood on the barges to see the "Queen of England." There were no great fort and batteries to send forth their thunder, as at Ehrenbreitstein; but a few cannon were discharged from different points, a hundred flags and banners waved gaily in the breeze, the sun was bright on the broad river, the red towers of the Cathedral, and the high roofs of the city, looked quaint and picturesque; and, altogether, the scene was one of the best of its kind, during the Royal Progress.

The *Fairy* ran alongside a temporary landing-place, covered with an awning, and decorated with flags, and in a few minutes her Majesty was a guest of the Prince of Prussia, in the official residence of the Military Commandant of the City. The crowd of spectators was very great.

In the evening there were other celebrations. It appeared that the residence had not been prepared for her Majesty's reception, and the Hotel de l'Europe was fixed on as the head-quarters of the Royal visitor. The Queen and suite proceeded there in their carriages. The Hotel was illuminated; and soon afterwards a guard of honour, with two splendid bands, the outside lines of soldiers bearing torches, marched through the streets, and took up their station beneath the windows. The moon was beautifully clear: the arms and helmets of the Prussian soldiers gleamed in the flashing torchlight—the crowd stood closely pressed together behind the ranks, and the bands played a serenade in admirable style. Those who have not heard them can have no idea of the effect of the military music of the Austrian and Prussian army; each band is at least three times as numerous as any in our service—contain first-rate instrumentalists, who play with the precision and perfection of the orchestra of the Opera. At the close of the Serenade, the soldiers returned in the same order; and the city was restored to its usual quiet—the Rhine flowing smoothly, in the light of a splendid moon.

MAYENCE, August 17.

Military as it is, Mayence has objects of interest connected with other arts than that of war; among them, the first place should be given to the Statue of Gutemberg, the Inventor of Printing.

Mayence is clean and bright beyond most German cities, and is a credit to the Principality of Hesse Darmstadt. New buildings are rising in several quarters, and the old ones are in good repair, or undergoing the process; this is, unfortunately, the case with the tower of the Cathedral, the exterior of which is concealed by scaffolding. The buildings, old and new, are of a red tinge, the material being a sandstone of that colour. The masonry of the new ones is admirably executed, and shows the Germans have not lost the skill which made them the best church builders of Europe. The hotels are like palaces; they front the Rhine. Each of them could lodge an army; and, both for prospect and accommodation, it may be doubted if our Queen does not find the Hotel de l'Europe, as compared with Buckingham Palace, a change for the better.

Her Majesty leaves to-morrow for Gotha.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news from France this week is unimportant. The Paris papers devote their attention almost exclusively to the Religious Disturbances in Germany, an account of which is given under the proper head.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following from Tangier, dated the 6th of August:—

"The ratifications of the treaty of Lalla Maghrina had been exchanged two or three days before.

"General Delarue quitted Tangier to return to France."

The weather had improved in Paris, but it was believed that the continual rains of this year would be very prejudicial to the harvests. Journals of almost every department of France complain of the unfavourable state of the weather. The eastern side of the kingdom, in particular, appears to have suffered. Serious fears were likewise entertained for the vintage, and it was not thought likely, even if the weather were to change, that the wine would be of a good quality. The price of wheat had increased, day by day, in the principal markets of France, and was increasing steadily in five.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated the 13th instant, gives the following account of the camp formed in that city:—

"Yesterday took place the first review of the troops at the Camp of St. Medard. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours left the Palace at nine o'clock, and reached St. Medard about ten. The review commenced about eleven o'clock, under the command of the Duke d'Aumale, and lasted two hours. It was a mere inspection. About ten thousand men were passed in review. The spectacle was repeatedly interrupted by heavy showers of rain, which added to the disagreeableness and annoyance of the spectators. It is calculated that thirty thousand persons were present to see this fine sight."

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Duke D'Aumale were present at the distribution of prizes at the College of Bordeaux, on the 13th. The Princes crowned some of the pupils, and amongst the rest a young Arab, named Ben Youdas, son of an African chief. The liveliest manifestation of delight burst forth amongst the pupils when the Censor announced that the Duke of Nemours had obtained from the Minister of Public Instruction the favour of prolonging the vacation from the 6th to the 20th of October. The Archbishop and the Parliamentaries of the University dined with the Royal party afterwards; and a grand réunion was to have taken place, but was put off in consequence of a slight indisposition of the Duke de Nemours, which for some days previously had caused him to observe a certain regimen as the medical men have prescribed repose, the departure of the Princes for Bayonne was postponed. From that city they propose visiting Pau and Tarbes, and on their return to Bayonne from the Pyrenees will proceed to Pampeluna by Irun, Oyarzun, Ast garraga, and Tolosa.

The Paris papers confirm the report that Marshal Bugeaud, covered with the ashes of the victories of Isly, arrives at the Dahra, will return forthwith to France. He was expected to arrive at Toulon on a three months' leave No doubt was entertained that whatever be the occasion of it, his return, if not a recall, will lead to the nomination of Marshal Soult's retirement from the position they now occupy.

M. Touy Conte, eldest son of M. Conte, Postmaster General of France, died in Paris, much lamented, on the 14th inst., in the 38th year of his age.

The Court of Cassation has annulled the decision of the Cour Royale of Paris which declared that, there being no law against duelling, there was no ground for proceeding against M. Beauvallon for killing M. Dujarrier, *gérant* of the *Presse*, in a duel.

Some of the Paris papers are absurd enough to attribute a political motive to the visit of her Majesty to Germany. One of them has sagaciously discovered, that in the mention of the word "Victoria" by the King of Prussia, when he proposed the Queen's health at dinner, there was some political signification, with something like result to the French nation. The simple explanation of the expression that the word Victoria resounded once over a field of battle is, that it was ancientiy the custom of Germans soldiers after a victory, to fire a grand salute, which they called *victoria schiessen*—the salute of triumph. The usage has become obsolete, but the name of the custom is still remembered—consecrating the word Victoria in German language and literature, as the poetical term for military triumph.

GERMANY.

Our private accounts from Germany for some time past have led us to expect the outbreak of a religious insurrection, because we were aware of the differences which existed between the Catholics and Protestants. We are sorry to say that such has been received of insurrection having occurred in Saxony and other parts of Germany from this cause. A letter from Hulber stadt, dated Aug. 10, says—

"On Wednesday afternoon Abbé Ronge, who has numerous partisans in this place, delivered his first sermon at Halberstadt, in the open air, and in the yard of the cathedral, before several thousand persons of every age and sex.

"As soon as he had pronounced the last words of his sermon, which were these—Yes, brethren, Rome ought to fall; and she will fall!" a rustling noise was heard among the crowd, and a man, who was standing near the pulpit, when a salesman, well known for the fervour of his religious belief, rushed forward after Abbé Ronge, who had just left the pulpit, and endeavoured to throw a stone at him; another person was more quick than the latter held him back, and prevented him realising his culpable intention; but at the same instant a young man struck, with a heavy stick, a violent blow upon the back of Abbé Ronge, who immediately fell on the ground. The Abbé got up and ran away, but soon afterwards was further ill-treated by several other men; and it was only with great difficulty, and through the protection afforded him by a great number of his friends, that he succeeded in gaining the hotel he lodged at.

"Some moments after a crowd of his partisans walked through the streets of the town, and three or four of the houses of the persons by whom he was said to be inhabited by Roman Catholics. The police put all their agents on foot to appease the tumult, but their efforts were useless; the rioters breathed only fire and vengeance. The military were called out; some detachments of infantry and cavalry appeared, and after having ordered the rebels to retire, which was not obeyed, the troops charged them, and blood flowed in abundance. The German Catholics went in crowds to the Rue de la Digue, where dwelt the salesman who had endeavoured to throw a stone at Abbé Ronge; they barricaded themselves in this narrow street, and demolished from top to bottom the house of this individual. It was only then they separated, and that tranquility was re established in Halberstadt.

"The number of the killed and wounded is not at present known; that of the persons arrested is upwards of 150. The Royal Court of Magdeburg has instituted an inquiry into the affair, and will judge it when the inquiry has terminated."

On the 12th instant a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. The following interesting particulars are given by the *Journal des Débats*:—The population of Leipsic, that had shown all the great sympathies for the new German Catholic Church, of which, as is well known, the Abbé Ronge is the founder and chief, took advantage of a review of the Rural Guards to attack violently and to deplorable tumults. His Royal Highness Duke John, only brother of the King of Saxony, Commandant General of the Rural Guards of the Kingdom, arrived at Leipsic on the 12th instant to inspect this corps. The Prince, it is said, is a zealous Catholic, and passes for having contributed, in the Council of Ministers, to the measures taken against the proselytes of the Abbé Ronge in Saxony, who has been prohibited to open his churches, or celebrate publicly divine service. When the Prince presented himself before the Rural Guard, the co mmanding officer, according to usage, cried the first, "Prince John for ever!" (Vive le Prince Jean!) The cry was received by a general murmur; nevertheless, all other manifestation troubled the review. It was when the troops filed off that symptoms of violent animosity broke out against the person of the Prince in the ranks of the militia, and among the spectators assembled on the spot. The Commandant having repeated the cry, "Vive le Prince Jean!" there arose from all parts confused cries of "Rouge for ever!" "Down with the Jesuits!" "Down with the hypocrites!" The Prince, after the review, went to the Hotel de Prussia, and was followed by the whole population, who did not cease to repeat the cries of "Down with the Jesuits!" "Rouge for ever!" The guard of honour of the Prince used their efforts to maintain order, and to clear the square, but they were forced back by the mass of the population that invaded all the adjacent streets. The Prince then gave order to a battalion of infantry of the line to take up their position before his hotel. During this time the population continued their turbulent manifestations, and sang first the celebrated chorus of Luther, "Ein feste burg ist unser Gott" ("Our God is a fortress"), and afterwards a strophe of a song from the "Brigands" of Schiller, "Ein freies leben führen wir" (We lead a free and charming life). The population, growing more and more excited, began to throw stones at the windows of the apartments inhabited by the Prince, and broke several of them. The Commander of the troops (then about half past 10 in the evening), not having been able to disperse the population, gave orders to fire upon the people. It is asserted that this discharge took place without any previous notice having been given to the people, or that it was given in such a manner as not to be heard by the crowd, which was singing "Ein feste burg." Several were struck, in particular, inoffensive persons, who stood at some distance from the scene of disorder, on the parade in front of the hotel. The number of the wounded is reported at seventeen, seven of whom have already died. Among the latter was a Government officer, a police agent, and the father of a family, standing at the time before his door, inquiring what was the cause of the tumult. This event has exasperated the population; and, to prevent more serious consequences, the authorities assembled together the Rural Guards, who succeeded, at about two o'clock in the morning, in dispersing the crowds. The Prince quitted Leipsic in the morning, but was again hissed by the populace in the streets he passed through, and stones were also thrown at his coach. The troop is ordered to the barracks, and the authorities have sent for a battalion of infantry to reinforce the garrison. This battalion was received by the hisses of the populace, who manifested the greatest animosity against the troop. The Municipal Council has ordered the severest measures for the maintenance of order. It was occupied, at the departure of the courier, in drawing up an energetica. proclamation addressed to the inhabitants.

The University was also to invite the students, who are very numerous in the city, to abstain from any turbulent manifestations. The Rural Guard is alone charged with the interior service of the town, and shows itself zealous to maintain order and preserve the town from the fatal consequences that might result to its commerce, &c., by prolonging these lamentable disturbances.

THE UNITED STATES.

In great part of our impression last week, we announced the arrival of the *Britannia* with New York papers to the 31st July. They do not confirm the reported declaration of war against the United States by Mexico. They contain the afflicting intelligence of a great fire at New York on the 19th ult., which we have detailed elsewhere.

The papers from Halifax bring news of an awfully destructive fire at St. John, New Brunswick, by which property to the amount of nearly £60,000 has been destroyed. The Great Western reached New York on the 21st ult., and sailed for Liverpool at noon of the 23rd. The *Cambria*, which sailed from Liverpool with the American mails on the 19th ult., arrived out at Boston on the 31st, after a passage of eleven days!—the quickest upon record.

THE WEST INDIES

The *Tay* has arrived from the West Indies. The date from Jamaica is the 24th of July, but there is no news of particular moment from the island. The mail by Spanish Town has arrived very favourably, and it is probable it may be opened before the time originally contemplated, viz., the 1st of October. The weather had been very fine, and the crops were looking exceedingly well. The negroes had turned their attention to the cultivation of ginger on their own account.

INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The Overland Mail from Calcutta has arrived, with dates from Calcutta and Bombay, both of the 3rd ult., and Madras, of the 10th ditto.

The political news is not of importance, and the chief announcement is of an unsatisfactory character. The cholera appeared at almost every station in Western India, and had committed frightful ravages on the native inhabitants, although the number of its European victims had been comparatively small. In the Punjaub it had made sad havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 300 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 20,000 to 30,000 had fallen victims to it. The Rajah Gooberwallah Singh, the father in-law of the late Rajah Heera Singh, who had been in confinement at Lahore for some time, setting his accounts with the Sircar, was suddenly attacked with cholera, and died shortly after. The rebellion of Peshora Singh was becoming every day more and more of a serious character. The rebels had re

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — *"Miles," Sandhurst.—The entertaining collection of original positions by Mr. R. A. Brooms, of Leeds, may be had in Leeds, of Slocombe and Simms, or in London, of Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Both the positions referred to by "Miles" first appeared in Mr. Brown's work, as and the following:—Place the White King at his K 7th—R at K 8th—R at K 8 7th—R at K 4th, and Pawns at K 2d and—Black King at K 5th— Pawns at K 4th and 5th. In this situation White is to move first and give mate with his Pawn in five moves. In the next let the pieces stand thus—White King at his own sq—Q at her sq—Kts at Q 3rd and Q 5th—Black King at Q 6 7th. White now engages to mate with the Queen in four moves without moving her The last specimen we shall give is by the late Mr. C. Forth, of Waterford—White King at Q 6th— R at K 8 7th—Black King at Q sq—Kt at K Kt 6th. Black moves first and White wins in eight moves.*

"Gambit".—The advance of the Queen's Pawn two squares on the 5th move of the Muzio Gambit was brought into vogue by Charles Kenny. We have been favoured with an ingenious variation on one of his games, by Herr Staudigl, for which we may, perhaps, find room next week

"G. D.," Louth.—See the solution in our present No.

"Alpha."—The solution aliud is to never reached us. No. 83 is correct.

"S. H. G," Bridport.—We are overwhelmed with applications of the same kind. The Problems were sent shall, however, be looked to immediately.

"94" is thanked, but we must decline all problems which come unaccompanied by their solutions

"Trinity Verk."—The positions by Ercole dal Rio are "beautiful exceedingly," they are however too well known to require reprinting.

"Agnes."—Mr. Lewis and Mr. La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell did comparatively young, but it should be remembered that Greco Legalle, Philidor, and Mr. Cunningham, the editor of Horace, and one of the first players in Europe, all lived to an advanced age.

"T. W. R."—In the "Philosophical Magazine" for April, 1840, you will find a capital article, by Dr. Rogel, on the Knight's grand tour over the chess-board—a problem which has excited the attention of Euler, Bernoulli, Moivan, Demoivre, Montmort, Wilha, and Rogel For Sir Frederick Madden's beautiful essay on the chess-men discovered in the Isle of Lewis see the first volume of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"Book-Worm."—A copy of Selenus might be obtained at the great fair at Leipsic for about a fourth the amount you would have to pay for one here. The collection of chess-books, ancient and modern, in Germany, is De' Riedos of Berlin

"C.," Great Crosby.—The address has been forwarded, and the postage stamps, which were quite unnecessary, returned.

"C. B. L."—Received with thanks.

"A Curious Impertinent" must be patient. We have already been at the pains of examining, within the last month, above one hundred "original problems" sent to this paper for insertion, and, of these, there are not half-a-dozen deserving publication

Solutions by "Perpetua," "H. P." "X." "W. W. T." "P. B." "E. S." "G. P." "D." "A Member of the S. Club," "C. C." "R. A.," "P. G." "Rosie," "A. S. M." "R. T." "Kae Clifford," are correct. Those by "W." "S. S. M.," "Nonce of Fosey," "Zether," "On Principmale," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 82.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to B's 3rd	K to Kt 4th
2. P to Q B's 4th	K to R's 5th or *
3. P to K 3rd	K to Kt 4th
4. K to Kt 3rd	K to B's 4th
5. K to R's 4th	K to his 5th
6. B to Kt 6th (mate)	

* 2. K to B's 4th
K to Kt 4th

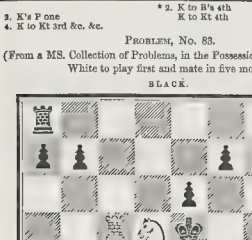
4. K to Kt 3rd &c. &c.

PROBLEM, No. 83.

(From a MS. Collection of Problems, in the Possession of MR. LEWIS.)

White to play first and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME No. 21,

Played at New Orleans between M. Rousseau and M. Schulten of New York.

BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. R.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. K to his B sq	K R to B sq (ch)
2. K B P two	P takes P	19. K to his Sd	K R to R 3d (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	20. K to Q 4th	K R to Q sq (ch)
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	21. K to Q B 3d	K R to Kt 2d (ch)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	22. K to Q Kt 3d	R to Q 6
6. Q P two	Q P one	23. Q B to his 3d	Q B to Q R 5th (ch)
7. K P one	P takes P		
8. P takes P	K Kt to K 2d	24. K to Q R 3d	R takes Kt
9. Q Kt to K 4th	Q R to K Kt 5th	25. B takes B	Q B takes Q B P †
10. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	26. Q B P one †	K to K B 4th
11. K P one*	P takes P	27. K Kt P one	Kt to Q 6th
12. K B takes P	Castles on Q side	28. K R to K B sq	R to K 8d
13. K B to Kt (ch)	K takes B	29. K R to B 6th	R to K 4th
14. Q takes R (ch)	B takes Q	30. R to B 8th (ch)	Q to Q 2d
15. Kt takes Q	P takes Kt	31. Q R to K B sq	Q Kt P two
16. Q B takes P †	Kt to K Kt 2d	32. K R to B 8th	R to Q R 8th (ch) ‡
17. Q B to Q 2d	Q B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	33. P takes R	Q Kt P one Mates

* Well played
† Threat. ring mate next time.
‡ The only move on the board to prevent immediate checkmate.
‖ The opening of this game is smartly played by BLACK; but his opponent contrives to turn the tables on him latterly, and to terminate the contest by a very neat and scientific *coup de grace*.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG GIRL.—On Saturday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the King William IV., Vaughan terrace, City-road, on the body of Miss Sarah Bestow, aged twenty, a straw bonnet-maker. Master Frederick Restow, of Wandsor street, said deceased was his sister, and had formed an attachment, with the approbation of the family, with a young man of respectability, son of a tradesman in Coram street, named Punnicliffe, with whom she dined on Wednesday. Her father and mother, and Miss Tunnicliffe, went that evening to Dalston, and deceased declined going with them. Her lover left for the Borough at the same time, saying he would meet her on his return at a friend's house in the City-road. In the meantime witness returning home from his employment, and going into his mother's bedroom to wash his hands, saw deceased, as he thought, standing with her back against the wall, and expressed that she did not answer him. He looked more closely, and saw that she was partially suspended from the cornice of the bed by means of a rope, fastened round her neck. Her feet touched the ground, but her knees were bent forward. He cut her down, but she was quite dead, though warm.—By the Coroner: My sister's temper was variable, sometimes depressed, and sometimes quite the contrary. My mother has a brother now in the Bethlem Hospital, and she had two others who died in a lane. Mr Bestow father of deceased, said he had approved of her marriage with Mr. Tunnicliffe, and knew of no obstacle to its accomplishment. He was a little surprised that she had refused to accompany him on the fatal evening to Dalston, and it was evident, from her change of dress, that she had contemplated going out to meet her lover as appointed. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Although we could have wished a little better weather to our friends in Germany, yet upon the whole, they have had the hon's share of the sun, and the rest has been made up in illuminations.

From hill to hill the fires flew,
Along the kindling Rhine,
From north to south, from east to west,
You could not wonder-shine:
And bits of light, like little stars,
The windows all were stuffing;
So very, very far,
They never wanted snuffing.
There might have been some jets of gas
Among those little gleamers,
But everywhere you saw them pass
Among the boats and steamers;
These fiery sprits warm'd the air,
You couldn't feel a shiver,
Altho' they threaten'd, then and there,
To set light to the river.
The river? Yes! and more than that,—
Ha! not the river only,—
For overhead they blazed about
Together—no one lonely!
But all in groups of mimic stars,
A-shaking and a-shinin',
And looking down to see themselves
A playing a-l the Rhine in.
Well, on and on they frisk'd about,
Higher they soar'd and higher,
Ten million million lights, until
'Twas clearly raining fire;
But had it then rain'd cats and dogs,
Those lights nor dog nor cat must fear—
Oh, what a wonder they did not
Set fire to the atmosphere!

True for ye! true for your reader's honour! as Pat would say. There really was just such a blaze of fireworks and illuminations. Crags and jutting rocks—castles and hamlets—cities and streams—the river and the craft on it—the sky and the stars in it—the old valleys and the everlasting hills—alive, all alive—nothing less—with the very spirit of lustre How the little myriads were ever lit is a marvel; they must have exhausted the lucifer-matches of Germany; but they did their work bravely, and poured a stream of dazzling beauty over land and sky.

God bless her Majesty! *her* enjoyment has been delightful, and all who have gone with her have wonderful things.

Our very hearts are tingling with the idea of the musical celebrations.

Dear BONN on the Rhine,
It's all very fine,
But we wish we were *at* you,
To gaze on your Statue;
And listen to Liszt in
His music, and glisten;
While, Spohr's spirit o'er us,
Made both our eyes porous,
With tears of delight, yes
We long for the night—yes!

But we can't have it. Yes we can! have it reflected—reflected handsomely and brilliantly in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. As for our musical department—we mean that part of it which narrates the triumphs of the festival—we have been unable to find room for a corner of our printing, for ever since it arrived our office has been full of fuges and symphonies—our compositors are singing masses, our desks are playing like church organs, and all the round "Oh's!" in our cases are turned into notes of admiration!

Our domestic news is not much, but we jog on, and the railway spirit keeps alive. Theatres also are pretty active, as the Pennsylvanians can't say of their deeds in the Queen's closet, and with a little patronage from the intellectual source of delight and enchantment in London. The season, how ever, has been a glorious one for all parties, manager and public; and if some tributes of approval were presented to Mr. Lumley, it would not be an ungraceful reward for his splendid festivals of Opera, and that dazzling "Pas de Quatre," which lanced its way out of our own pages into the world of politics and fun. Fashion and Paris are rearing their order of music as well as Waterloo; and the elevating influences are much better than "those which kill."

A circumstance has attracted some attention in the week's intelligence which it as well not to overlook. A barrister has sent about canvassing for the votes of a constituency for the office of Judge in a Court of Requests. This is a pretty little episode of visible degradation both of the office and the canvasser, which will tend to diminish any regret the Press may be thought to have felt at the non-intimacy of its association with the Bar.

Meanwhile other canvassing goes on beautifully here and Southwark is shaking its soot to its centre over an earthquake of politics. The question is—

Molesworth? or Miall? or Pilcher?
Who'll of the Borough be richer?
One party turn to and deny all
That Pilcher is better than Miall
One says there is no suck-of-coal's-worth
To choose between Miall and Molesworth.
So Molesworth, Miall, and Pilcher,
Are all daggers drawn, to the hilt, sure!

We say, may the best man win.

Nothing, however, but the cholera is raging in the Punjaub, and we hope the Overland Mail has brought none of it over with the letters. America has consummated her appropriation of Texas; and all our present concern for that darling state is that she sends us over lots of Wenham Ice and pine apples for West-end purchase by the thirsty lungers—the ice at a halfpenny a lump, and the pine-apples at a penny a slice. She generally manages to mix up her delicacies with her wrongs. When the Boundary Question was going wrong with us, she in formed us of "mint julep;" for the Pennsylvanian Bonds, we had "sherry cobbler;" now ice and pineapples for Texas; and if she should seize upon Oregon, we suppose we shall have brandy syllabubs, or buffalo soup!

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BONN, THURSDAY.

I forwarded to you full reports* of the festivities up to Tuesday night, and, for your later editions, you will also have received by express brief accounts up to this evening. I will now endeavour to complete the history of this interesting meeting. The second Concert, on Tuesday night, was announced to commence at four o'clock, and actually began at a little after five. Although many persons had departed for Cologne to view the illuminations on the banks the Beethoven Hall was attended by at least 2000 amateurs. The programme stood thus:

No. 1: Overture to "Coriolanus." No. 2: The Canon from "Fidelio." No. 3: Pianoforte Concerto in E Flat; played by Dr. Liszt. No. 4: Introduction Nos. 1 and 2 from the "Mount of Olives." No. 5: Symphony in C Minor. No. 6: Quartet No. 10, executed by Herr Hermann, Derkum, Weber, and Breuer. No. 7: The Second Finale from "Fidelio."

All the above compositions were by Beethoven, and the programme formed as it were a miniature epitome of every style in his musical career. Spohr conducted everything except the C Minor Symphony, which was under the *bâton* of Liszt. This marvellous work was admirably executed under his mastery direction. This opinion we have already given at length in these columns, which ordinarily not easily moved, but he declared to me with much energy that he was delighted with the spirit, free from extravagance, and accuracy of Liszt's conducting. I am anxious to make known the judgment of Spohr, because I remarked that the Moscheles and Young England party were indulging in sneers at the Hungarian pianist. At the same time we must admit that the German execution of the C Minor, though marked with a better observance of the *piano* than at our Philharmonic, and in reading displayed more colouring, was on the whole inferior to the Conservatoire in Paris, and to Costa's band at the opera. The principal defect was in the Scherzo; but the Andante in E Flat, and the magnificent March in C Major, were nobly rendered. The impetuosity of the players towards the end was replete with fine enthusiasm, which communicated itself irresistibly to the delighted audience. The E Flat was exquisitely played by Liszt, who reverentially adhered to Beethoven's text. The wonderful mechanism of Liszt, that has never yet been approached, was associated with a poetical delicacy beyond all praise. At every movement the hall rang with cheering, and the band saluted him with a grand flourish of drums and trumpets. Spohr, who conducted, warmly congratulated him at the conclusion of his unrivalled achievement.

The splendid vocalisation of Mdlle. Tuczek and Herr Staudigl in the famous "Fidelio Canon," was ruined by the inefficiency of the others. The celebrated Manteuffel, from Berlin, was to have sung in it, and also in the selection from the "Mount of Olives," but he absented himself, as it was reported, because he could not secure adequate terms. "Coriolanus" is No. 2 of Beethoven's clever overtures, Op 62. In breadth of design and solemnity, it is scarcely inferior to the "Egmont." The Quartet, No. 10, Op 74, in E Flat, is called the harp one, from the frequent use of the *pizzicato*. It was superbly played, and enthusiastically applauded. The finale from "Fidelio" was well sustained by the chorus, especially the *soprani*; but the *alti* were very indifferent.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

The town was brilliantly illuminated on Wednesday night, but the majority of the visitors had gone to Cologne. The Town Hall, in the Market-place, the Beethoven Hall, the house of Count Von Fürstenberg-Stammheim on the Cathedral-square, the reputed domiciles of Beethoven, were the most remarkable. Count Von Fürstenberg's house was one mass of light, with a transparency of the Statue. The two houses in the Bonn Gasse and the Rhein Strasse, the proprietors of which equally claim the honour of being Beethoven's birth-place, also displayed various devices. On the point of autenticity I think I can throw some light, from conversations I had with Dr. Ries (father of the late Ferdinand Ries), Wegeler, and Schindler. It appears that the proprietor of the Bonn Gasse House is thoroughly disliked in the town, being a great usurer, and this dislike is so strong that the people will not admit his claims, although there is the balance of evidence to establish that Beethoven was born in the house, but a few months after his birth his father removed to the Rhein Strasse. Wegeler speaks quite confidently on the subject, and as Ries will give no decided opinion, I think the Bonn Gasse must be the locality. Bands of music paraded the streets, and played in the Market-place

I went to a *soirée* to Simrock's, the great music publisher of Bonn, to listen to a rehearsal of the MS. "Cantata Comparetti," composed by Beethoven, now in the possession of Madame Oury. There is a lovely slow movement, and the whole is effective. It was intended to have been performed at Wednesday's Banquet, but, owing to the riot which took place, was not done. It will, however, be published at Bonn, arranged by Fetis, of the Brussels Conservatoire, with words by Professor Wolff.

THE LAST CONCERT.

The *Künstler Concert*, or artists' concert, the last of the musical performances, was announced for nine o'clock yesterday morning. On entering the Beethoven Hall I found it crowded to excess. To the left of the orchestra a stage had been erected, elegantly fitted up with glasses, carpets, state chairs, &c., for the expected visit of Royalty. Ten o'clock, however, having arrived, and the audience becoming impatient, Liszt began his "Festkantate," composed in honour of Beethoven. It was, perhaps, fortunate that it was played once before the Royal visitors had arrived, as it was most imperfectly executed. At half-past ten o'clock the doors of the audience, and the Guards from the band, announced the expected guests, who took their seats in the following order:—In the centre the Queen of England, with the Queen of Prussia on her right and the King of Prussia on her left. Next to the King Prince Albert, the Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Princes of Wirtemberg. Next to the Queen of Prussia, the Archduke Frederick of Austria, Prince William of Prussia, uncle to the King, the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick of Prussia, Prince William of Saln, and Prince Maximilian. Behind the Royal personages were the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, the Countess of Gainsborough (who was mistaken for the Marchioness of Donegal), the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Humboldt, Colonel Wylde, the Honourable Mr. Anson, the Honourable Mr. Fane, General Kaunitz, &c. Count Fürstenberg and Dr. Breidenstein supplied the party with programmes. A cry was then heard for the repetition of Liszt's Cantata, and the King of Prussia gave the signal to the composer to re-commence. His Prussian Majesty, by the way, shook hands familiarly with many of the lady chorus singers, who have already stated, were amateurs of Cologne and Bonn

The scheme stood thus originally: No. 1. Liszt's Cantata. No 2. Violoncello Solo, played by Gana. No. 3. "Die Theriung der Erde," by Haydn, to be sung by Staudigl. No. 4 Air by Mendelssohn, Mdlle. Schloss. No. 5. Pianoforte Concerto of Weber, by Madame Pleyel. No. 6. Mozart's Air, out of "Così fan tutti," by Fräulein Tuczek. No. 7. Chorus for Male Voices, by Beethoven. No 10. Air from "Fidelio," by Miss Sabilla Novello. No. 9. Air of Liszt, sung by H. Götze. No. 10, Violin Concerto, by Herr Mieser. No. 11. "Adelaide," by Fräulein Kratky. No. 12. Violoncello Solo, played by Franco Mendes. No 13. Air, from Spohr's "Faust," sung by Fräulein Sachs. And No. 14. Overture to "Egmont."

The above selection, save the Cantata by Liszt, and the works by Beethoven, cannot be too severely censured. Out of the wide range of inspiration of that immortal composer surely it would have been more creditable to the artists to have gleaned, than to have chosen pieces by authors whose compositions were foreign to the object of the Festival. Liszt's Cantata was, of course, a graceful compliment from a generous artist, without whose munificence Bonn would have been without its Statue of Beethoven.

But to the scheme of "artists" came the intrigues, jealousies, and petty passions. Madame Pleyel wanted, at one time, to perform three times. Moscheles—who, in point of fact, had no more in common with Beethoven than the most obscure amateur who came here to do him honour—was indignant that he was not called upon to play. The friends of Madame Oury thought that, as she was a German born, and had been an eloquent interpreter of the master mind, her claims had been slighted. Madame Dulcken argued that, since she had given *soirées*, where Beethoven's music was chiefly executed, that she was overlooked. Charles Halle is also a Beethovenite. However, Madame Pleyel alone gained the day, and of course the excluded were excited. As for the violinists, violoncellists, the harmplayers, flute soloists, &c., &c., they were innumerable. Could [illegible] numerous than two violoncello finesse in one programme [illegible] was once asked what could be worse than a flute solo, and replied a flute duo. He might have answered the same as regards Gans and Franco Mendes. Of the above programme, however, Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, and 13, were omitted. The Royal party stayed only to listen to Nos. 1, 14, 11, 2, 5, and 8—given in the order we have mentioned. After the Royal departure, which took place in decorous silence, Nos. 4, 10, and 12, concluded the Concert, the dinner hour having arrived; and a few dissentients alone of the immense assemblage expressing their discontents at the non-completion of this unsatisfactory programme.

The Cantata of Liszt is unquestionably a great work, and indicative of power not before evinced by this great artist. The theme which predominates reminds one of that in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," although, when compared, a marked dissimilarity will be found. The Chorus opens plain, with the question for the reason of such an assemblage from mountain and vale? and the query is answered by the cry, that it is to celebrate the Festival of Genius. The poet, Professor O. L. B. Wolff, of the Jena University, has treated this subject very gracefully. "Genius," he says, "in the Cantata, is the diamond of the ring that links man to God; and, whilst all things perish, Genius, in its works, is always true and great." Liszt, after various choral passages, with introductory soli for the tenor and bass, has introduced, with admirable tact, a delicious adagio taken from one of Beethoven's trios for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello The instrumentation of this slow movement is enchanting, and was much applauded by the musicians and amateurs. The *finale* is brilliantly wound up with an outbreak of startling energy, in glory of Beethoven, and the room rang with acclamations. The Cantata is difficult, and required more rehearsals than it received for its due effect. Madame Pleyel's performance of Weber's "Concert Stuck" created a prodigious sensation, despite of the feeling that she ought to have intrusted Professor O. L. B. Wolff, of the Jena University, has treated this subject very gracefully. "Genius," he says, "in the Cantata, is the diamond of the ring that links man to God; and, whilst all things perish, Genius, in its works, is always true and great." Liszt, after various choral passages, with introductory soli for the tenor and bass, has introduced, with admirable tact, a delicious adagio taken from one of Beethoven's trios for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello The instrumentation of this slow movement is enchanting, and was much applauded by the musicians and amateurs. The *finale* is brilliantly wound up with an outbreak of startling energy, in glory of Beethoven, and the room rang with acclamations. The Cantata is difficult, and required more rehearsals than it received for its due effect. Madame Pleyel's performance of Weber's "Concert Stuck" created a prodigious sensation, despite of the feeling that she ought to have intrusted her pianoforte to Dr. Liszt, who

Liszt, who has conducted himself as a high-minded and gentleman-like artist throughout the meeting. The scene, altogether, was one of great confusion, and the worst episode of the Inauguration.

The Ball at the Beethoven Hall in the evening was brilliantly attended, but, with the exception of the dancing of Lola Montes, and the pertinacity of an Englishman, who insisted on his right to dance in spurs, the affair was rather flat. The rain came down in torrents during the evening.

THE UNMASKING OF THE STATUE.

A POEM OF THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

Silent the sculpture stood,
Which millions long'd to hail,
Masked in a dark'ning mantle there—
The Spirit with its veil!
And there—round Genius' shrine—
The world's proud rulers trod;
To gaze upon the Crown divine,
And see the un-robed God!

The Majesty of Mind was throned
Before the human race
As in a cloud!—they could but see
Its solemn resting place!
But far above them rose
The image of the King
Who built his palace in the Soul,
And heard its angels sing!

Whose Eagle braved the storm,
And when the sky was riven,
Gave ear unto the Mighty Choir
And winged the strains from Heaven!
'Till earth, with echoing heart
Caught up those wondrous airs,
And sang the holy music back
In glory and in prayers!

Yes! he who took—as all must take—
Their glory from above,
Gave back *some* of his mighty gifts—
Mind-missions of his love!

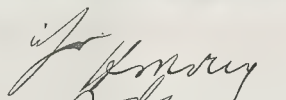
He knows how Inspiration's strength
Was born in that abode—
From God the glowing genius came,
And up to God it strode!*

An imaged Immortality
This hidden Sculpture stood.
The million worshippers throng round,
And long to raise the hood,
The mantle, and the veil,
With many a winding fold;—
Hark! hark! the music—voices swell—
The sun shines out! Behold!—

Behold the Statue reared!
Full on its lofty shrine!—
A Godhead speaking in the face
That Genius made divine.
Thought, Mind, and Passion—stately flow'rs
Upon a lordly stem—

And all the earth around seems struck,
As with a flash of Heaven!
So genius wins its meed!—
The love of all its kind,
The homage of a nation's heart,
The poetry of mind!
The pride of monarchs' thrones,
Who see its trophy won,
And bow while all their people crown
Its glory in the sun!

* Some of Beethoven's sacred compositions were among his most magnificent.



And ruled and Rulers of the Earth
Are bowing now to them.

And wild strains swell the air,
Such as HE struck from soul,
And Music's lavish'd spirit there
Disdains its clay-control.
Up to the thrilling joy
The crowd of hearts is given;

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

There, reader, is the master-mind of his age! You gaze upon the features of Beethoven. You see him in the very act of writing the "Missa Solemnis" in D, that sublime work, which some of the most distinguished composers, instrumentalists, vocalists, amateurs, and critics, on the 10th of this month, at Bonn, pronounced to be the finest composition ever given to the world. Creative genius, imaginative vein, striking originality, and endless invention, were the great attributes of Beethoven. His great mind is now universally recognised. The inferiority of knowledge which at first pronounced his later works as incomprehensible, has given way to a community of sentiment, and faith is now firm in the estimate of his grand works. The Choral Hymn of Joy found sympathetic auditors, as well as his last Mass. His subtle and complex combinations, puzzling to the superficial, are now thoroughly comprehended, and his daring innovations in inventive compositions no longer declared to be the mysteries of a madman. Beethoven was born in Bonn, on the 17th of December, 1770.

His father, John van Beethoven, is supposed to have been of Dutch origin, from the *Van* instead of *Von* being affixed to the surname. John was a tenor singer, and lived at No. 515 in the Baungasse, and No. 934 in the Rheingasse; but we believe that the former was the place of the birth of Ludwig, whose first instructor was Van der Eden, the Court organist, and, after his death, Neefe. Little is known of Beethoven's youth, as Ries declares that his father was in bad repute. Ludwig at twelve years of age played Bach's fugues. In 1790 he paid a visit at Vienna to Mozart, who predicted his future fame, being astounded at the facility with which Beethoven worked out a double fugue. In 1793 he was appointed Honorary Organist by the Elector, who gave him a pension to study under Haydn; but, as the latter went to London, Albrechtsberger became the master of Ludwig, who soon distinguished himself at Vienna by his talents for improvisation, and obtained the reputation of a first-rate pianist. The death of the Elector of Cologne, in 1801, deprived Beethoven of his pension, and his difficulties and early deafness caused his disgust for society.

His first opera of "Leonora" was not successful; but, with subsequent changes in the Overture and other pieces by the composer, it was destined, under the new name of "Fidelio," to be the most popular production. With the exception of Overtures to "Prometheus," "Egmont," "Coriolanus," "Ruins of Athens," &c., Beethoven wrote no more dramatic music. His only Oratorio was the "Mount of Olives." His

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF BEETHOVEN, AT BONN.

Masses in C and D are the only two in existence. His Symphonies were nine in number. About 140 of his productions are in print, the instrumental forming the greater portion. With all these grand inspirations, his existence was precarious, and he lived in a constant state of fear that he should die in poverty and want. For some time he resided at the pretty village of Baden, a short distance from Vienna. Beethoven was never married. He adopted a nephew, whose conduct was a source of perpetual sorrow to him. He was drawn from his seclusion in 1824 by a Concert given on his behalf by the Viennese aristocracy, and the Philharmonic Society forwarded to him a remittance of £100. In December, 1826, he caught cold, which was succeeded by inflammation in the lungs, and on the 26th of March, 1827, he expired, in the midst of a great hurricane.

PRINCE ALBERT'S RESIDENCE, AT BONN.

He left but £1000 in fortune, a sum which might well justify his apprehensions of poverty. He was reconciled to Hummel on his deathbed. Beethoven never had but two pupils—the Archduke Rodolph, and Ferdinand Ries. His funeral was attended by 20,000 persons, and Mozart's "Requiem" was executed. He was buried in the Cemetery of Wharing, near Vienna, and shortly afterwards a monument was erected to his memory.

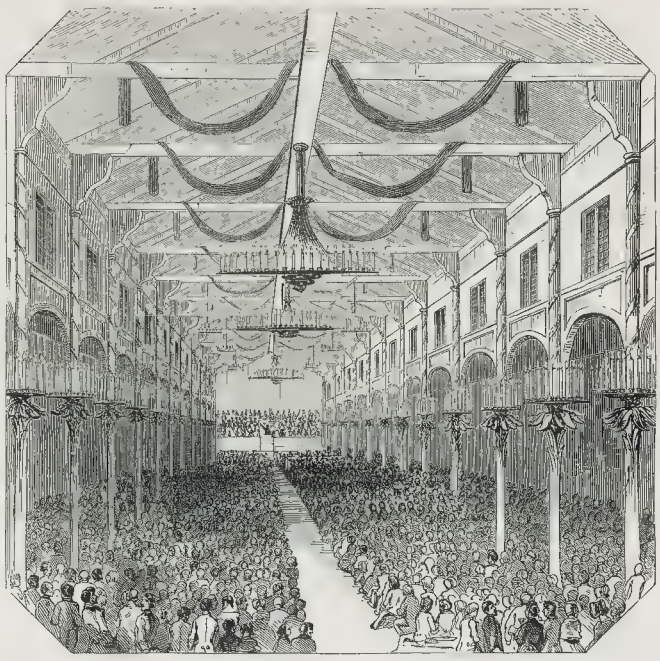
RESIDENCE OF PRINCE ALBERT AT BONN.

At the extremity of the University-street, just at the angle of the Cathedral, opening on the noble avenue of chesnuts, stands a house isolated from the surrounding buildings. Our artist describes the edifice accurately. It was this modest mansion which was inhabited by Prince Albert during his studies at Bonn. On the day of the Inauguration, after the ceremonial of the unveiling was over, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the King of Prussia, &c., visited the residence. Her Majesty went over all the rooms, archly inquiring at the same time as to the mode of life observed by her *cara sposo*. The Royal visitors walked for some time in the garden, where two ladies from Cologne, who were known to the King of Prussia, were promenading. The Queen spoke with great affability, and asked several questions as to the customs of the students.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF BEETHOVEN.

Our Sketch was taken at the moment when the white cloth was removed from the Statue in the Cathedral Square, at a signal given by Dr. Breidenstein, the President of the Committee. A discharge of cannon, and musketry, and the shouts of the enormous assemblage were heard at the unveiling. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of Prussia, were in the balcony of Count Fürstenburg's house.

*** The scene of the annexed Illustration, the Inauguration of the Statue of Beethoven, was detailed last week.



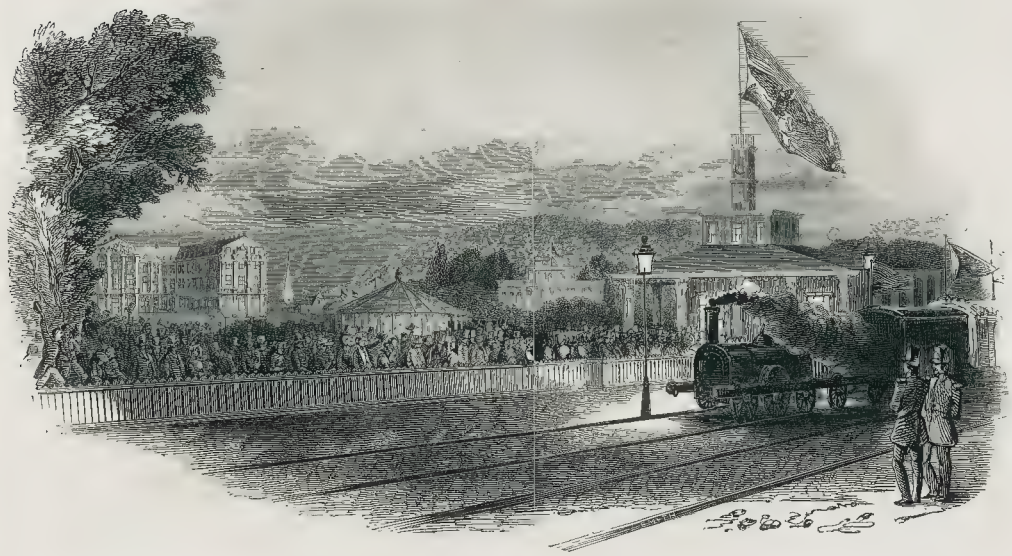
CONCERT AT THE BEETHOVEN HALL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We resume our Illustrations with the scene of her Majesty's Arrival at the Railway Station at Brühl, fully detailed in our Journal of last week. In the left-hand distance are shown the Royal palace, the church, and town, of Brühl; and to the left is a handsome pavilion; and in the foreground is the railway station, upon which waves the national flag of Prussia.

Our next Illustration represents the Grand Military Concert, given in front of the Palace of Brühl, on the arrival of her Majesty. Not less than 600 musicians, composed of thirty of the bands of different regiments in the Prussian service, joined their efforts to produce a concert, or musical salute of welcome. The effect of such an enormous mass of sound, regulated, as it was, by the finest musical taste, and accomplished with the most perfect precision of execution, was more grand than any to which we are ordinarily accustomed. The accessories and associations connected with the occasion added still more to the interest of the scene. This monster band performed the English National Anthem and "Rule, Britannia," besides some of the marches of Beethoven and Meyerbeer, and some of the National Prussian airs. They also beat the tattoo in the Prussian fashion. Among the vast body of musicians there was an enormous number of drummers, whose skilful playing produced an effect that we do not often associate with the idea of that instrument. The execution was so perfect, that a complete gradation of musical sounds was kept up, from the softest of the *piano* up to the most deafening *forte* that was ever inflicted on mortal ears. Great crowds of people were assembled around the Palace, by whom the Queen and her Royal host were enthusiastically cheered. Her Majesty, after listening for some time to this new kind of military *concert*-

(Continued on page 120.)



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BRUHL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 24.—14th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.
Monday, 25 Battle of Cressy, 1346—Revolution at Brussels, 1830.
Tuesday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819—Battle of Dresden, 1813.
Wednesday, 27.—Admiral Blake died, 1657—Siege of Algiers, 1816
Thursday, 28.—St Augustine—Municipal Corporations Bill passed, 1835
Friday, 29 St. John Baptist beheaded—Royal George foundered, 1782.
Saturday, 30.—Great Fire at Constantinople, 1833—Whig Ministry re signed, 1841.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m. 7 8	A. h. m. 7 29	M. h. m. 7 49	A. h. m. 8 35	M. h. m. 9 16	A. h. m. 9 57	M. h. m. 10 37	A. h. m. 11 15	M. h. m. 11 51	A. h. m. 0 3	M. h. m. 0 21	A. h. m. 0 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester* —*Prince Alfred Ernest Edward, the youngest of the Royal Family, was born August* 6, 1844.

"*A Constant Reader*" *will find the tenets of the Swedenborgians explained in No.* 122 *of our journal, page* 144. *The study of shells is termed conchology. We cannot spare room to reply to our correspondent's other four (!) questions.*

"*A Typo.*"—*Colonel Hawker's "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" is an excellent practical work, in its eighth edition. Captain Lacy's "Modern Shooter" is likewise a work of merit, but the former has our preference.*

"*A Subscriber from the commencement.*"—*See the accounts of Jersey and Sark in No* 143 *of our journal: the income named will suffice.*

"*Elia.*"—*To obtain an order to view the Royal Palaces our correspondent may address an application to the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by proper reference or introduction.*

"*T. W. R.*"—*Queen-square.—Declined, with thanks.*

"*H. S.*" *Regent's-park.—The engravings of Gotha and Coburg, from his Royal Highness Prince Albert's beautiful drawings, will not be obtainable detached from our journal.*

"*A Poor Scholar,*" *Sheffield.—Cicero's oration, "Pro Plancio," by Wunder, may be purchased separately from his other works.*

"*J. R.*" *Leeds.—The address of Mr. Benecafe, patentee of the new hames, is Brighton.*

"*Astrop,*" *near Banbury, will not be liable to extra duty, or to penalty, provided the horse be not lent upon hire.*

"*A. A. C.*" *Taunton.—is thanked for the sketch.*

"*A Crewkerne Correspondent,*" *Birkenhead, and "A Kirkdale Correspondent.*"—*From* 130 *to* 150 *boys are admitted annually into Christ's Hospital, and lists of governors who have presentations for the year may be obtained at the hospital in the early part of each year.*

"*One of your Oldest Subscribers.*"—*We do not perceive the applicability of his remarks.*

"*R. S.*"—*In playing quoits the nearest of the quoits to the hob, (or iron pin driven into the ground), are reckoned towards the game.*

"*F. W. B.*" *There is no specific punishment provided by law for the breach of confidence in question.*

"*Yorkshire Bite.*" *Sheffield.—A'vd's Self Instructing French Grammar.*"

"*Cobbett's French Grammar*" *is a sound work of its class. In reply to our correspondent's second question, "Why hollow pillars bear a greater weight then solid ones?" because the substance, standing further from the centre, resists with a larger lever. (See also "Penny Cyclopædia," art. Materials, Strength of,*

"*J. G. B.*" *Baldock, may venture to address a letter of inquiry to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

"*A G.*"—*Householders only are liable to serve on a coroner's jury.*

"*Beatrice,*" *Kelvanston, is recommended to order our Journal of Mr. Bunyck. news agent, Edenburgh.*

"*T. H B.*" *St. Paul's. It will be requisite to obtain the interest of one or more of the directors of the London Dock Company.*

"*J. K.*" *New York.—The sketch is useless; its transmission cost us 8d. postage.*

"*Miranda,*" *Curzon.—Our Chess Department was unavoidably omitted last week*

"*G. R. W.,*" *Edmonton, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*G. G. H.*" *who is about to proceed to the Island of Mauritius, may take out, with advantage, cotton goods, woollen cloth, hats, iron and steel manufactures, &c. (See art. "Mauritius," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," an excellent geographical authority.)*

"*C. K.*" *Brandon.—We have not at hand the parliamentary return of the relative number of persons killed by railway and coach travelling in question by our correspondent.*

"*Anonymous,*" *Ireland.—The railway fares from Liverpool to London are* 42*s* 2*d*., *and* 17*s* 11*d.*

"*R. P. B.*"—*Are not in possession of the relative dimensions of the kitchens at Trinity (?) and at Windsor.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Lithography is, perhaps, the best method for multiplying designs to so small a number as* 100 *or* 150 *copies.*

"*Peregrinus's*" *paper on Ostend will not suit.*

"*Kate.*"—*The letter had much consideration, but not marry, though first cousins may, is a popular error. (See "Barrington on the More Ancient Statutes.")*

"*John Curious.*"—*The arms, as borne on the seal of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are "Gu., three lions passant guardant or." There does not appear to be any motto to either the Duchy of Lancaster or the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry.*

"*G H.*"—*The South Wales Railway Bill received the Royal assent during the late session.*

"*J. C.*" *a subscriber, should refer to our last volume for the details of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge.*

"*T. P.*" *Southampton.—Rococo as a term introduced after the Paris Revolution of* 1830, *condemnatory of old regime: thus, a Regnier would be called Rococo; or, in plain English, old fashioned. In Fleming and Tibbins's "French Dictionary," quarto, we find Rococo to be characteristic of a bad style ornament of the time of Louis XV.; also, burlesque satire.*

"*D. U. P.*"—*We do not undertake to decide disputes at cards.*

"*A Subscriber,*"—*Count d'Orsay is the son of General d'Orsay, a distinguished officer, and representative of one of the oldest families of the French nobilesse. His sister is the present Duchess de Grammont, and his nephew the Duc de Guiche*

"*Temple*" *(a subscriber from the first Number).—A person, A, having no armorial bearings of his own, is unable to bear his wife's arms at all, for, having no shield, he has no means of carrying his wife's escutcheon of pretence; nor can his son, for the same reason, though also married to an heiress, use either his mother's arms as a quartering, or his wife's, on an escutcheon. If A were entitled to arms he would carry the ensigns of his wife, the heiress, on an escutcheon of pretence, and the lady's arms would descend as a quartering to their son, who would add, on his marriage to an heiress, an escutcheon of pretence for her, which their descendants would inherit as an additional quartering. To set the matter right, A should apply to the Earl Marshal for a grant of arms*

"*E. E. P.*"—*Our correspondent's two questions may be answered in the affirmative.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cornhill, should inquire of any bookseller in his neighbourhood*

"*A Sherbornian.*"—*The Small Debts Act came into operation a few days since.*

"*F. H.*"—*Address, Railway Times Office, Fleet street.*

"*Dunwright,*" *Dunstable.—See the "Portrait Illustrations of the Waverley Novels."*

"*C. D.,*" *Barnstaple.—The refusal would be illegal.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The story of "England and France," originally published in our journal, may be had in a volume, at No.* 194, *Strand.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *had better consult a respectable solicitor on the will case, date* 1715.

"*A Lady,*" *Worcester.—We regret that we cannot spare room for the dates requested, which may be found in any almanack for the year.*

"*Un Etranger à Londres.*"—*See the Census of* 1841, *published in our journal two Nos.*

"*W. R.*" *The population of the parish of Croydon, in* 1841, *was* 16,712: *the population of the town is not specified.*

"*An Old Sub.*" *is thanked for his facete criticism, which has been referred to the designer.*

"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*Splash-board is the usual term.*

"*To a* 149 *Weeks Subscriber.*"—*None of the Government annuities are payable quarterly.*

"*H. C. Harris,*" *Philadelphia.—The question put by our correspondent can only be properly solved by an actuary, who would charge a fee for his calculation.*

"*J. B.*" *Wootton-under-Edge.—The Bill in question was withdrawn, and the Commons Inclosure Bill, which was passed, was substituted for it.*

"*R. H., jun.*"—*A knot is a mile by sea.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Nottingham.—Address, Weale, Architectural Library, Holborn.*

"*J.*"—*The best source we know of is the University Calendars.*

"*S. C.,*" *Manchester.—The address of the Guarantee Society is No.* 28, *Poultry.*

Ineligible.—"*Sonnet by H. C.,*" *Kennington.*

Her Majesty's Visit to Germany.—We are compelled, by the number of Illustrations of the Royal Progress to Stolzenfels, in the present Number, to defer the continuation of the Series of Views in Coburg and Gotha from His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Drawings. Next week, however, we shall be enabled to continue those highly interesting Illustrations, with our Report of the Royal Visits to the several picturesque localities. At the same time, we shall resume our Illustration of the Royal Route from Mayence to the romantic territory of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845.

A few days previous to the close of the late Session of Parliament, Mr. Hume brought under the consideration of the House a subject, which, though not of the vital importance that generally appertains to the public questions usually discussed in the Legislature, is, however, vested with sufficient interest for the industrial classes of the community to warrant our directing attention to it. We refer to the free admission of the public to Cathedrals. The cultivation of taste—in other words, the development of that innate power of perception and admiration of the beautiful, as shown in the creations of genius, which is implanted in the human mind—even if it be effected but in a slight degree, gives greater elevation of thought, and a higher tone generally to the mental faculties, and is thus calculated to produce great advantage even of a physical kind; for the gin-shop or the gambling-table offer but little attraction for the dissipation of health and wealth to the man who can derive a purer gratification from the study of works of art, or the contemplation of the monuments of the Mighty Dead. The throwing open the magnificent Cathedrals of Great Britain to the public free from any pecuniary charge, would furnish to the humbler classes opportunities of that mental culture to which we allude; and we most earnestly hope that the laudable perseverance with which Mr. Hume has exerted himself to have that object accomplished, shall be attended with success.

Sir Robert Peel, in the observations which he made in reply to the honourable gentleman on the occasion alluded to, showed that he heartily approved of the free admission of the public to those sacred edifices; and he stated that, in consequence of a communication which he had had from the Dean of Westminster, he understood that the Abbey, with some special exceptions, was to be thenceforth thrown open to the public, without fee or payment being required. Since that a letter has appeared in the daily papers from Mr. Hume, which is accompanied by a note addressed to that honourable gentleman by the Dean of Durham, in which the Very Rev. Dignitary informs him that "the Cathedral of Durham has been open to the public for several hours a day for the last four years, without any payment being required from any one;" and that "not one instance of misconduct on the part of any one of the numerous visitors has come to his knowledge;" thus bearing out the opinion expressed both by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Hume—that there is no ground whatever for the reason assigned to justify the exclusion of the public, viz., the apprehension that injury to the monuments of art which are deposited in the Cathedrals would result from the unrestricted admittance to them of the many. If, then, there remain any of the great temples of religion of which England may be so justly proud, still closed, as we fear the greater portion of them are, against the poor, we would impress on the respective Deans and Chapters that while they have no proofs that the people would misconduct themselves if freely admitted, there is abundant evidence to show that their demeanour would be marked by decorum and respect. It is, to say the least, very uncharitable to presume that because a man is poor, he must, therefore, necessarily be an ill-behaved, mischievous fellow; and lessons of uncharitableness should not come from the dignitaries of the Church.

By the late arrivals from America we learn that the consummation of one of the most extraordinary political steps ever taken by a free people has been lately effected in Texas.

The people of that country, on the 4th of July, it is stated, in Convention assembled, gave, at last, their unqualified assent to the incorporation of their State in the Union of the great American Republic—that voluntarily giving up that independence which communities have in all ages so earnestly sought to obtain and preserve.

To declare that this voluntary surrender of the gem, generally purchased by nations at so much cost, is incompatible with wisdom, would be presumptuous in the extreme. The peculiar circumstances of Texas may render it consistent with the true interests of its people, to seek that strength and support in the bosom of the United States, which it, no doubt, so much needs, in common with all young States, and which they may see no prospect of its acquiring. It would be strange, indeed, if the Texans did not understand their own interests as well as other nations; and when we find that the Annexation is the will of the people generally (provided our informant, the *Washington Union*, speak the truth), we, who are remote from the scene, and can only acquire our information on the subject at second-hand, are bound to believe that it is done all for the best.

Whether the Mexicans, who still lay claim to Texas as a portion of their territory, will declare war against the contracting parties in this extraordinary union or not, is said to depend on the results of the Presidential election in Mexico. If the Mexicans are wise they will not embroil themselves with Jonathan. They may gratify their pride by engaging in hostilities with the people of the United States; but at the end of a few months they will find their pride shall have cost them dear—that they shall "have paid too dear for their whistle."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Birthday of the Duchess of Kent.—The anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, which this year fell on Sunday, was, on Monday evening, celebrated by her Royal Highness's tradespeople, &c., illuminating their houses in honour of the auspicious occasion.

The Queen Dowager at Bristol.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at Bristol by a special train, at three o'clock, on Wednesday, from Devonshire, and proceeded to visit Clifton. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the station was handsome.y carpeted and decorated, and the platform was crowded by elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, by whom her Majesty was loudly cheered. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duchess of Leiningen and the two Princesses of Saxe Weimar, and was attended by Earl Howe, Earl Denbigh, and Dr. Davis, her physician in ordinary. The Queen Dowager returned to Bushy Park from Bristol on Thursday afternoon.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. August 16.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected to scholarships at Corpus Christi College.—Mr. William Ogle, from Rugby, on the Oxfordshire foundation; Mr. Charles Frederick Blackstone and Mr. Philip Lutley Sclater, both from Winchester, on the Hants foundation.

CAMBRIDGE. Aug. 14.

The Bishop of St. Asaph.—Dr. Carey, the Bishop of St. Asaph, has been much indisposed. The right reverend prelate, we regret to hear, is labouring under an attack of erysipelas, but no immediate danger is apprehended.

The Rev. George Dowry, curate of Toddington, Lancashire, has been presented to the New District or Perpetual Curacy of Walsden, Diocese of Chester; patroness, the Queen.

The Lash at Woolwich.—On Wednesday morning another of these disgusting exhibitions took place in the Riding-house of the Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich Common, when gunner and driver Michael Stokes, 9th Battalion Royal Artillery, who was tried by garrison court-martial, found guilty of the crime of purloining from his comrades regimental necessaries, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. At a quarter to seven o'clock in the morning the victim was tied up to the triangles. A few lashes rendered a healthy man's back one mass of wounds and blood, which caused the stoutest hearts to shudder. Several "young recruits" could not stand, and actually fell out of the ranks, and fainted on the spot. Old veterans, who have faced the cannon's mouth, without fear of death, could scarcely maintain their position in the ranks. The poor mutilated soldier received the whole of the number awarded.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Passing the Ebor and Great Yorkshire Stakes, in which scarcely anything was done, we confine the notice to the St. Leger, selecting Weatherbit, the Merry Monarch, and The Baron, as the three prominent favourites of the day; all were backed freely, nevertheless so considerable a portion of the money laid against Weatherbit came from quarters supposed to have an indirect communication with those who ought to know something about the stable, that we feel disposed to recommend the intimated to keep their eyes open. The Baron, Sultan, and Wood Pigeon were in favour: on the other hand, Dawson's two, Old England and Pantaloon, were at a discount.

HIGH HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Castaway filly (t)	10 to 1 agst any other
2 to 1 agst Miss Ellis (t)	6 to 1 agst Annandale

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

ST LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Annandale	30 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon (t)
2 to 1 —— Barnes (t)	25 to 1 —— the Baron	40 to 1 —— Kedger (t)
10 to 1 —— Weatherbit (t)	25 to 1 —— Guld Ireland (t)	40 to 1 —— Ions
8 to 1 —— Mentor	30 to 1 —— The Parish (t)	40 to 1 —— Mac-an-Durras
8 to 1 —— Merry Monarch, (t)	40 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger	

No change in the Derby betting

Tattersall.—The absence of nearly all the leading speculators at York caused the business to be so flat, that, in appending a list of prices, we must forewarn our readers that they are purely nominal:—

HIGH HANDICAP.

7 to 4 agst Miss Ellis	8 to 1 agst Hope (t)
4 to 1 —— Annandale	12 to 1 —— Jingleput (t)
25 to 1 agst Annandale winning the mile and the St. Leger (t)	

GREAT YORKSHIRE.

ST LEGER.

8 to 2 agst Forth's lot (t)	10 to 1 agst Merry Monarch	35 to 1 agst Kedger (t)
11 to 2 —— Weatherbit (t)	15 to 1 —— Annandale	40 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger (t)
8 to 1 —— Merry Monarch (t)	15 to 1 —— the Baron	40 to 1 —— Mac-an-Durras
	25 to 1 —— Guld Ireland (t)	

YORK RACES Wednesday.

The Dundas Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat	.. .. ..	walked over

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft.

Mr. R. W. Ramsay's br g Mid Lothian	.. .. .. (Lye)	1
Mr. Fox's ch c June	.. ..	2

The Free Handicap Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Mostyn's b c Dean Swift, 3 years	.. .. .. (Prince)	1
Mr. Meldam's br m Inheritress, 5 yrs	.. .. ..	2

The Zoar Coal Sapling Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr Jacques' ch c Spur	.. .. ..	walked over

The Great Ebor Handicap Stakes of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Zetland's b f Cobelress, by Irritor, four yrs, 6st	..(Abdale)	1
Mr. T. Speed's gr h Everton, five yrs, 7st 2lb	.. .. ..	2

The Filly Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 20 added.

Lord Chesterfield's ro Lollia, by Ambrose	.. .. .. (Nat)	1
Mr. Salvin's bay, Marian Ramsay, by Physician	.. .. ..	2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for three-yr-olds and upwards,

Mr. Cooke's b m The Shadow, aged	.. .. .. (Lye)	1
Captain Peyton's b c Magnet, three yrs	.. .. ..	2

Thursday.

The Convivial Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. S. Rees's Alliance	.. .. .. (Templeman)	1
Mr. Heseltine's Snon-a-Getting-Up-Stairs	.. .. ..	2

The Chesterfield Handicap Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr Meldam's Philip	.. .. .. (Lye)	1
Mr. Meldam's Godfrey	.. .. ..	2

The Prince of Wales's Stakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds.

Mr. Ramsay's Malcolm	.. .. .. (Lye)	1

The Nimrod Stakes were won by Agriculture, beating the Muley Moloch mare (fell).

The County Cup of 150 sovs; two miles.

Mr. Ramsay's Midlothian	.. .. .. (T. Lye)	1
Sir C. Monck's Castaway filly	.. .. ..	2

ISLE OF WIGHT REGATTA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron has this year been distinguished by many contests of great interest, but the most sporting match of the season took place on Wednesday. It was got up on the spur of the moment on the evening preceding the match, at the Royal Thames Yacht Club House, Cowes, on the Island, 70 guineas were subscribed for a piece of plate for the winner out of four yachts; the *Belvedere*, the *Blue Belle*, the *Fawn*, and the *Secret*.

The *Belvedere*, Lord Alfred Paget, is a new yacht this season, and had won already several cups in the Thames and elsewhere. The *Blue Belle*, Mr. Twisden Hodges, also of very high reputation, both being of iron, and built in the river. The *Fawn*, Mr. Sibley, was the property of the late Duke previous to Monday, when the *Secret*, Mr. Wathip, ran second. The two latter yachts are of wood, and built at Poole; the interest of the match mainly consisting in the opportunity afforded for trying the comparative merits of wood and iron, as the time for starting approached, the betting in front of the Squadron Club-house became very brisk, and varied as the wind, which had been all night a heavy gale from the west, appeared to freshen or slacken.

At length the signal-gun was fired, and away they started, staggering under topsails and double-reefed mainsails, which seemed rather inclined to impel them under the water, rather than through it, as they went. They were, however, in most gallant style, followed and attended throughout the course by most of the yachts in the harbour.

The competing yachts kept running before the wind from Cowes to the Nab Light—about eighteen miles. They rounded that point in the following order:—*Belvedere*, *Secret*, *Blue Belle*, and *Fawn*, but so close together that it was difficult to distinguish them came down the tide in a line back against a head-wind to Yarmouth at the other extremity of the island. The *Belvedere* maintained her position over the Cowes, when the *Secret* took the lead slightly, the *Belvedere* making the most desperate efforts to recover it, but the *Blue Belle* came upon her. The *Fawn* had already sprung her mast, and put back into Cowes Harbour, not, as a critical moment, when the *Belvedere* was making a desperate push for the lead, her mast broke short off about ten feet from deck, carrying with it over the side the whole rigging, sails and all. Instantly several yachts bore down to the dismantled vessel, and the Marquis of Argyesey's beautiful yacht, the *Pearl*, took her into tow, but shortly after handed her over to the *Jobia*, G. H. Whalley, Esq., by whom she was towed into harbour. The contest then lay between the *Blue Belle* and the *Secret*, and terminated at length, as the *Secret* coming in just two minutes before the *Blue Belle*. By a singular coincidence, at the same moment, a large vessel was bearing down under a press of canvas, which proved to be H.M.S. *Fawn*, 26, Capt. Lord Caresne Pagot, from foreign service; and no doubt an interesting meeting took place between the gallant old Marquis and his two gallant sons.

The Marylebone Club and Ground v. The West Herts Club.—This match was not commenced until Friday, nor concluded before a late hour on Saturday last. Marylebone were in a minority of 44 runs.

Royal Harwich Yacht Club.—By a letter from his Excellency the Baron Moncorvo, dated "Portuguese Legation, London, 18th August, 1845," the vessels of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club have received the privilege of being admitted into the harbours of Portugal free of port-charges. Holland and the Hanse Towns have granted the same boon.

Boat Regatta.—A very excellent rowing match, under the patronage of Earl Fitzhardinge, Admiral Stopford, and the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, amongst six young watermen of the place, came off on Monday, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. It was won, after five heats, by James Allen.

The Moors.—Tuesday se'nnight grouse shooting commenced all over the country, and since then, notwithstanding unfavourable weather, there has been an immense slaughter of game. On the fells and other preserves in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, grouse are pretty plentiful, the young being the strongest of the broods, especially the nests, are only small, and not so plump as they have been known in former years. The coveys are tolerably numerous; numbers of them are already packed together, and being wild and strong on the wing, as some moors, it was with difficulty that they were come within range of; but from the accounts hitherto received from the moors, the sport was excellent, especially on Wednesday, which was a most bright day, and the packs of birds were found basking on the sides of the hillocks.

Kirkcudbright Election.—Mr. Maitland, the Whig candidate, has been elected for this borough by a majority of 148 over Mr. M'Douall. The numbers being—For Mr. Maitland, 486; for Mr. M'Douall, 344.

Aristocratic Marriages.—The nuptials of Lord Macdonald with Miss Wyndham, daughter of Lord Egremont, of Petworth, were solemnised on Thursday morning, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished circle. The marriage of the Reverend Mr. Dalton, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, with Miss Bloomfield, the youngest reverend prelate's daughter, was also solemnised on that day, at the Palace, Fulham.

Superstition in the Nineteenth Century.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—In the back settlements of the parish of Margaret Roothing, Essex, a young man lives with his mother; he had been for some time grievously and sorely afflicted with intermittent fever and ague. Physicians had visited him in vain—he still remained ill, until a *Cunning Woman* was consulted, who resides near Epping Forest, and the *Recate* prescribed that "a small nut should be cut in two, the kernel extracted, and a live spider placed in the shell, which was to be worn right in a bag, and worn round his neck, and as the spider wasted so would the fever leave him." The *charm* was procured—he positively wore it, and (nothing like faith, galvanic rings to wit) the youth recovered, and is able to undertake his harvest. *O tempora! O mores!*

We learn from Vienna that her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Angoulême has resolved to make Frohsdorff her permanent residence, and that she has already received there the visits of several members of the Imperial Family of Austria.

POSTSCRIPT.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

A colliery accident of a very serious description took place on Thursday afternoon at Yarrow Colliery, near Newcastle, on the Durham side of the Tyne. An explosion of fire damp occurred in the lower seam of the pit. The effect was terrific. Nearly one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and one half of them, being near the pit's mouth, readily escaped. Thirty five were in the lower seam, and it is certain, met with instantaneous death; and no attempt can be made to recover their bodies for several days. Fourteen more, it is ascertained, were in a part of the pit where the explosion must have been equally fatal, and of these no hope of rescue but to the mouth of the pit. Several attempts have been made to descend the pit, one of which has resulted in the death of an under-hewer belonging to the colliery.

PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION AT LISBURN.—A Protestant or Orange "demonstration" took place at Lisburn, on Wednesday, for the avowed purpose of sympathising with James Watson, Esq., of Brockhill, on his late dismissal from the magistracy and deputy-lieutenancy of the county Antrim. The chair was occupied by the Marquis of Downshire, at which many magistrates were present. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons attended the meeting. After some excited speeches, the following Resolution was agreed to:—"That we witness with regret, approbation, and dissatisfaction, the system of policy which her Majesty's Ministers have for some time pursued, and appear resolved to continue, with reference to her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the Protestants of Ireland; the disaffected and disloyal being the objects of confidence and favour, while the faithful and attached are treated with contempt and disregard, subjected to insult, and made the objects of unmerited persecution." The next resolution passed was this:—"That we consider the removal of James Watson, Esq., of Brockhill (a gentleman respected and venerated by all who know him), from the office recently and unjustly deprived of the county of Antrim, to be a wanton exercise of arbitrary power, unjustified by the letter or the spirit of the statutes which have been made to her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Protestants of Ireland, the disaffected and disloyal being the objects of confidence and favour, while the faithful and attached are treated with contempt and disregard, subjected to insult, and made the objects of unmerited persecution." The next resolution passed was this:—"That we consider the removal of James Watson, Esq., of Brockhill (a gentleman respected and venerated by all who know him, from the deputy-lieutenancy and magistracy of the county of Antrim, to be a wanton exercise of arbitrary power, unjustified by the letter or the spirit of the statutes which have been made to her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Protestants of Ireland, the disaffected and disloyal being the objects of confidence and favour, while the faithful and attached are treated with contempt and disregard, subjected to insult, and made the objects of unmerited persecution." The Rev. E. Leslie denounced Sir R. Peel in coarse terms, accusing him of having told a "lie" about Maynooth. Another speaker (Mr. Richardson) spoke of Sir R. Peel in the following terms:—"There could not be found an instance in history of any man's having betrayed such a high trust as that placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel. (A voice, "Except Judas." which he had). We have not too high an opinion of the Protestants since he had been Secretary in Ireland, and in conjunction with the Duke of Wellington, who had come down to the house with eighty proxies in his pocket to pass measure most injurious to the Protestant interest. They ought to feel obliged to the large portion of the county magistrates who had favoured them with their noble, fearless, and straightforward support that day. The report in one of the Irish papers says—"At the close of one of the speeches, in support of a resolution which condemned the dismissal of Mr Watson from the deputy lieutenancy and magistracy of the county of Antrim, three groans were given for the traitor Peel, three cheers for Watson, and three cheers for the Marchioness of Downshire; all of which, but particularly the first, were responded to with great vigour." A petition to the Queen, praying for the restoration of Mr Watson, and also a resolution expressive of sympathy towards that gentleman, were agreed to

A SON OF LORD RANFURLY DROWNED.—On Monday last, about one o'clock, as the Hon. Granville Knox, accompanied by his friend Mr. Bryant, who are pupils of the Rev. Mr. Vallack, of Budeau, were bathing immediately under the little cottage on the Devonshire side of Saltash ferry, while walking into the water, lost his footing, owing to the sudden shelving of the bank, and got beyond his depth. Mr. Bryant rushed to his assistance, and held him up for some time by grasping the long hair of his head, but Mr Knox having suddenly caught hold of and clung to Mr. Bryant so closely as to endanger his safety, he was obliged to leave him, and he sank immediately. Mr. Bryant gave an alarm, and a boatman and man who was near the spot groped with his paddle to find the body, but could not discover it. and though perseverring exertions were made by the Saltash men they were unsuccessful until the next day, when they found the body, accidentally at low water, on an oyster bank, about three quarters of a mile from the spot of the melancholy casualty. The young gentleman, who was a son of Lord Ranfurly, was between fifteen and sixteen years of age, and was much beloved for his amiable disposition. He had only just returned from visiting his friends.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers discuss the recent religious disturbances in Germany. A correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, whose communication is dated the 18th inst., states, that although the agitation had not wholly subsided, no further collision between the citizens and the military had taken place. the funeral of the parties who were killed in the *émeute* having passed off more quietly than was anticipated. The excitement, however, still has ceased to manifest itself by acts of violence, still continues, and begins to occasion considerable uneasiness to the Continental Governments. A violent hurricane did much damage in Paris and its neighbourhood on Tuesday. At the Tuileries the Pavilion Marsan was completely unroofed, and large trees were torn up by the roots in all directions In the neighbourhood of Rouen three manufactories had been blown down, and upwards of 100 bodies had been taken out of the ruins.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE ACT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.—Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque sat, on Monday, at the Court of Bankruptcy, to hear summonses under the Act just passed for the Recovery of Smal Debts. A number of shabby-looking wretches, who, by the operation of the Act, could aspired to the honour of appearing in the Court of Bankruptcy, were marshalled to answer the calls of their respective creditors, and, hanging on their rear, were the whole posse of forcgal street practitioners, who, with genteel spectability and professional skill have been immortalised in the "Pickwick Papers" There were fourteen summonses, all of which were dismissed for want of proper exception, in which a solicitor obtained an order against an unfortunate tailor for five shillings a week, in liquidation of a bill of costs incurred in carrying the said tailor recently through the Insolvent Court.

THE CASE OF MR. GIBBS.—REFUSAL OF A CERTIFICATE.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd gave judgment in the case of Mr. Gibbs. The bankrupt had carried on business as a serivener, and was an attorney. The learned Commissioner said, the bankrupt had been for some years in a hopeless state of insolvency, and had borrowed money at a rate of interest nothing could justify. There had been an annual loss from 1839 to 1845, which had continued to advance, as from 1837 to 1843 it amounted to £38,000. At the time of the bankruptcy he owed £16,000, and liabilities, £41,000 more The assets have only realised about £5,000, and very little more was expected, so that after payment of the expenses, the probability was, that the dividend would be only 1s. in the pound. The bankrupt had altogether failed acting the part of an honest tradesman In 20 years his payments for discounts amounted to £90,000 The rate of discount ranged from 25 to 60 per cent., and most of the money was appropriated to his own use. The learned Commissioner alluded to several cases established against the bankrupt, particularly the one concerning that Lord Strathmore's estates were unencumbered, obtaining bills from General Wyndham to the amount of £13 000., which he got discounted a few days after at 40 per cent., and appropriated the money to his own use. Reviewing the circumstances, he was bound to refuse the certificate.

THE OPERA HOUSE. His Honour also gave judgment in the case of Mr. Chambers. The principal point was, whether certain freeholders property, amongst which was the Opera House, and possessed before the bankruptcy by James Chambers, was to be applied for the benefit of the joint creditors. His Honour decided that it should be. The consequence of this decision is that there will ultimately be a dividend of 15s to 17s in the pound.

THE CASE OF COLONEL COFFRAND.—The case of this insolvent was again heard in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday. At a former examination he entered debts in his schedule to the amount of £38,000, but which he stated were chiefly renewed debts, after certificate had been granted, and which certificate was then in the hands of a solicitor, who had a lien on it. The insolvent, late a colonel in the army, it will be recollected, had in some degree mixed himself up with Lord Hunting'ower, and having had the former examination adjourned to amend his schedule, he now appeared for his interim order, and was supported by Mr James and Mr. Sturgeon. The amended schedule had now reduced the whole to £10,000, as Mr. Dobson, who had claimed £23,500, had written to say that he had reduced the claim to £1800.—After considerable discussion, his Honour granted the bankrupt his interim order, gave the protection, and adjourned the case to an indefinite period.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ACTION AGAINST THE ARGUS INSURANCE OFFICE.—At Liverpool, on Monday, an action was tried "Schwabe, administratrix, v. Clift." The plaintiff sought to recover from the Argus Insurance Office the sum of £999, being the amount of a policy effected in that office on the life of Lonz Schwabe, deceased The payment of the policy was resisted on the ground that Mr. Schwabe had committed suicide, in which case it was, by the terms of the policy, provided that it should be void. The Solicitor General stated the case, and examined witnesses to prove the circumstances of the death of the deceased; and Mr. Knowles having been heard on the other side, Mr Justice Cresswell, in summing up, stated that the only question was that of insurance for the sum of £999, by the terms of which policy it was provided that if the insured should commit suicide, or die by duelling, or by the hand of justice, the policy should be void. He would direct that, to find for the defendants, they must be satisfied that Mr. Schwabe died by his own hand, and that he was then able to distinguish right from wrong, and able to appreciate the nature of his act as an account able moral agent. He used precise words, as possibly this ruling might be called in question. The terms of the exception in that policy were in case the party should die "by his own hand," and Mr. Justice Erskine and Chief Justice Tindal both treated the expression "suicide" as one of a different import—as an expression well known meaning a felonious taking away of one's own life; and from the judgment of those learned judges there seemed little doubt that if they had had in that case to consider a policy in the same terms as the present, they would have held that to bring the case within the terms of the exception, the party taking his own life must have been an accountable moral agent. He would direct them that, to find for the defendants, they must be satisfied that Mr. Schwabe died by his own voluntary act, and that at the time he was able to distinguish right from wrong. The burden of proof, so far as showing that the party died by his own voluntary act, lay upon the defendants, but, if that were proved, then it lay on the plaintiff to show that he was unable to distinguish right from wrong. Unless until he had proved, every man must be taken to be accountable for his actions.—The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE LATE MURDER AT THE NEW BAILEY, MANCHESTER.—*William Clapham* was placed at the bar to plead to a charge of having murdered Abraham Tweedle, a prisoner in the New Bailey, Manchester, on the 2nd of August instant, by striking him on the head with a bar of iron. We have already mentioned the circumstances under which the murder was committed. Mr. Wilkins, on the part of the prisoner, applied for the Court to have a jury empanelled to inquire whether he was in sane mind, and capable of pleading to the charge. This course was adopted, and evidence having been given, the jury found that the prisoner was insane, and not in a fit state to plead. Mr. Baron Rolfe The verdict must be recorded, and the prisoner kept in strict custody till her Majesty's pleasure be known.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE IN ALDERMANBURY, AND GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

On Monday, night about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, a destructive conflagration, involving the loss of property to the amount of nearly £300,000, broke out on the premises of Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beale, French, Scotch, and Manchester warehousemen, of No. 6, Aldermanbury.

The premises in question are considered to be the largest in that line of business in the city of London, extending in the rear from Aldermanbury to the western end of the Guildhall, and abutting on Dyer's-court, on the northern side of the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

The fire was first discovered by the porters employed in the basement or cellar of the building, and although an immediate alarm was raised, so rapid was consumption of the combustible nature of the stock—were the flames, that before any assistance could arrive, the whole of the lower portion of the premises was on fire, which speedily caught the warehouses above the basement floor, and extended to the upper stories. In less than a quarter of an hour the entire area of those extensive warehouses was in flames from the basement to the roof, and the light created thereby was such that the bridges were crowded with spectators.

So rapid was the progress of the fire that the whole building was one mass of flame before an engine arrived, the first being that of the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. This was quickly followed by the engine from Watlingstreet and other stations, and also the County and West of England. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, the fire continued to progress, and at one time the whole of Aldermanbury, Guildhall, and the church of St. Lawrence Jewry were considered in imminent danger, and but for the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, would have been destroyed.

A man named Diamond states that he was in the top floor at the time the alarm of fire was given, and so rapid were the flames that he was forced to escape without his coat, whilst another named bannuel, asserts that it was with no small degree of difficulty that those on the ground floor were enabled to escape. Mr. Beale, one of the firm, had only arrived from Glasgow that afternoon, and upwards of £10,000 worth of goods had been received during the day.

In consequence of the early period of the fire and the brilliancy of the flames, thousands of people were attracted to the spot.

The loss upon Messrs Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co.'s stock, it is computed by the firm, will exceed the amount insured by £100,000. The total loss by the fire, however, it is supposed by the house best competent to form a correct estimate, will amount to between £200,000 and £300,000.

It appears from the official report that the premises and stock of several houses in Aldermanbury are much injured by fire and water. The warehouse of Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., was totally destroyed. Besides the premises facing Aldermanbury, there were several houses at the rear some 200 feet to the western extremity of the Guildhall, the whole of which were thrown into one, and were literally crammed with merchandise of every description. Not a vestige remains of any of the buildings, excepting the walls.

Messrs Coster and Co., the extensive warehousemen at the corner of Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, have suffered very much from the fire. The bank part of their warehouse has sustained much injury. A large portion of their valuable merchandise was saturated with water, part of the roof on the back warehouse burnt off, and several bed-rooms burnt out. They are insured.

The third important damage is that of Messrs. Oliver and Co., Manchester warehousemen, whose premises adjoined Messrs. Bradbury and Co.'s. In Aldermanbury the stock is injured by water and removal, part of the roof carried away, and several apartments at the top of the building seriously burnt. We understand the insurances effected on this property to be—Sun Fire Office, Royal Exchange, and Phœnix; total £35,000.

During the fire, a young man named Stephen Gundrick, twenty-seven years of age, sustained a serious injury. It seems that Gundrick, who was on his way home, and had reached the church in Aldermanbury, around which the crowd had become exceedingly dense, and in order to avoid the latter he tried to enter the churchyard, by climbing over the railings; in his attempting this, however, he missed his footing, and fell heavily upon the spikes, one of which entered the thick part of his right thigh, and he became literally impaled: he was conveyed in a deplorable state to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A person who gave his name Edward Long, and who represented himself as the son of a laundress in Bayswater, was, on Saturday, examined before Mr. Harris, at Uxbridge, on a charge of attempted robbery and murder. On Friday week he entered the house of Solomon Harris, Esq., Uxbridge, where he attempted first to commit robbery, and afterwards to murder Mrs. Harris by means of a bludgeon.—Mrs. Harris, who appeared to be still in a very weak state, and suffering severely from the injuries the prisoner had inflicted on her, deposed that she was the wife of Mr. Solomon Harris, an inhabitant of Uxbridge. On Friday, the 8th inst., she observed from an upper window a man, who afterwards appeared to be the prisoner, in the back yard of the premises. He seemed to be begging, but she did not take much notice of him at the time. About ten minutes afterwards she went into the front parlour, when she was thunderstruck at seeing the same man whom she had before seen in the back yard standing in the room, having, as must have got through one of the windows. That man was the prisoner. She immediately demanded what he did there, when the prisoner passed her, and directly shut the room door, and told her that his object was plunder or even murder. Witness, being dreadfully alarmed, began screaming violently, upon which the prisoner instantly pulled out a large bludgeon, and commenced beating her over the head, arms, and body most dreadfully, breaking her. Witness's screams brought one of her women servants into the room, and she had very little recollection of what afterwards took place.—He was committed for trial. As the prisoner was being taken to the station-house, he pulled a silver fork and ornament out of his pocket, which the constable took, and he said, "There, that is enough for you." The prisoner also said he was sorry he was taken. He had no wanted money, and finding the window open, he took off his shoes and got in, and at first sat himself down in a chair. The prisoner was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday last, and sentenced to fifteen years transportation.

ANOTHER RAILWAY COLLISION.—Another serious railway collision took place, owing to the gross carelessness of one of the company's servants, on the line between Shenfield and Brooking Stations, by which many were injured. A gentleman who was present gives this account of the accident:—"We started from Sunderland by the half-past three o'clock P M. mail train, which was preceded above half an hour by a luggage train, in connection with the three o'clock train from Newcastle, both proceeding at a quick pace at the time. The collision was most fearful, and the consequences very serious to the passengers in the passenger-train, which included Mr. Charles Fox, a great railway proprietor, of Barnsley; Mr. Brunton, town clerk of Sunderland; Mr. Richardson and Mr. Scotch, two highly respectable solicitors of York, who had been canvassing in the election of Mr. Hudson; Mr. Palmy, of the Anti Corn law League; several other gentlemen, and about half a-dozen ladies. Not a single person travelling by our train escaped injury. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Grinch were both badly bruised, and especially the latter gentleman, whose face was painfully disfigured. He was rendered very feeble, owing to loss of blood. Our stoker had, I believe, his arm broken by the engine driver, seeing his danger, saved himself by leaping off the engine. A boy, about 14 years of age, had his eyes frightfully bruised and cut. Mr. Palmy sustained a contusion on the leg. All the women were severely stunned, but more particularly two of them, one of whom had an infant at the breast in her arms, at the time. The child did not seem to be much worse. Having only one carriage with our train, it is miraculous that any life was not sacrificed. The massive iron of our engine and tender was shattered to pieces, and our escape from certain death can only be ascribed to a strong truck which was placed between our carriage and the engine. That coming from Newcastle was a larger train. Its engine was likewise much broken, and many of the passengers injured, but less seriously than those of the other train. When the engine-driver of that train saw danger, he was asked why he did not stop, his only reply was, that he was aware he ought to have stopped, and did not know why he did not do so."

SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, a serious affair occurred to one of Brewer's omnibuses, which plies between Notting-hill and Mile-end gate. The omnibus had just passed Waterloo-bridge, going eastward, when one of the fore-wheels came off, and the passengers on the top were thrown to the ground. Assistance was immediately rendered. One gentleman was placed up bleeding dreadfully from the forehead, and had his leg or thigh broken; another was also seriously injured. The others escaped unhurt. One gentleman was promptly conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, and the other to his residence. The gentleman who is so much injured is a Mr. Mordaunt, a linen factor, who was going to his offices, situate at No. 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, and the nature of his injuries is a compound fracture of the leg, besides several internal bruises

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, THE AERONAUT.—It is with extreme pleasure that we are enabled to contradict the rumour that prevailed in town on Thursday, relative to the death of that daring and adventurous aeronaut, Mr. Charles Green, who, it was reported, had lost his life by the destruction of his balloon (with which he ascended from Vauxhall Gardens on Wednesday night), occasioned, as it was stated, by a spark from the fireworks attached to the car igniting with the gas. The following account of the occurrence, noted down by Mr. T. R. Lewis, at the request of Mr Green, will best explain the nature of the accident:—"At the time I left the Gardens the wind was blowing west by south, consequently the balloon took a direction of almost due east. The wind continued in the same quarter during the whole of my voyage. I crossed the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and then got away towards Greenwich, Charlton, and Woolwich. The balloon then bore off across the river to the opposite shore, in the direction of Purfleet. I could have then effected a landing several times had the wind permitted me, and had I had assistance; but knowing that if I attempted a descent with such a boisterous gale, and no help at hand, I should have been carried on to the river, the balloon continued its course till it arrived at the Essex Marshes. I kept it a very low altitude, in fact, at times I was close to the shore, and near to the water's edge. On arriving at a place which, I think, is marked in my map as Osterland, I endeavoured to descend, but the balloon dragged along the land for at least three or four miles, the wind still blowing with great violence from the west, the car at length got into a deep dyke, and I thought that I should be enabled to empty it of the gas. I opened the valve and then got out of the car, but no sooner had I set my feet on the bank of the dyke, than I became entangled in the netting. A gust of wind suddenly drove the balloon out of the ditch, and I was dragged along the ground, till at length the car became secured in another and deeper dyke, I endeavouring the whole of the time to disengage myself from the netting. I for the first time in my life have become alarmed for my safety. I thought of my knife, and happily found it in my pocket. I then commenced cutting away with the greatest vigour, but from the cordage being of peculiar fabric, I experienced the greatest difficulty in liberating myself. The oscillation of the balloon now became frightful, but I held on it firmly, well knowing from the escape of gas, that its ascending power was gone, and that it could only drift by the wind. At length, becoming exhausted, I let go my hold, and the balloon went away. car, grapnel, barometer, and other meteorological instruments, apparently in the direction of Queenborough. It was very dark at the time, but I could distinctly discern the balloon make three or four halts before it became invisible. I then made my way along the banks of the river towards Gravesend without meeting a soul or finding a house open, a distance from the spot where I left the balloon of at least eleven or twelve miles. I arrived at Gravesend about half-past six o'clock, and, to prevent being annoyed by the questions of strangers, I preserved a strict *incognito*."

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION. We were enabled to state the result of the Sunderland Election last week. The official declaration was made on Friday, from which it appears that the majority for Mr. Hudson was 128. A large crowd assembled to witness the proceedings, but the greatest order prevailed. Colonel Thompson did not make his appearance on the hustings, but left the town for London by an early train. Mr Cobden went away on Thursday morning, without waiting the result of the poll. Mr. Bright left on Friday morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Wilson and his friend followed. Mr. Hudson and his friends mustered strong at his committee room in the morning, and accompanied him to the hustings. The Mayor, accompanied by the Town clerk, addressed the assembly as follows: Gentlemen, I now declare to you the state of the poll, the numbers being—for Mr. George Hudson, of the city of York, and alderman of the same city, 926. (Great cheering. For Colonel Thomas Perronet Thompson, 798. (Renewed cheering.) Mr. Hudson duly elected to represent this borough in the Commons' House of Parliament. (Great uproar from Colonel Thompson's friends, and loud cheering from those of Mr. Hudson.) Mr. Hudson returned thanks in appropriate terms, amid much enthusiasm.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION NEAR DUDLEY.—On Monday morning last, a most dreadful accident from fire damp took place at the coal-pits belonging to messrs. Worgastaff and Skidmore, at Tividale, about a mile from Dudley, and between that town and Oldbury, by which twenty men were most dreadfully hurt, and four of whom have since died. The remaining sixteen are in much torment, that but slight hopes are entertained of their being able to survive. Most of the unfortunate men have wives and numerous families, some persons that worked in the pit were also killed at the same time by the fire-damp.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Monday evening the express train from Leeds to Bradford, which leaves Leeds at six o'clock p.m., ran off the line near Methley, a station on the Midland Railway, about eight miles from Leeds The engine ran down an embankment of some 30 feet in depth, and the coming carriages were broken to pieces. The only carriages attended to it were one of the first and one of the second class, the former being next to the engine. This was broken away from the engine, and the latter was thrown down the embankment, presenting a fearful crash. The second-class carriage was not propelled off the permanent road, but merely overturned on the line, with very slight injuries to the passengers in it. The total number of passengers in the train were only about eight, and three of these were in the first-class carriage. They were a gentleman, who is a millowner, with his wife and daughter, proceeding to Scarborough. The carriage was a new one, beautifully fitted up, consisting only of one apartment, and intended for the accommodation of parties taking summer excursions. This carriage must have rolled over several times in the embankment, and it was shattered to atoms. The only perfect portion of the carriage was the floor—the seats, doors, blinds, &c., being splintered or torn into mere fragments. Very fortunately, the three persons we have mentioned escaped without being hurt in a manner sufficient to give cause for alarm. The lady was more harmed than either husband or her child. They were all cut about the head, and they bled freely for a short time after the scene of the accident. It is exceedingly probable that they were thrown from the carriage when it was broken by the first fall over, as it is impossible they could have remained so completely injured if they had remained inside the carriage, when completely demolished by its rebounding down the embankment. They and the other passengers were removed to Leeds, and medical treatment was procured for those whose attention required it. We are happy to state that from the last accounts there was no cause to apprehend any more serious results than those we have already described. It appears that one of the keepers had noticed that the train had not properly been switched out of the place, the engine ran off its usual course. Another account says: "Amongst the passengers were Mr. Thomas Clegg, cotton-spinner, Manchester, with Mrs. and Miss Clegg, who were proceeding to Scarborough, at which they had been for the benefit of Mrs. Clegg's health. All three were much cut and bruised, and when extricated were bleeding profusely; they were not only wounded, but the lady had received a severe injury about the shoulder, and cut about the head. The two ladies were injured chiefly about the head. Another passenger was Mr. Firth, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander Firth and Co., solicitors, Leeds, who resides in Hanover-crescent, Leeds. He received some severe bruises and contusions, from the effects of which he is still suffering. Amongst the passengers who were less severely injured were Mr. E. Hudson, solicitor; Mr. Charles Hudson, of Leeds, Mr Hirst; and another commercial traveller, who is staying at the Royal Hotel, Leeds. The guard, whose name is Kinnerly; the engineman, named Joseph Kay; and the stoker, named John Lutty, were all considerably hurt."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.—Another serious portion of the Northern and Eastern Railway, on which the late appalling accident took place, was the scene of another frightful occurrence on Tuesday afternoon, of a somewhat similar character, although it was not attended with such a deplorable loss of life as marked the previous one. Yet several of the passengers have received serious contusions, and their escape with life may be truly considered miraculous. It is necessary to state that, since General Pasley's visit, at the recent Coroner's inquiry concerning the death of the stoker who lost his life by the engine running off the line a few weeks since, that it was highly dangerous for the engines to pass over the newly-constructed part of the road—viz., between Bishops Stortford and Ely—at the rate of 30 miles an hour, until it was properly consolidated, the company very properly lessened the speed, and which has been found to turn up contrary, with the tender, into a kind of ditch, pretty full of water. The whole train was then brought to a stand still. The alarm that immediately ensued among the passengers, some were much knocked about by the concussion, may be well conceived. Fortunately, however, with the exception of one who was slightly hurt, they all escaped unmured. Active measures were immediately adopted by the guard to place the carriages on the line, which in the course of two hours was accomplished, and at four o'clock the train resumed its journey to Norwich. To remove the engine and tender from the ditch, by the means then available, however, was perfectly impossible.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—As the 8h. 30m. train on the railway was at Walton Station on Wednesday, upon its down journey, the engine then taking in water, the fire-box was rent open by the pressure of the steam, and the engineer much scalded. The fireman was unhurt; so were the passengers; but a man who had just got out of the train was struck by a piece of coke, propelled by the force of the steam, and sustained a slight cut at the back of his head. His escape was a very narrow one. The train, was taken on, after a detention of twenty minutes, by another engine.

GRAND ENTREE OF HER MAJESTY INTO COLOGNE.

(*Continued from page 117.*)

monstre, retired within the Palace, and the Royal party soon after dined. We now take up the narrative—

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

COLOGNE, August 13.

The most interesting incident of her Majesty's sojourn in the Prussian dominions occurred yesterday. The Inauguration of the Statue of Beethoven took place at Bonn, in the presence of an immense multitude—her Majesty being present, with the King and Queen of Prussia, and the brilliant suite of both Royalties. The ceremony of uncovering the Statue of the great Composer was to be the chief event of the Musical Festival. The general expectation was not disappointed; everything was conducted most successfully; even the weather relented, and the sunshine gave a brilliancy to the scene; but, soon after the close of the proceedings, again turned to "storm and cloudiness." The "little pearl" of towns, as a lively French authoress calls Bonn, was never so gay or so crowded. It was filled before the *fête* commenced, and the announcement that the Queen of England would be present at the Inauguration, attracted so many more, that the influx became an overflow.

A peculiar feature of the Festival to the eye of a stranger was the

GREAT MILITARY CONCERT AT BRUHL

THE CITY OF COLOGNE, FROM DEUTZ.

costume of many of the students of the University. Though not general—for the Burschen now are inclined to eschew the eccentricity of manners and costume which marked them of old—they were numerous enough to give a character to the throng; the jaunty cap, the graceful plume, the sash of the colours of his "house," the high boots, and the sabre swinging by his side, give him a "smashing and a martial" air, formerly supported by dissolute manners, drinking, and duelling—all of which are disappearing; the costume still lingers, and it is very picturesque.

After the ceremony her Majesty gave receptions to several of the Professors of the University. The Royal party then returned to Bruhl, and prepared for the display of the evening—the illumination of the Rhine and the Cathedral. Cologne still preserves many traces of having been a strongly fortified city; along the river front, runs a line of wall, only broken by the façades of houses or large hotels; between this wall and the water, is a tolerably wide space, serving as a quay, or wharf, where vessels discharge their cargoes.—*(See the Engraving.)*

On this occasion, the edge of the city quay, above and below the bridge for a line of about two miles, was occupied by a body of infantry in single file; a similar line was drawn up on the opposite, or Deutz bank of the river; they took their stations at an early hour in the evening. The Rhine is here as wide as the Thames at Westminster. Behind the soldiery, crowds of people lined the quay, and above them rose the walls, the gables, the towers, the spires of old "Colona." Passage across the Bridge of Boats was prohibited, and the navigation of the river was

(Continued on page 124.)

ILLUMINATIONS OF COLOGNE.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

(Continued from page 93.)

II.

The Duchess received the Stranger with especial courtesy; she introduced him herself to the Princess Sophia, and the name of the Baron Laurun seemed as if it sounded familiarly to her—as if this was not the first time it had struck her ear; she blushed slightly, as she said she believed she had heard that he had served in the French army

Laurun but too well knew that no one save Zronovelski could have told her; he was the more certain of it, that her eyes met his with a certain kind of consciousness, as if they rested on an acquaintance, and that she appeared glad to enter into conversation with him

"You are a stranger here," said the Duchess; "you have not yet been a day in the city; you can have heard nothing, and are therefore impartial I will appeal to you to decide a question between me and Sophia. Do you not think there may be some mysterious agents or powers, which, if we summon them in mockery, may bring down upon us some real disaster ?"

"That is my fair, mother," said the Princess, gaily; "you are trying by your question to entrap the Baron into an answer. Ask him, supposing there was a certain house, from which, at intervals of years, it has happened that six tiles have fallen, always killing some one in the street—whether he would willingly pass it ?"

"Why not ? It can only be because the fastenings decayed with time; the only mysterious power in the matter was the law of gravitation; the tiles were heavy, and—fell !"

"It will not do, Baron. Sophia's comparison is not quite perfect."

"Well then, I will tell the Baron all the controversy. The case is this," said the Princess; "we have here a very good theatre, and a clever company of artists; they can perform all the pieces of the best masters, old and new, and do play them to the delight of the city. But there is one opera that is never performed, and that the most beautiful work of the greatest of living composers. I heard it first at a foreign Court, and the first thing I did on my return was to ask to have it performed here, but my wish has never been gratified; not because the music is too difficult, not because the singers are unequal to it—no, the reason is truly ridiculous."

"And what opera may it be ?" said the Stranger.

"The Otello !"

"Otello ! Certainly it is Rossini's masterpiece," said the Baron; " I know no music that so much affects me. That song which *Desdemona* sings to her harp, has haunted me for whole days together !"

"Do you hear him, mother ? He comes from Berlin, from Warsaw, from Petersburg, from—I know not where ; but everywhere he can hear 'Otello'! Why should it not be performed here ? For the sake of a tradition that no one now believes."

"Do not make a jest of it," said the Duchess. "There are facts known to me connected with the story that make me shudder whenever I think of it But we speak to our umpire in riddles. Imagine, Baron,—would it not be frightful if, every time Otello was performed, the theatre should be burned down ?"

"Another comparison !" said Sophia, impatiently; " but the tale itself is still more irrational."

"Otello," said the Duchess, "the tragedy of Shakspeare was first acted here fifty years ago, and the theatre was burned. The story goes, that whenever 'Otello' is acted, the same calamity happens. The experiment was made ; for a long period the play was not performed. A new and admirable translation of it was published ; it was acted again, and again the unfortunate occurrence did certainly happen. I remember well when 'Otello' was taken as the subject of an opera, that we laughed over the story, and when it was given here for the first time, we said that the fatal Moor would lose his spell of misfortune since he was made musical. A few days after the opera was played, and 'Otello' had another unlucky sequel. The same thing occurred yet more often after that, and about then the piece has never been played at all. The story seems foolish enough, but it is true. What think you of it Baron ? speak sincerely; what is your opinion of our controversy ?"

"Your Highness is quite right," said the Baron, in a tone between earnest and irony, " and if you will permit me, I will confirm your belief of such things by an example taken from my own experience. I had once an unmarried aunt—of a gloomy and mystical character; we used to call her aunt Feathers, from her always wearing a large black plume in her bonnet. As in the case of your Otello, there was also a firm belief in our family that whenever our aunt paid us a visit, some of us was sure to be taken ill. We used to laugh and joke about it with one another; but, nevertheless, in the train of our aunt there always came disease, and we were so accustomed to it, and so certain it would appear that directly the great black feather was visible in the court-yard, every preparation was made for the coming sickness, and even the doctor was told to keep himself in readiness "

"A rare figure must your Aunt Feathers have been," said the Princess; " I think I see, as she stepped out, how all the household was put in a bustle, and hid themselves, as if the plague had come ; how a messenger was sent directly for drugs and the doctor; all because your Aunt Feathers had called ! Why you had a real and living Otello in your family "

"Do not talk so, Sophia, I beg," said the Duchess imploringly; " such things ought not to be treated so lightly, when they cannot be denied, or explained, or accounted for. So it is here, Baron Laurun, in the train of our aunt there always came disease, and we were so accustomed to it, and so certain it would appear that directly the great black feather was visible in the court-yard, every preparation was made for the coming sickness, and even the doctor was told to keep himself in readiness "

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"Yourself!" said the Baron, astounded ; " I thought you said *Otello* only burned the theatre, not that he killed his audience !"

"Alas ! it was only a simile of my mother's; the real tradition is far more dread and frightful !"

The second act began and the Stranger rose to take his leave; but he looked round him in vain for Le Ambesadeur ; he had long since returned to his box. The Baron was standing in the lobby, uncertain whether he should turn right or left, when he felt the warm pressure of a hand on his own; he looked up, it was Count Zronovelski.

III.

"So my eyes did not deceive me, then," said the Count, "It is you my brave Major ! At the sight of you how old times seem to come back again. The last thirteen unhappy years for me and I am again the free lance as of old ! Vive Pontinowski ! Vive L'Empe "

"In Heaven's name, Count ! think where we are," said the Stranger. Why call up these shadows of the past; They are gone with the years that bore them, leave the dead to their rest "

"Rest !" said the Count, "Rest ! Happy are the dead—for it is a blessing denied to the living. Oh ! that I were with the dead myself, and could share the deep, deep slumber of the grave ! You sleep my brave comrades, and no waking, however loud, may awaken ye ! Why is it that I alone am cursed with consciousness ?"

A dark, restless fire glowed in the eyes of the young Count, and his lips were compressed, as if by inward anguish ; his friend looked at him with sorrow she saw no more the gay and gallant soldier, as he appeared at the head of his men on the battle field; the heartsome and winning smile was changed to a sinister and bitter expression ; the open and careless glance was now distrustful and suspicious, and his cheek bore only too plainly that dim complexion which in the saloons of Paris had gained him the name of the " handsome Pole," and yet, notwithstanding the effects of sorrow and anxiety, the Stranger thought that the Princess might easily be forgiven for her prediction

"You look at me, Major," said the Count after a pause, "as if you would read our old times again in my countenance! It is in vain ! When so much has altered, why should not that change with destiny ?"

"You are not so very much changed, Count, after all, for I know you again at the first glance. One thing I do miss in you—your eye has lost the trustfulness that once so often gladdened all around you. Alexander Zronovelski seems to me as if he could confide in another no more ; and yet I think I read the inmost thought of his heart."

"It is my poor heart," said the Count, "I should scarcely know I had one, but for the frequency with which it beats in sorrow ! And what thought have you read in it save one that has kept an unchanged friendship for yourself ? Blame not the eyes that are bright no more—they looked back too often on a past, for which there is little to gladden them. Come ! my confidence is in my hand, let its grasp tell you that I am still what I was of old !"

"Thanks, thanks, Count ! But why should you read your heart, as I said I can ? and it beats only in sorrow ? What has a certain Princess done, then, that its pulse is so heavy ?"

The Count turned deadly pale, and grasped his friend's hand almost convulsively : " For God's sake, Major, silence ! Do not breathe a syllable on that subject ! know what you mean ; you have guessed truly, and the Demon himself must have sharpened your wits. But why should I not tell you ? I need no flattery to silence ? No one of the Eighth Regiment ever yet betrayed a comrade."

"True ! Count ; but are you as sure that one of the Eighth has never betrayed himself"

"Come into this recess," whispered the Count, as several persons approached them. " Heavens ! does any one but yourself suspect ?

"Give secrets for secrets Count, and I will confess."

"Do not jest with me Major ; another time I will tell you all, but does any but yourself know—?

Major Von Laurun told him that he had only that day arrived, that his dispatches were already in a forward state at the Embassy, and that the Ambassador had that evening brought him to the opera, where, attracted by the beauty of the Princess, he had remained in the Ambassador's box ; that on first entering the Princess Sophia had formed an attachment for some one far beneath her rank. "You say that from the moment entered the Princess' box, and one glance told me you were th t loved one "

"And the Ambassadress ?" said the Count with a tremulous voice.

"Confirmed it," said the Major. "If I do not mistake she spoke also of a lady of the Princess' suite as her informant "

The Count stood for some minutes in deep silence, gazing on vacancy ; he appeared agitated by an inward conflict of feelings—looked up at last almost timidly at the Major and abruptly said—"Can you lend me a hundred Napoleons ?"

The Major was astounded at such a question—and his look denoted it.

"I am a fugitive," said the Count; " I thought I had at last found a place of refuge and peace—and there I have loved—am beloved—oh how deeply !" The tears stood in his eyes, but by an effort he conquered his emotion, and continued in a firmer voice, "It is a strange request I make of you after so long a separation, yet I do not blush in making it, comrade,—do you not remember the day of Mosaisk ?"

"I remember it," said the Major, and his eye flashed and the colour mounted to the cheek

"Do you remember how the Russian artillery was mowing down our ranks, and that moment when the traitor Polsky sounded the retreat "

"Ha !" exclaimed the Major, with the hoarse voice of passion —" too well, too well—a soldier's curse upon his name ! I remember also Count, how you shot the villain down—cried forward ! forward ! Lancers of the Eighth ! and in five minutes the guns were ours "

"You remember ! good. Suppose me in the front of a battery again, a comrade needing support, ay rescue, will you help him in his need ?"

"I will" said the Major

Count Zronovelski paused his hand with emotion, took his arm in silence, hurried him along the corridor, and in a few moments they were in the street

IV.

"Luckily met," said the Count, as he saw his friend next morning in the great square, " I was hurrying to you to ask a small favour—"

"Which I have already rendered you,—the amount is ready if you will return to my hotel with me."

"Oh ! do not speak of it," said the Count, " name not anything so mean as money, for I am happy ! happy as I never knew earth and earthly things to be ! Oh ! have seen her I have told her we are betrayed, observed, that I must fly for ever, for that to be near her, and not to see, not to speak to her, is impossible !"

"And her answer "

"She is greater than the miserable beings who surround her. And what then ? she said ; none can speak evil of us ; if our intimacy is discovered, she knows nothing that I wish to conceal !"

"Sound philosophy" said the Major; "for what people take most pains to hide, it generally do them harm ; but, after so embracing praises, he said,

"You were coming to me, I think—in what way can I serve you ?"

"True" replied the Count; " Sophia knows you are my friend; I have frequently talked to her of you, especially of your saving my life at the passage of the Beresina You were speaking to her yesterday of "Othello," were you not ? The Duchess will not consent to its being acted, on account of some foolish tale or other."

"She was very mysterious on the subject," said the Major, "and, from what I could perceive, she, as you say, will scarcely consent to it."

"And yet," said the Count, " with three words I gained her over. Sophia prayed and entreated. I also assumed a rather serious demeanour, and pointed out how ridiculous such a refusal would appear to the Courts of the neighbouring States, which, if the affair got talked of here, it could not fail to reach : in eight days it would be the chief item of the Court scandal of her Highness' princely acquaintances. She granted there was some truth in my assertion, and she assented, though very unwillingly, to the performance of the opera ; yet, as she rose to leave the room, she said, she did not give up her part of the controversy as lost ; she did not believe it *could* be acted—for, as sure as 'Othello' is announced, *Desdemona* will be disabled ; by some *donna's* indisposition ? some fatality or other she has made up her mind to it"

"You managed it well," said the Major, laughing, "to fight one fear by another. It seems that the dread of ridicule has conquered the dread of ghosts, and the secret powers of nature she talks about are no match for the powers of sarcasm. But what is to be done next ?"

"Sophia is beside herself with joy at the idea that she has got her own way at last. I am now going to the Manager's house, with a sum of four hundred thalers, that there may be no obstacle known in the way of producing the opera, on the score of expense. I want you to accompany me "

"But will it not appear strange, if you give it him in the name of the Princess ?"

"I have thought of all that. It is to appear to be a subscription of a number of musical amateurs, and we must pretend to be *dilettanti*, or enthusiasts, or something of the sort. Come ! we have not far to go : that little white house, with the balcony, is the Manager's"

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S.

LAST NIGHT.—RETROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

The performances at this theatre, during the past week, have been peculiarly brilliant. The artists, on taking leave of the English public for a time, have exerted all their powers to the uttermost, which has drawn crowded audiences, and even so late in the season as this, have yet filled the house, have given the warmest testimonials of approbation. On Tuesday, the last subscription night, flowers strewed the stage as parting memorials to Grisi, Lucile Grahn, and Cerito. The grandest night in the world was presented on this occasion The National anthem was sung, and never was it delivered in greater perfection, or by a stronger company ; the three *prime donne*, Grisi, Lucile Grahn, and Rosati-Cacchi, alternately taking the lead with admirable effect. On Saturday the powers of the latter commenced the audience and great singer were tested to the uttermost. Grisi was taken ill just before the commencement of the opera, and was unable to appear. Madame Rosati-Cacchi took her place at this short notice, and converted the public dissatisfaction into unsurpassed admiration of the remarkable and excellent manner in which she rendered the character of *Norma* this *B'nefit improvvisto*. Her reading was different to that of " Le Diva," but certainly, in its way, not less perfect ; and Madame Rosati-Cacchi, on this occasion, made a more rapid advance to popularity than in any of her preceding performances. On Thursday the beautiful opera, "Lucia," was given. Mariani and Castellan appeared for the last time in the full sufficiency of their talent " La Prova d'un Opera Seria" changed the character of the scene, and the humour of the performers " From grave to gay," while " Ondine " and " La Bacchante," in which Lucile Grahn and Cerito each displayed the peculiarities of their appropriate styles of dancing, formed a fitting close to the evening's amusements and to the performances of the season.

This great establishment is now closed ; but, before taking leave of it, we must cast a retrospective glance at the performances, which form so important a feature of the London season. Such a retrospect in every respect redounds to the credit of the management, and to the high musical taste of the audiences by which, among all others in polished nations, takes the highest rank, and which seems destined to carry the arts of civilisation to the most remote nations of Europe. The great encouragement given to musical popularity is one whose works have been brought out at almost all the great continental theatres, and whose productions in his native country meet with the most enthusiastic admiration — Verdi. It cannot, then, be wondered at that the present able management of Her Majesty's Theatre should have fixed upon the works of this composer to bring before the English public. "Ernani" did full justice to its brilliant reputation. It grew in the favour of the public nightly, and, being finely done its appropriate expression in music. Musical judges allotted to it the palm of sterling merit, but the leading of public taste was against the probabilities of its obtaining here the high favour it has obtained abroad.

The meretricious, sentimental style of the modern school, to which of late years we have become so accustomed, was a bad preparation for the full appreciation of such a work as this. "Ernani," however, at first only half appreciated, it gradually worked its way into public favour, and was given a greater number of times than any opera of the season ; finally, it might be pronounced completely successful ; but yet, on the whole, the result of the production of this opera was not such as to encourage the management to substitute another work of this composer, " I Lombardi," for more established favourites. We are sorry for this ; we grieve to perceive in the English musical public so little encouragement for novelty in art, and an unwillingness to patronise works which have not received the sometimes questionable test of approbation from the audiences at former seasons, not a whit more infallible than the present. English audiences will rarely judge for themselves in matters of art. They wait that Fashion should have openly set her seal on works which should claim a fair and unbiassed judgment. It is to this we must think is owing the non-success of another work of high musical genius—among our Gallic neighbours the object of such intense enthusiasm, that a short time back, it was necessary, in order to witness its performance, to engage seats a month before the night of the first " Dessir," a composition which amongst musical judges has obtained, with a few exceptions of violent animosity, the most cordial admiration while its performances with the public in general are held off amongst the things unknown.

As to the other musical performances of the past season, the works of Mozart Rossini, Bellini, Donnezetti, and Mercadante, have monopolised them. As usual, these most familiar to our ears have been drawn to the most successful. "Don Giovanni," " Il Barbiere," " La Gazza Ladra," " I Puritani," have, as in former years, attracted crowded audiences, and elicited the loudest expressions of approbation. Those charming operas, " La Sonnambula," " Le Nozze di Figaro," " Le Pescatore," " L'Elisir d'Amore, " Lucrezia Borgia," " Anna Bolena," " Linda di Chamouni," " Otello," " Semiramide," &c. &c., have, without exception, maintained their ground in the estimation of the public. The novelties have been " Cosi fan Tutte," " I Guramento," " I Pirati, and " Rebecca Devereux." The former of these operas, a work of the highest merit, was adversely given, and did not deserved success. The three latter are, perhaps, some of the best amongst the ephemeral order of compositions, of which the Italian School has been lately so prolific They were admirably performed, and were consequently successful; but we foresee that perhaps are very long this class of operas will lose ground in public estimation, and give way before another more vigorous and original school of music, which is already beginning to rise in Italy. At present, Verdi is the only composer of real and sterling merit in that land of song; for though Rossini still lives, his pen is idle, or only occasionally employed on short compositions of a totally different order to those with which he has for years delighted the world, and which form a store of delightful recreation for future generations ; and Donizetti, his successor, is silent. Should "Ernani," or any other work of this young composer, be brought forward next year, its success will, probably, be far more decided ; for attention has become awakened on this point, and a purer musical taste is gradually forming in England, as elsewhere

We must now turn to the part of our subject to which we can re er with most gratified approbation. The company of her Majesty's Theatre during the past season has presented an unexampled combination of talent, and the works we have mentioned have been cast in such a manner as to give effect and brilliancy to the most common-place, as well as to enstil a mer's perfect appreciation of the *chef d'œuvres* of the great masters. Two or three *prime donne*, and an equal number of male performers, of such excellence that they have alone supported great comic and theatrical pieces, have not been unfrequently included in the same operas ; as, for example, " Don Giovanni," " Cosi fan Tutte," &c.—or else a still larger number of first-rate performers have appeared in different pieces on the same night. We have retained Grisi, who has for so long a time yearly returned her steps to this country the scene of her greatest triumphs ; but two new *prime donne* have put forth their claims to public admiration, and they have been most highly responded to. The first *début* of the young Italian lady, that of Madame Castellan—as brilliant a one as her warmest admirers could have hoped. We have often expressed our admiration of this lady's sweet voice, her perfect style, her truthful and unaffected acting—qualities so rare to which she adds the graces of look and manner so necessary for dramatic illusion ; and there are but few of the opera votaries who do not join in our appreciation of her talent. She is, indeed, an universal favourite, and a most valuable acquisition to the brilliant *troupe*

Later in the season arrived Madame Rossi-Caccia, a singer whom fame had preceded to our shores with most flattering announcements. She made her *début* in " Roberto Devereux," an opera in many respects unsuited for popularity in England, and, consequently, likely to be rather prejudicial than otherwise to the success of an unfavourable performance. The character of the Maiden Queen in this opera, which offends the loyal and reverential feeling while Englishmen unconsciously attach to the memory of " good Queen Bess " every glamour consistent with the unbecoming, was unfavourable to the *débutante*. It is certainly not too much to say that she triumphed over all these, for her reception was cordial and flattering ; but it must be owned that, with the talent she undoubtedly possesses, in any other part she would probably have met with a far more brilliant success

Another *début*, on the same occasion, was, from adverse circumstances, less triumphant. M. Barchiesi, a young tenor from Milan, made his first appearance some three years past, we have been in the habit of receiving the most brilliant reports, appeared in this opera as the *Duke of Nottingham*. Illness had, unfortunately, at the time we heard him, impaired his voice ; but we could discern that it was, however, perfect ; but his leave of absence from the " Academie," at Paris, was short, and we, therefore, had not the opportunity of witnessing his performance in another opera.

Rita Sorri was another new candidate for the favour of the most fastidious of critics, John Bull. She appeared at the open ng of the season in " Ernani." Her début appearance was highly favourable. She possesses a soprano voice of remarkable compass and sweetness, combining a good taste and method, and perhaps the only fault that can be urged against her, is a somewhat undramatic genius. She appeared but seldom during the season. Her execution of the part of *Elvira* in "Don Giovanni," and *Everilda* in " Cosi fan Tutte," was spirited and highly successful

Mdlle. Rosati, who appeared once last year, proved this season a valuable addition to the *troupe*. She has much power and compass of voice, though its tones are somewhat shrill, and much science ; but her acting is deficient in life and energy. Signora Brambilla, on the other hand, affords an example of the triumphs of what the Italians emphatically call *soul* in singing, over physical defects. This contralto, as her voice has become in parts more and more veiled and broken, has given additional grace and sweetness to her style, while she has carried the art of eluding faulty notes to an unexampled degree of perfection. In the present scarcity of contralto singers, she is a most valuable acquisition to some charming operas, such as " La Gazza Ladra," " Linda di Chamouni," &c., have been given in which nothing could have compensated for the want of her deep and touching tones, and simple, truthful acting.

Signor Marini, who appeared once last year, proved this season a valuable addition to the *troupe*. He

tion of the subscribers at her Majesty's Theatre, for presenting to Mr. Lumley a testimonial of their high satisfaction at his persevering and zealous efforts. This fresh mark of approbation, we are glad to observe, representing the celebrated "Pas de quatre." Another offering, hardly less gratifying, testifies to Mr. Lumley's admirable management in matters that come less directly under public notice. A magnificent vase has just been presented to him by the artists, headed by Lablache and Tamburini, on the occasion of his purchasing this theatre. It bears the following inscription: — "Hommage à M. Lumley, par les artistes de l'théâtre de Sa Majesté, en commemoration de l'heureux événement qui assure à ce théâtre une continuation de la bienveillante et juste administration, 18 Juillet, 1845." All lovers of art will, we are convinced, re-echo the sentiment these words convey.

The continued wet weather has in some measure benefitted the theatres, a circumstance which has been very inimical to the interest of the different out-door places of amusement. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the hundreds, not only of individuals, but entire families, that have quitted town these last few weeks, of all degrees, from the highest to the lowest, and the scampering tourists of the Rhine and Switzerland, hybernators of Italy and the scampering tourists of the Rhine and Switzerland, hybernators of Italy and the scampering tourists of the Rhine and Switzerland, to the humble sojourners at Gravesend and Margate, the audiences at the different houses have been very fair; indeed, it is almost matter of wonder where so great a number of play-goers still come from. There has only of late been a somewhat change in the bills of the week, although several novelties are underlinen at these theatres now open. We cannot, however, expect any very great excitement until the commencement of the winter season, when every house will bring forward whatever enterprising managers have been able to light upon in their autumnal rambles.

The HAYMARKET has been doing well. On Wednesday evening Mr Mar-Lemon's comedy of "What will the World say?" was revived, under the title of "Captain Tarradiddle." This piece was, if we mistake not, first brought out in 1841, at Covent Garden, during the Vestris management. It did not then achieve any great success, and the few acts were subsequently cut down to three, in which state it was played on its *reprise*. Farren's *Captain Tarradiddle* is the part of the comedy, and he plays it to perfection. On Wednesday it went very well throughout, and the applause at the end was general.

Mr. John Parry is re-engaged for next week, but did not sing here the latter part of the present one, having engagements at Leamington and Birmingham, in company with the Grisi and Lablache party.

We must, in justice, say that "Mrs. Caudle" goes much better on each successive representation. Buckstone is unusually comical as the persecuted husband. The determination "that he will have a rushlight to sit up for him," is droll enough. Still, the lack of dramatic interest is against this sketch proving an entertaining as the adapter, without doubt, anticipated it would.

The management of the ADELPHI has been sadly upset by the severe indisposition of Mr. Wright, who is, we regret to say, suffering from inflammation of the brain, brought on by over-work and excitement. He was to have appeared on Monday, in a new version of "Mrs Caudle's Lectures," by Mr. Selby, but was too ill to act; and some other pieces were substituted at the eleventh hour, one or two of the Haymarket company lending their aid to the occasion, and Mr. Maynard playing Mr. Wright's characters. The latter gentleman, however, is so indispensable to a number of the Adelphi productions, that his absence must be of serious consequence to the theatre. We hope to hear, early next week, of the second peace, having engagements at Leamington and Birmingham, in company with the Grisi and Lablache party.

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THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS AND DRACHENFELS, FROM GODESBERG

(*Continued from page* 121.)

or a time, suspended. It could only be traced across the river by the line of dim lamps, except a portion left open for the passage of two steamers, which slowly passed up the stream towards the landing place above the city, where her Majesty was to embark; a band of music was on board the first, and the sounds came softened over the water with a fine effect. After they had passed, all again was expectation and silence, save that here and there a rocket shot up into the darkness; the lighted windows of the lofty houses, rising over the river wall, and the lamps along the quay, gleamed faintly on the masses of people, the piled arms, and the uniforms of the soldiers.

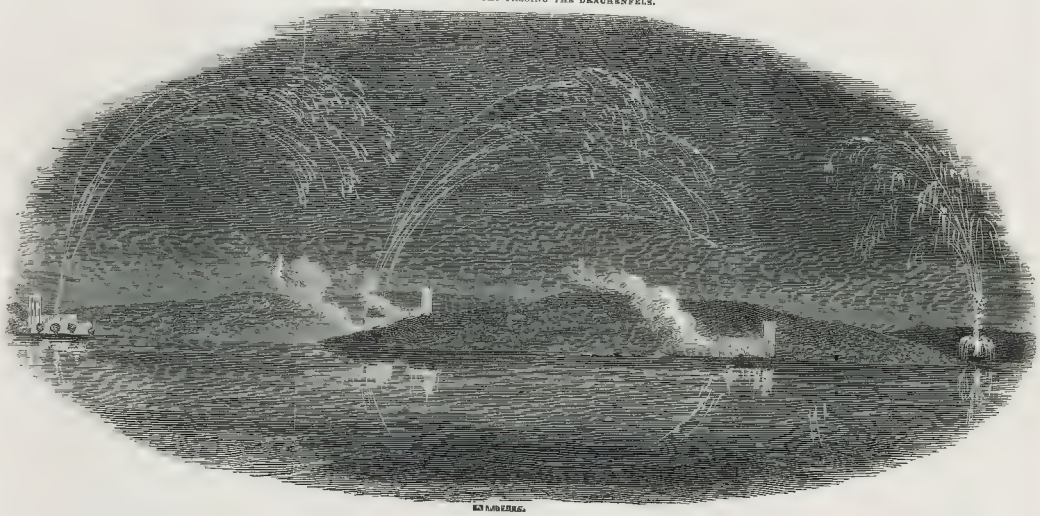
An hour or more wore away, when a salute of cannon from above the town announced that her Majesty was embarking, and soon afterwards the steamer appeared, coming slowly down the stream. As soon as she got opposite the city, the soldiers were ordered into line; a rocket was sent up as a signal, and at that moment a *feu de joie* commenced, on a scale rarely equalled; it extended for two miles, on both sides of the river, and was kept up for more than half an hour, the men loading and firing in rapid succession: at the same time, the Rhine was brilliantly lit up by port-fires, burnt in boats, in the middle of the stream: above the Thurm-markt showers of rockets were shooting up with boundless profusion. As the vessel glided down, the firing continued; and the constant rattle of the musketry,

THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THE DRACHENFELS.

blending at intervals with the booming of cannon, gave the spectator some idea of a night attack. But the great spectacle was yet to come. As the steamer neared the opening of the Bridge, the whole structure —if so a Bridge of Boats can be called—was lighted up by a line of fireworks, throwing up showers of brilliant sparks, like fountains of brightness—the gleaming drops descending in a graceful form, and becoming quenched in the river, rolling darkly down beneath. At the same moment the exterior of the Cathedral, which towers grandly over the whole city, burst into light, like the dome of St. Peter's in Holy Week; every cornice, buttress, and pinnacle gleamed in the flood of light, and the effect of the whole scene was at that instant the grandest and most magnificent of its kind we ever beheld. The play of light and shade over the mass of Gothic architecture, and the roofs and towers in its vicinity, was perfectly magical. It was not the "dim religious light" which we associate with such structures, for which even the beams "of the garish day" are held unsuitable; nor was it the moon, which softens all imperfections,

"Leaving that beautiful which still is so,
And making that which was not"——

an effect particularly favourable to the Cathedral of Cologne, which is at once unfinished and a ruin, and bears simultaneously the marks of incompleteness and decay. It was an artificial splendour—the brilliancy of a moment cast upon the dark pile on which rest the shadows of ages,



ILLUMINATION OF THE RHINE, FROM STOLZENFELS.

THE PALACE OF STOLZENFELS, ON THE RHINE.

chasing them with a fitful and transient splendour, and then leaving them in a deeper gloom than before. But for the time it was a spectacle of unequalled magnificence; the enormous scale of all the preparations, and the exactness and method with which all the proceedings were conducted, could only have been found in a country where there is an immense mass of organised force at the command of authority; it partook of that gigantic splendour which is found in the fêtes of the Court of Russia.—*(See the Engraving.)*

Below the city her Majesty again landed, and, attended by the suite and guards, drove through the old streets, which were full of unwonted life, and gay as such ancient and narrow ways could be with lights and flags. Her Majesty again passed the night at the Palace of Brühl.

The next day the Queen returned to Cologne, and visited the Cathedral. The committee of citizens who have undertaken the task of completing this enormous structure—without, it is to be feared, sufficiently considering the Horatian precept, that recommends a proportioning of the shoulders to the burden—the *Dombauverein* assembled at three o'clock, with banners and music, and marched in procession to the Church; the workmen employed formed another procession; and the children of the Charity Schools, male and female, formed a third. The latter, dressed in white, with wreaths in their hair, and bearing between them festoons and garlands, were the prettiest sight of the whole.

No one was admitted with the Royal party; but, on their departure, crowds of persons entered to see the throne erected in the choir on

EHRENBREITSTEIN AND COBLENTZ.

which her Majesty sat: no other preparation was made, and the interior presented its usual aspect.

In the evening her Majesty attended the last Concert of the Beethoven Festival at Bonn, returned to Brühl to sleep; and on Thursday embarked, at Bonn, for the passage up the Rhine.

COBLENTZ, August 15.

Stolzenfels, where her Majesty arrived last night, was one of the thousand ruined castles with which both banks of the Rhine are studded. It is three German miles above Coblentz. It was purchased for the present King of Prussia some years ago, for a trifling sum, and he has restored it—not in the best taste—at an enormous expense, and it is a pleasant residence, but smaller than what is generally understood by the name of a castle. It is beautifully situated, on a thickly-wooded height, which slopes beneath to the river—other hills, still higher than that on which stands the Castle, rising in the background.

On the opposite bank, and within view from the terrace and windows, are the villages of Oberlahnstein, Niederlahnstein, Horcheim, and Lahneck.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit, a spectacle similar in kind to the illumination of the Rhine at Cologne was got up, but not equal to it in effect. Several steamers, crowded with people, left Coblentz in the evening and were brought to above the Castle; it was a lovely night; the river here is deep and rapid, but now had not a ripple on its surface; it was literally as smooth as a mirror; the moon was up and shone clearly on the tree-clad mountains and the glossy stream, so that the two hours the spectators had to wait were well occupied, especially as the young men on board sang the "Rhine Song," and several national songs in good style. Soon after ten the church tower of St. John and the village of Niederlahnstein burst into light, which was beautifully reflected on the water; from the Castle a continued discharge of rockets was kept up, till, at a signal, the village of Oberlahnstein followed the example; and at the Castle of Rheneck a brilliant series of fireworks was discharged. The illumination of the villages had a beautiful effect, the lighting up being more like a conflagration of white and red flames than what an illumination is with us. The Castle of Rheneck was also in a blaze in the same manner, and the three points were the great features of the scene. The fireworks were not different from the usual pyrotechnical displays. An exception must be made of the rockets, which were far superior to anything of the kind ever seen in England; they throw a ball of fire, when they explode, of red, or green, or white, which floats in the air, without falling, for many minutes—sometimes appearing fixed like stars: they have been contrived to give duration to what is generally so evanescent. The length of time these starry fires burn, at an immense elevation, where they are suspended as if by magic, is extraordinary. For signals they will be invaluable, and are already appreciated in this military country: they are understood to be the invention of an artillery officer at Mayence. They would make the fortune of Vauxhall; and it might be worth the while of our artists in pyrotechny to try by what means a body, solid enough to support combustion for many minutes, remains suspended in the air, it seems a violation of the laws of gravity. It should be stated, however, that the night was very calm.—*(See the Engraving.)*

Two of the Engravings at page 124, illustrate most interesting points of the Rhine scenery—the *Seven Mountains* (Siebengebirge), *and the Drachenfels, from Godesberg*; and *the Royal Yacht passing the Drachenfels*. The village of Godesberg is one of the most charming places of summer residence on the Rhine; and its Castle Keep, on the summit of the hill, commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the river. The group of hills called the Seven Mountains, in reality, are more than seven in number, and form a grand commencement to the beautiful scenery of the Rhine; they are the highest and wildest hills on its banks, and are almost all crowned with the ruin of some ancient tower, chapel, or hermit's cell, which add much to their picturesqueness: the loftiest, Owelberg, is 1459 feet high. The most interesting of the whole group, from its shape and position, but more than all from the verses of Byron, is the famed *Drachenfels* (Dragon Rock), whose precipices rise abruptly from the river-side, crowned with a ruin:—

> The castled crag of Drachenfels
> Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
> Whose brast of waters broadly swells
> Between the banks which bear the vine,
> And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
> And fields which promise corn and wine:
> And scatter'd cities crowning these,
> Whose far white walls along them shine,
> Have strew'd a scene which I would see
> With double joy wert *thou* with me.

From the summit of the Drachenfels, the view extends down the river as far as Cologne, 20 miles off; upwards, the Rhine is shut in by rocks, which, however, are very grand; whilst Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farm houses, fill up the foreground of the landscape.

Ehrenbreitstein and Coblentz, engraved at page 125, are points of extreme beauty and interest. Coblentz lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and right of the Moselle. It received from the Romans the name of Confluentes, modernised into Coblentz, or Coblenz, from its being situated at the *confluence* of the above two rivers. Its fortifications connect with the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite bank of the Rhine, and render Coblentz the bulwark of Germany and the Prussian dominions on the side of France. No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblentz in the beauty of its situation, from whatever side you approach, by land or water. But the most interesting object in its vicinity is Ehrenbreitstein (Broad Rock), the Gibraltar of the Rhine, connected with Coblentz by a bridge of boats. It commands a glorious view of the course of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the country for many miles around. Every reader of "Childe Harold" will remember "Ehrenbreitstein with her shatter'd wall." It is, however, now no longer a ruin. Since 1814, the Prussians have restored the fortress, and added new works, which have only recently been brought to a conclusion; and it is now considered to be stronger than ever.

The large Engraving upon our front page represents the Royal yacht passing Coblentz.

Stolzenfels is much resorted to, on account of the fine view which it commands. It is placed on a jutting rock, looking over the Rhine and the little village of Kapellen, and nearly opposite the confluence of the Lahn. Its picturesque outline and commanding position seem to justify its name of the *Proud Rock*, and render it one of the most imposing feudal ruins on the Rhine.

HER MAJESTY AT MAYENCE.

Her Majesty, who is understood to have been somewhat fatigued by her voyage, remained quietly on Sunday morning at the Hotel de l'Europe.

There was very little stir in Mayence on Sunday. A few people stood around the Hotel de l'Europe, during at the sentinels on duty, and hoping to catch a glimpse of the Queen. In other respects the town of Mayence was as quiet as so pretty and populous a place can be. But the ordinary habits of the people are those of an English holyday. The shops are not very inferior to those in the largest cities, and the buildings are on a magnificent scale. The new fortifications, too, which are now building along the left bank of the Rhine, are very fine specimens of workmanship. An additional air of gaiety was given to the streets by the presence of the Austrian and Prussian troops, whose glittering uniforms of mingled white and blue mixed prettily enough with the general costumes of the people.

DEPARTURE FROM MAYENCE, ARRIVAL AT FRANKFORT, AND PROGRESS TO WURZBURG.

Whilst her Majesty was at breakfast on Sunday, Mr. Durehns, the clergyman who performs divine service gratuitously to the English residents at Mayence, wrote to Lord Aberdeen to say that he would alter the usual hour of service to any time that would suit her Majesty, in case she should wish to attend at the English Protestant chapel. Her Majesty, though much fatigued, at once accepted Mr. Durehns' proposal, and appointed twelve o'clock, at which hour precisely, with her accustomed punctuality, she was at the church door.

Prince Albert, Lady Gainsborough, and Lady Canning accompanied her Majesty, and also several members of the suite. But few foreigners were present. Divine service was performed according to the forms of our Church, after which her Majesty returned to the Hotel de l'Europe.

At two o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and suite arrived at the Hotel de l'Europe, in two carriages, from Frankfort. Her Royal Highness remained and dined with her Majesty and the Prince, and returned to Frankfort in the evening. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, the Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, and the members of her Majesty's suite also joined the Royal dinner-party; covers were laid for twenty-four. The Queen did not leave the Hotel again during the day, although the Duke of Nassau sent a pressing invitation for her Majesty to dine at his fine chateau at Biebrich.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert left Mayence for Frankfort, where she arrived at half-past ten; but, as her Majesty required no refreshment, she did not alight, nor make any stay in the town. Whilst post-horses were being put to the carriage, her Majesty received the congratulations of the Austrian and other Ambassadors, who were in attendance to receive her Majesty; but there was no reception of the municipal or military functionaries, as was expected. The people came flocking down in great numbers as soon as they heard of the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert, and a general feeling of disappointment appeared to pervade all classes when the carriages drove on through the town, and it became known that her Majesty had determined not to remain.

Her Majesty did not remain more than five, or at the most ten minutes, in the town; and as soon as post-horses were put to the carriage, drove on towards Wurtzburg, where they were to arrive at about nine o'clock on Monday evening. Her Majesty was to sleep there, and on Tuesday to go on to Coburg.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S TOAST AT BRÜHL.—The *Moniteur Belge* contains the following, under date Cologne, 13th August:—"The following are the exact words of the toast which the King of Prussia gave yesterday at the dinner at Brühl, and which was received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the august guests:—'Sirs Fill your glasses to the brim! The burthen of the toast is a word *(un cri)* which resounds with an in expressible charm in all Britain and German hearts. One day it sounded as the sign of a fraternity of arms, triumphant upon a field of battle with diffi culty gained. This day, after a peace of thirty years' duration, the fruit of those arduous days, it resounds in the hands of Germans and Britons on the noble stream of the Rhine. That word is—Victoria! Sirs, empty your glasses to the bottom. The toast is her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long live the Queen Victoria and her illustrious Consort.'"

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—It appears by an official return just published, that 2.8 Railway Bills have passed, or partially passed, through Parliament this session. All these bills were read a first time, with the exception of 36. Of the remainder, 38 have been read a first and second, but not a third time, owing to their having been rejected by the Select Committee on the merits. Those that have been read a third time, but without receiving Royal assent, are 5 in number. The number of Railway Bills are 16. The number passing intact through the various stages of petition, standing orders, first, second, and third readings, and ultimately receiving the Royal assent, amount to 115. These having received the Royal assent are in a position to commence operations. Several have already done so, and others are making preparations.—The works on the Waterford and Kilkenny line of railway commenced last week, with the ceremony of removing the "first sod," in which the Marquis of Ormonde and a large company assisted. It is mentioned as a proof of the security of railway travelling in Austria, that on the Vienna-Glognitz Railway four and a half million of people have been conveyed since its establishment, nearly six years ago, during which period only three of the *employés* were killed, and four more or less severely wounded. Of passengers, only one was killed, who jumped from one of the carriages, and two were wounded. This extraordinary scarcity of accidents is ascribed to the stringent regulations which Government enforces as to the construction of locomotives and carriages, the limited speed which is allowed.—The opening of the great line of railroad from Vienna to Prague was fixed for the 20th of this month (Wednesday last). It will be possible to accomplish the whole distance between Vienna to Prague in one day.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces, that the Tours and Orleans Railway was in a state forward a condition, that the directors expected to be able to make a trial of the road on the 1st of October next.

BELFAST ELECTION.—On Wednesday Lord John Chichester was elected for Belfast, without opposition, in the room of Sir Jas. Emerson Tennent.

A MAN STRUCK DUMB.—On Tuesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, as a man named Benjamin Reynolds, residing in St. Andrew street, Seven Dials, was conversing with some of his companions, he suddenly exclaimed, "I am losing my speech," and the sentiment was unable to utter a word, though in full possession of all his other faculties.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—On Monday morning a singular, but serious, accident occurred at Shoreditch-end, to a man named John Cooke, a waggoner. It appears that Cooke and another man had been to London with their waggon, to fetch a load of grocery and other goods. On their return homewards Cooke's companion got into the waggon, and went to sleep, leaving him in charge of the horses. On arriving at Shoreditch Cooke himself also fell asleep, from fatigue, yet continued to walk mechanically by the side of the horses, as if he were awake, as he has often times, as he himself stated, done before. When, just as he had reached the village, he stumbled and fell in front of the waggon, both the near wheels of which passed over him. Loud cries awakened his companion, who hastened to his assistance, and found the poor fellow lying there in the rear, bleeding in a most profuse manner, and both his legs completely smashed. He was conveyed to a house adjacent, and a surgeon sent for, who advised his immediate removal to St. Thomas's Hospital, whither he was conveyed, and lies in a very precarious state.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE VERY REV. WILLIAM BRUCE KNIGHT, DEAN OF LLANDAFF.

This exemplary dignitary, and truly excellent man, died at the Deanery of Llandaff on Friday, the 8th instant. For some time past, the sensible decay of his health—the sacrifice of a naturally robust constitution, to a life of unceasing labour on the part of his sacred calling—had excited his own anxiety and the apprehensions of his friends; but it was only within the last three weeks that his illness assumed a fatal character, and confined him to the bed from which he was doomed never more to rise.

The reverend gentleman was not actually born in the Principality, but from youth to manhood, from the cradle to the grave, he became so identified with Wales, and the spiritual interests of her children, that he must be ever considered one of the most accomplished of Welsh scholars and divines. The place of his birth was Ashburton, in Devon, and the period, Christmas Day, 1785. His education, commenced under Dr. Williams, at Cambridge, and continued at Sherborne School, Dorsetshire, was completed at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated and entered into Holy Orders. His first preferment was to Llantrithyd, in 1815, and during his brief sojourn of two years there, his earnestness and energy, his eloquence, and the winning gentleness of his manners, effected a complete revolution in that neglected parish.

In 1817 he succeeded Dr. Hunt in the perpetual curacy of Margam, and the consolidated rectory of Langan and St. John Baptist Church, and in the same year was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop, the duties of which important charge he continued to perform until his death. He also received a prebendal stall at Landaff, and the Chancellorship of the Cathedral. In 1825 Bishop Van Mildert raised him to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese; and in 1840 he obtained his last earthly honour, when, upon the death of Archdeacon Probyn, he became First Dean of Landaff.

Such is a very slight outline of a life distinguished for all the virtues and accomplishments which adorn the Christian character. Never, perhaps, existed a more perfect example of the spiritual pastor—whether relieving the needy, or comforting the afflicted; whether speaking the words of hope to the dying, or reproving the sins of the living, his daily conversation was one of consecration to God.—As a preacher—eloquent, simple, and impressive, he will long survive in the memory of his flock; and his private life, we may, indeed, add, was "a living sermon of the truths he taught."

The Dean was interred on the 14th inst., under the centre of the altar of "Our Lady's Chapel," Llandaff Cathedral, to the restoration of which he had so mainly contributed.

The lamented divine was second son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Bruce, Esq., of the same place, and derived descent, maternally, from a scion of the Royal House of Bruce. He has left a widow and six children, Bryce, Esq., of Duffryn, in Glamorganshire, and the Right Hon. Sir James Knight-Bruce, the Vice-Chancellor. The Dean's wife was Maria Eleanor, second daughter of Llewellyn Traherne, Esq., of St. Hillary.

BENJAMIN WOOD, ESQ., M.P.

The respected member for Southwark died on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at his residence, Eltham Lodge, Kent. He had been suffering from indisposition for a considerable time, but within the last month appeared to be much recovered. He was younger brother of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., and third son of Mr. William Wood, of Tiverton. The hon. gentlemen married in 1815, Miss Maria Michell, daughter of Samson Michell, Esq., Admiral in the Portuguese Navy, but has not, we believe, left any children. Like his brother, the Alderman, he was extensively engaged in business as a hop merchant in the Borough, for which he was first returned at the memorable election in which, after a very severe struggle, he defeated Mr. Walter.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES HALDANE TAIT.

To the recent numerous obituary of distinguished naval veterans, it is our melancholy task to add the name of Rear-Admiral James Haldane Tait, which took place at his residence, in Edinburgh, on the 7th instant, in his 73rd year. This gallant and well-known officer went to sea in 1782, at the age of eleven, and in the early period of his life was engaged on act.ve service in different parts of the world. He obtained his commission of Lieutenant, 6th July, 1796; was made Commander, 29th April, 1802; received Post rank, 5th September, 1806; and became a Flag-Officer, in 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Last Week of the Summer Season. Last Week of the Equestrian Drama of Mazeppa. Spectacle.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 25, and EVERY EVENING during the week, the New Grand Military Spectacle of the CONQUEST OF SCINDE, OR THE HEROINE OF THE INDUS AND THE SIEGE OF HYDERABAD. The SCENES IN THE CIRCLE will be more than usually attractive, consisting of the concert chef d'œuvres of the celebrated French Equestrians. The Entertainments will conclude with the popular Farce, written by J. Barber, Esq., called THE WEAVER OF LYONS.—Box-office open from Ten until Five.

MASQUERADE at VAUXHALL GARDENS and VENETIAN CARNIVAL, in honour of the natal day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th inst. The arrangements will be on a similar scale to those which gave such universal satisfaction on the last masquerade. The Pavilion, Panopticon, Rotunda, and Illuminated Temple, with the great arena for dancing. 12 Masters of Ceremonies having been appointed to arrange the Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Galops. The Orchestra will be increased to 200 performers, and the compositions of Musard, Strauss, Jullien, and Labarsky, will be performed during the evening. Admission to the Masquerade, 5s. Tickets to be had at the Libraries; and at the Masquerade Warehouse, 3, Bow-street, Covent-garden, from 10 to 6 o'clock. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, the Entertainments as usual.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 6. Equal to Six Exhibitions; another Colosseum of Works of the first Artists, Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, Valley of Chamouni, Rocks, Lake, Cascade, and Fountains, Panorama of London, recently painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 2s.; Children under 10 years of age, 1s. The Stalactite Caverns EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS open for the present season, commencing with a new Panorama 30,000 square [illegible] Mr. H. Bevan, and Mr. Parris, and Fountains, Panoramas of London, recently painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 2s.; Children under 10 years of age, 1s. The Stalactite Caverns [illegible] Rowe. [illegible] Admission at the door 3s. each; Family Tickets, to admit four persons, at 2 guineas each, to be had at the North Gallery Colosseum, and from 10 to 6 of Messrs. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, St. James's-street; Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street; and Messrs. Jennings and Chandler, Regent-street. Children under 12 years of age, Half-price.

A MAGNIFICENT, EXTENSIVE, and UNIQUE COLLECTION of ARTISTS' SUBJECTS, modelled by Messrs. Grimaud during his long residence in [illegible] just exported at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, in lecture-room, from 11 to 6; Mr. Sutton Sharpe, Lecturer. Dr. Ryan's Apparatus for Warming and Ventilating Houses, Churches, &c

SUPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL AND SON'S MATTRESS of fine long wool and horse hair, are unequal in the best that are made in Paris. Also prices of every description of Bedding sent free on application to their Establishment HEAL and SON, Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court-road.

THE ONLY HATS impervious to GREASE, OIL, or PERSPIRATION, are those manufactured on "Gailbraith's" Patent Principle. To be had only at G. LOCK, No. 6, St. James's-street, Jacob Coln, No. 23, Bridge street, Westminster; and G. LOCK, No. 66, Strand street, Exeter and Dublin. Also at the Royal Victoria Hotel, No. 50, Regent-street, Regent and Oxford-streets, and G. S. Briggs, No. 98, Greechurch-street. For the protection of the Public, every Hat is to bear the name of the Patentee on the lining.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—It is the strength, fit and accuracy, and excellence of quality, combined with unparalleled smallness of profit, at recommend to all classes of society the old-fashioned tea TEA, 4s 4d per pound, sold by DARIN and Co., Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Church yard, and visitors to London may save a considerable portion of their railway carriages by purchasing Tea &c., Coffees at Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard. Orders from the Country delivered Carriage Free.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN wishing to TRAVEL. —A Respectable YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, who speaks Turkish, Greek, Ithrian, Albanian, Italian, French, Polish, and English, also a little Russian would be glad to start as Courier, Valet, or Companion to a Gentleman, or with a Family for that purpose, from the circumstance that he has been a resident in the above places for length of time, and unquestionable references can be given. A good reference is given from his present master.—Apply, by letter, addressed—Mr. NORRIS PROVICK, Post-office, Hastings.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash

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One pound and upwards sent to any part of town, carriage free. Mr. Barkleraby, Chocolate and Coffee manufacturer, 8 pounds of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the Kingdom.

PIANOFORTES.—WARREN'S 20 GUINEA COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, are selling at the Manufactory, 1, Liverpool street, Bloomsbury-street, opposite the Catholic Chapel. These 6-octave instruments are well manufactured, of the best materials, have a fine full tone, and possess the utmost regularity of touch; no order can be done at Cash Price, as it will not admit of the least possible loss by credit. A written warranty given with each instrument. A Second-hand 6 octave Cottage, with pillars, 16 guineas; ditto, 7 octave Grand Square, by Mott, 14 Guineas; and a 6-octave square, 11 Guineas.—WARREN, 1, Liverpool-street, Bloomsbury-square.

FOR CLEANING GOLD and SILVER PLATE, JEWELLERY, &c &c., without wearing the Precious Metals in the slightest degree.—This valuable curious discovery is now generally used in the Establishments of most of the Noblenobility in London, the CLUB HOUSES, and in the principal WEST END HOTELS. Testimonials of its value, signed by the first Physicians and Chemists, the eminent chemist, Andrew Ure, &c., may be seen; it has a pleasant smell, and does not injure the hands. The most reduced price can only be done at Cash Price, as it will not admit of the least possible loss by credit. A written warranty given with each instrument. A Second-hand 6 octave Cottage Pianoforte, with pillars, 16 guineas; a 6-octave Cottage, with pillars, 16 Guineas; a 6-octave Grand Square, by Mott, 14 Guineas; and a 6-octave square, 11 Guineas.—WARREN, 1, Liverpool-street, Bloomsbury-square.

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LONDON, HOUNSLOW, AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no Applications for Shares in this Company will be received after Monday, the 1st of September. By order of the Committee

H. ROWE, Secretary.

7, Walbrook.

LONDON, HOUNSLOW and WESTERN RAILWAY. Limited.—£2,000,000, in 25,000 shares of £80 each. Deposit £1 7s 6d per share. No Shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of the Shares subscribed for by him. Provisionally registered.

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To the Provisional Committee of the London, Hounslow, and Western Railway.

Shares, of Twenty-five Pounds each.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me ..... Shares in the above undertaking, and I undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposit thereon, or such less number that may be allotted to me, and payment to be made within the time and upon any lesser number that may be allotted to me, and payment to be made within the time and upon the conditions prescribed by you, and I undertake to execute the agreement and parliamentary contract, when required.

Name in full
Trade or Profession
Residence
Place of Business (if any)
Date
Reference

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and each person can take another stating the Height of person, and if any particularity in figure, also whether tasten over a Coat

Coats, Vests, &c	Inches	Trousers.	Inches
From Neck-band, not including Collar, to the Hollow		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From outside of Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Cow round the length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Knee	
Size round lower under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat			
READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Tweed Trousers, from	0 7 6	Tweed Coats, trimmed with silk	0 12 0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collar, cuffs, and facings	0 13 6	Cashmerette ditto, or any fancy Coat, handsomely trimmed, made in the first style of fashion	1 5 0
Codrington Coats, Cashmerettes, in light and gentlemanly materials	0 16 6	Saxe Serina ditto, handsomely trimmed	1 15 0
Cashmerette Coats, finest style and make, including the greatest value	1 2 0	Quilting Vests, 6s 6d, or 7s 6d	0 19 0
Buckskin and Doeskin Drab and Fancy Cassimere Trousers	0 16 6	Cord Saxe ditto, in cache patterns	0 6 6
Ditto, superior quality	0 3 6	Satin ditto, plain or fancy	0 14 6
Spring Overcoats in great variety	0 2 6	Spring Overcoats in great variety	0 10 6
Cashmere and Persian ditto, in endless variety	0 4 6	Tweed ditto, in choice patterns	0 13 6
Black and Fancy Satins	0 4 6	Summer Millard Albert and Regent	0 15 0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collar, cuffs, and facings	0 9 6	Trousers	0 19 0
Clerical Frocks, from	0 4 6	Real quality black or Dress coats	1 6 0
Tweed ditto	0 4 6	Saxe ditto	1 5 0
Spring ditto (woollen)	0 4 6	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1 15 0
Dress Coats	1 0 0	Frock Coats	1 15 0
Frock ditto	1 2 0	Satin ditto, best manufactured	2 2 0

Mourning to any part of the Kingdom or Country.

Observe.—E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and Gentlemen's Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the extraordinary success which has attended their system has induced many persons in the trade to assume the same or a similar name in order to deceive the public. E. Moses and Son have no connexion with any other house in the trade, and those who desire genuine Clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to 154, Minories, or 81, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B. No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

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17, and 18, West street, West Smithfield.

RICK CLOTHS, WITH POLES, MARQUEES, TENTS, and Temporary Rooms, superbly fitted up, in great variety, for Sale or Hire, at THOS. EGERTON and CO.'s, Makers to her Majesty, &c. &c., OLD KENT ROAD, and 17, SMITHFIELD BARS, LONDON.

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JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, are warranted to keep correct time half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house.—Read Jones' Sacrifice of Watches, are free for 5s 4d stamp

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY: Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, best Sheffield Plates, ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Garden Engines, Rollers, &c., Japan Tea Trays, &c.—PANELLISON IRON WORKS, adjoining Mount Pleasant, Exmouth-street, Coldbath-square.—N.B Every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest cash prices.

THE NEW PATENT GRAND HARMONIUM.—MR. GREEN, 38, Soho-square, has just received from Paris Splendid Specimens of the Newly Invention of the principles of his ROYAL SERAPHINE, adapted especially for the Drawing-Room, producing the most pleasing and extensive variety, by the different combinations of his new TWELVE STOPS.

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INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's Chairs, Nurse-chairs, and Perambulators, from Ten Shillings to Twenty Guineas. Invalids' Whirl Chairs of first class comfort from £3 to £35. New and Second-hand. Spinal Carriages. Any wish Hooks. On Sale, or Hire.

SILVER PLATE HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action of the Watch while winding, are offered, price 40s, by Holmes, Arch, Thwaite, and Lancaster, 61, Strand, corner of Catherine-street, and a printed undertaking is given to keep them in order for twelve months. May be procured of nearly all respectable Watchmakers, &c., of Cornhill (corner of Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By Special Appointment to the QUEEN and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT and H.M. the King of the Belgians. Useful and Ornamental Poultry of every description, including Malay's Cochin China, Bronze, Spanish, and Polands, and a great variety of Ornamental Water Fowl, as follows—Black Swans, White Swans, Egyptian Geese, China, White-fronted, Bernicle, and Brent Geese; also Partridge, Quail, Peacock, Guinea, Canada

BROAD-STREET NEW YORK, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

river, was heart sickening. The families of at least fifty houses on Broadway, both sides of Greenwich street, on State, Whitehall, Stone, and Pearl streets, and Battery-place, had been turned into the street, with their furniture, through dread of their houses being burned over their heads. Broadway, at that part where both sides were burning, is at least one hundred and fifty feet wide, yet so intense was the heat in the middle of the street, that for a hundred yards, not even the daring firemen could venture upon the burning pavement.

The district burnt is the most important portion of New York, it having been mostly composed of large buildings, filled with very costly merchandise. In this quarter, too, the French and German merchants chiefly congregated.

The loss by this public calamity is, as we have stated, estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 dollars, most of which is covered by insurance, and panies; it is expected that nearly all will be paid, though several will have to wind up their concerns in consequence.

It appears a little uncertain how muchhuman life has fallen a sacrifice; but no fewer than ten or twelve persons are missing, and thought to have been lost.

In regard to the reported loss of life, the *New York Inquirer* says:—"There can be no doubt that the loss of life has been much more fearfully extensive than was at first supposed. We learn, through Mr. Oelrich, the Hamburg Consul, that in the store occupied by him and Mr. Cruger there were, at the time of the explosion, a large number of men; that, not believing the fire

THE BOWLING-GREEN, AND BROADWAY.

would reach his premises, he went out a moment before the explosion, leaving these unfortunate men within, every one of whom, he believes, perished. He thinks there were forty or fifty, but we hope he is in error as to that large number. Mr. Gronin, of the firm of Pavenstadt and Gronin, is known to be one of the victims, and two men, so burnt and mutilated as to put recognition out of the question, were dug from the burning rubbish Mr. Cowdrey, one of the firemen, is also known to be lost, and we fear there is no reason to doubt that a number of other firemen also lost their lives. Two women were killed by the explosion in No. 37, Broad-street, and a Mrs. Miller was carried to the hospital dreadfully injured. Nor is there any doubt that a considerable number of the unfortunate inmates of the houses destroyed lost their lives, and now lie buried beneath the ruins of their dwellings. A fireman, named Francis Hart, belonging to Engine No. 22, was standing on the roof of the house next to the one in which the explosion took place, and was thrown two whole squares, on to the Custom-House steps, *but escaped with very slight injury*. Peter Johnson, porter to Burrill and Johnson, besides keeping a porter-house in the lower part of Water-street, has been unseen since the explosion in New-street. Immediately before that event he was forcing his way through the crowd, and, when stopped by a policeman, he said, "You know me, I have business," and having a store key in his hand, he was permitted to pass. The policeman thinks he would have had just sufficient time to have brought him in front of the building which was demolished, and that he was then and there buried under the ruins in instant death."

THE BOWLING-GREEN AND MARKETFIELD-STREET.

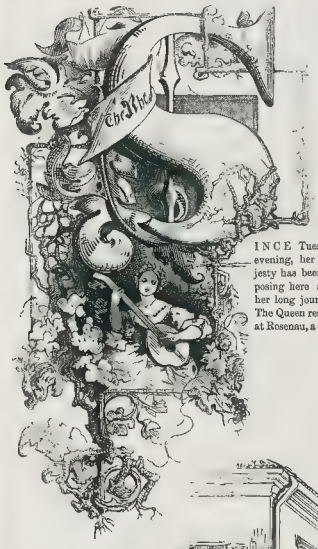
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 174.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845. [Sixpence.

HER MAJESTY AT COBURG.

Coburg, August 21.



SINCE Tuesday evening, her Majesty has been reposing here after her long journey. The Queen resides at Rosenau, a chateau or seat of the Duke of Coburg, about four miles from the town; and a more lovely spot for "retired leisure" cannot be imagined. Its very name—which signifies the "Meadow of Roses"—is suggestive of pleasant images, and everything around is in keeping with its name. The residence is not large, but is beautifully situated; and, in style, partakes both of the castle and the mansion, with more of the last than the former. It was built for pleasure, not for state; and though it now lodges a Queen, there is scarce a sign of that state which generally accompanies Royalty; the old Saxon colours—red and white—floating from a tower, and an orderly or two in uniform lounging about, is all that is outwardly visible of the regal presence. The mansion and grounds are perfectly open to the country round—not a gate or enclosure shuts in the Ducal demesnes from the foot of the passer-by; there is neither sentinel nor guard to forbid approach; the terraces—rich with flowers and shrubs, and abounding with roses—are free to all. The contrast of all this with the exclusiveness of Royalty and Aristocracy in England, is very great, and not at all to our advantage, when we reflect that such exclusiveness is forced upon rank and greatness by the intrusion and impertinence of the mass of the people. Here the highest rank can walk among the lowest without inconvenience; with us, a Queen or Prince cannot venture beyond the Palace gate without being hustled and mobbed by a crowd of well-dressed vulgarity. Brighton, at all times, and the gay, pleasant little Rosenau, at this moment, are the representatives of two very different systems—the practice of the best of which we have yet to learn.

The route of her Majesty from Mayence to this place was marked by no incident of any importance; it laid through Frankfort and Wurzburg. At the former place the Queen staid only a few minutes; at the latter, the Royal party rested for the night in the Palace of the King of Bavaria—a splendid building in the style of the early part of the last century—erected by three Prince Bishops, on a scale of magnificence which no thirty Bishops of the present degenerate days of Church revenues could imitate if they clubbed for the purpose. The grand staircase is a marvel of construction and effect; the long suites of rooms are fitted up in the extreme of the mode of the day, and though a strict taste might not be pleased with much of it, there is still a gorgeousness of duration that reminds one of the "barbaric pearl and gold," in which Eastern Kings delight to display their magnificence. The Royal Hall, or *Kaisersalle*, is more than rich; it is stately and imposing, not always the result even where wealth has been lavished as unsparingly as here. The Royal apartments are, of course, the most elaborately decorated; and the excessive plainness of the furniture of the rest of the Palace forms a striking contrast with them, and the style of the whol building. Common wooden chairs and tables stand in apartments with inlaid and polished floors of exquisite workmanship, and walls rich with carving, paintings, and tapestry. The last is of itself worth a visit: the designs are bold and well drawn, while the colours are as vivid as if they had been finished but yesterday. Altogether, the Palace is a truly Regal one, and speaks far more vividly of the wealth and power of the Church, ere wars and revolutions like that of France had swept over Europe, than any page of any historian. It will be remembered, that our best Palace, though now unused, was erected by a churchman, and excited the envy of a King. Ecclesastic wealth was ex-

HER MAJESTY'S ENTREE INTO COBURG.

pended with taste and judgment, and the construction of a Palace was not made the job of a builder, or the design advertised for, that the very worst might be adopted by a "committee" of selection.

At Wurzburg, her Majesty was received by the Prince of Bavaria. The Royal party slept in the state apartments. Lord Aberdeen occupied the same bed, which, on one occasion, was used by Napoleon

There is much in the old city of interest to the historical antiquary; the bridge alone is a study. In every recess stands a colossal statue of a bishop or warrior, in robes or armour, executed with a boldness and spirit which our artists too rarely imitate when working in stone. Their attitudes are most expressive, and the large folds of the drapery seem actually to float on the wind. Seen by the uncertain light of the moon, the effect of these statues is something unearthly.

The rate, however, at which Royalty travels, leaves no time for dissertation on antiquities: the cortège quitted Wurzburg early the next morning, for Coburg; her Majesty was received at the frontier by the Reigning Duke (brother of Prince Albert), and at the gate of Coburg by the authorities of the town. The reception was not so much a state ceremonial, as a warm and affectionate family meeting; this same feeling seems to pervade the inhabitants of the place; they have decorated the town in every part; but it is with all the emblems of cheerfulness and festivity, rather than those of dignity and state. Every house, every street, is festooned with garlands and wreaths, disposed with exceeding taste; at some distance from the gate by which the Queen entered, a triumphal Gothic arch was thrown across the road, formed of evergreens, surmounted by flags, and bearing the word which is pleasing in all languages—"Welcome." From the arch to the gate, garlands and wreaths were suspended, and the old gate itself, with the tower surmounting it, was gaily decorated. These decorations have not been removed, and the whole place is now gay in holiday attire; the streets are like bowers with fir-trees—cut down at a premature stage of growth, and transferred from the forest to the town—planted along the pavements. In no partial display every house bears some token of the general good feeling; the difference being only in the variations of individual taste. The innkeepers have not been deterred by the old perverb, but, in flat defiance of it, have covered their "good wine" with "bushes" in profusion; and the quaint old buildings seem to bear decorations better than our square flat walls with holes in them, which we run up by the mile, and call houses and streets. The German towns have a character about them, the dwellings not being made all of one pattern like bricks, distinguished by nothing—not even by variety—which relieves the eye from wearying sameness. The play of fancy in such a scene would appear incongruous; here there is a "keeping" in the whole; and the irregularities of the "old and antique" style, wear the robe of festivity with a better grace than the characteriess creations of modern speculation that sacrifices all to cheapness.

The town of Coburg is admirably situated, at the foot of a range of hills, thickly wooded, and richly cultivated. On the highest point above the town stands the old fortress, still called the "Festung," once of considerable strength, for here the Swedes defended themselves successfully against Wallenstein in the Thirty Years War. The fortress was visited by Her Majesty the day after her arrival. On another height stands a residence of the Prince of Wurtemberg, brother of the Dowager Duchess of Coburg. The view from the terrace in front of this mansion is a most beautiful one; with its rest both on the town in the fore-ground along the foot of the hills, which rise above it majestically.

The country around is cultivated like a garden; the corn fields, orchards, and meadows, stretch along the plain, and over the sides of the hills, which are not here clothed with vines, but look all the more English for their absence; it is now the middle of harvest, and the corn is falling rapidly beneath the sickle, which is being plied by the women with great activity. It is quite a pastoral scene, for rural life exists here in its simplest form. Improvement has not yet transformed the ploughshare into things of new forms and more than old efficiency; the carts and vehicles are most rude and primitive; the oxen are still yoked, and may be met drawing homeward the loads of grain, much as they did when Virgil wrote his Eclogues; all is quiet labourousness—the fever and the fret of commercial life, with its wealth and uncertainties, have not penetrated here; but there is evidently abundance, and there seems to be content. If the goodness of a Government is to be estimated by the condition of the people, Englishmen have little right to sneer, as they are apt to do, at the Governments of Germany. It were well for England if, in proportion to her greatness and power, the mass of her people were as well fed and lodged as the subjects of the Duke of Coburg. Looking at the smiling landscape, the neat houses, and the patient industry of the people, that does not go without saying, it is natural to contrast with many an English county, and with nearly the whole of Ireland, that is by no means to our advantage. This applies only to the social state. Into political comparisons this is not the time or place to enter.

The "way of life" here is that which affords the most comparative quiet and repose. A visit to the Opera last evening—when the "Huguenots" was played—has been the only public appearance of her Majesty. The weather is perfectly beautiful, and the fine scenery of the country appears to the greatest advantage. That it is not the wish of her Majesty to render the visit an affair of state is evident from Rosenau being selected as the residence, instead of Ehrenberg, the Ducal Palace, which stands in the centre of the town. It is a handsome structure, with a front and wings enclosing a quadrangle, and has all the accessories of Royalty. But the little, bower-like retreat of Rosenau, with its flowers, and pleasant shades, and terraces, from which vistas are cut through the thick foliage, rendering visible the distant hills and vales beyond with almost magical effect—this has been her Majesty's choice. And, in addition to its beauty, it is invested with another interest. It is the birth-place of Prince Albert, and near it he must have passed his early years. The scenes around have exercised his pencil; and even now, when his destines have united him with the Crown of a great Empire, it is natural that he should feel a pleasure in returning to the home of his youth. To-day (the 21st) he is receiving, with his family, in receiving as a guest the Queen of England, the Sovereign of a people allied by blood and language to the German race. It is a meeting of kindred and affection—not a Congress of Monarchs; there is nothing of cold, calculating policy about it; there is no struggle of ambition with ambition in all this exercise of state-craft; it is a far more pleasing assemblage, and possesses an interest that can be appreciated by all.

COBURG, August 22.

The event of the day has been a pretty open air Festival, in a meadow, outside the town, near the Bamberg gate, at which the children of the town schools were entertained, according to annual custom, from funds left about three hundred years ago for that purpose. It used to be held on the feast of St. Gregory, but the exact day is not now observed. The opportunity is taken for a general holiday, for a holiday fair, and booths of all kinds are erected in the field, with the usual array of conjurors, strong men, and giants, and a roundabout on a magnificent scale, with sledges and horses, mounting a band of music.

A square space was enclosed for the children, the ground being marked out by wreaths of evergreens, in the same fanciful and tasteful style as the decorations of the town. Two pavilions, or open marquees, were pitched for the Royal party, who had announced their intention of being present; beneath these tents a collation was spread, with bands of music in attendance. The ground was kept by the military.

Shortly before three o'clock, the children marched on to the ground. It was a juvenile masquerade, on a small scale, fancy dresses being rather numerous: shepherds, postilions, Greeks, brigands, soldiers, courtiers of the olden time, with stupendous pigtails, were among the characters—to say nothing of a diminutive Napoleon, who excited much laughter. The girls' dress was generally plain white, with a wreath of ivy on top hair—the effect of it being at once simple and elegant; fancy costumes were not so numerous among them as among the boys. The weather was very fine, and the whole scene, with the expectant crowd, the half delighted, half frightened faces of the young children, and the strains of music—here always good—was a very gay one.

At half-past three, the Royal *cortège* arrived; on alighting, her Majesty and the Reigning Duke were received with a burst of cheering, quite English and hearty. The children had been drawn up in lines in front of the tents; and her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Coburg, walked through them, to the infinite gratification of the youthful Saxons. Prince Albert escorted the Duchess of Kent, and the King of the Belgians walked with his Queen. Their Majesties and the rest of the illustrious party returned to the marquees, and partook of refreshment.

The crowd of spectators was very large, and gay with the varied colours of the costumes; there is little national peculiarity of dress, except among the peasant women, who wear on their heads a sort of compromise between a cap and a turban, of black silk, with eight or nine long black ribbons floating behind; it is very picturesque, with a touch of the Oriental about it.

The children have a small gift in money made to them on the occasion, and the day is looked forward to by them, of course, as the greatest of the year. A world of little vanities is awakened by it, and the greatest care is taken by the parents to send them out dressed to the best advantage. This was exclusively a school festival, but it seems a very common custom in Germany for children to form a part of processions on public occasions; at Cologne, the children of the schools marched to the Cathedral to receive the Queen on her visit to it, the girls dressed in white and green, as they have been here to-day; there is a fresco painting in the outer gallery at the Citadel, representing the entry of one of the Dukes of Coburg into the town, and the procession is closed by a number of girls in white, with the green wreath, precisely resembling those in the array just presented to her Majesty. The painting is a modern one; but the custom is old and recognised.

During the collation, the children danced on the green in excellent style; the precision with which the little waltzers marked the time, and the grace of their movements, were admirable.

The sum each of the children receives is about fourpence—about double the amount of former years; there is also a largesse of a peculiar kind of cracknel or cake distributed, the number to each being the greatest in the upper classes. The festival—which is called the Gregorius—is not always held on the same day, and was this year postponed beyond the usual time, in anticipation of her Majesty's visit.

Her Majesty remained about two hours on the ground, enjoying the animated scene; the Royal *cortège* then returned to the Palace. The merriment was kept up, however, during the whole evening—music, dancing, eating, drinking—with sleight of hand and feats of strength—at moderate rates, and smoking unlimited; and the sun never set on a merrier population than that of the good town of Coburg at this present time.

A levee was held at the Residence last night, at which her Majesty received the Grand Duke of Baden and his son, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, the Princess Reuss, Count Neusdorf and his three sons, the Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Coburg. To-night there is to be a Court Ball at the Palace.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The absurd disquiet into which the Queen of England's visit to Germany threw innumerable of our *quidnuncs*, has become appeased; nothing more is heard of the political conclave which was to have taken place at Stolzenfels. The Congress of Victoria and Prussia, Aberdeen and Metternich, has dispersed, and the only thunder which it elected has fallen hurtless. Various and conflicting were the opinions started in the saloons. Some went so far as to state it was a conspiracy against the *grande nation*; others that it was a scene of the drama opened last year by the Autocrat of Russia, who was to play the second part. The coincident visit of the King of Holland, and the Queen's visit to the Chateau d'Eu, and the reciprocal voyage to Windsor of Louis Philippe, were all portions of a secret plot in which France was to suffer. *Enchantement*, which ring-ed a different vision re'ti al sorts of ridiculous consequences; but even this print has banished its terrors

The number of students in the *Ecole de Droit* of Paris, more than doubles the amount of *Elysee* of the eight other schools devoted to the same studies the pupils of the Faculty at Paris, which, at its creation, amounted to only 300, had increased to more than 2000, when some slight restrictions in different years, was reduced to 2400. During a few years, however, the numb r amounted to 3300. This, however, may be considered its apogee; for, since that period, it has ceased to exceed the number of students now scarcely reaches 2000. It is easy to account for the rise and fall of the legal market. Engineering is now considered in France as the main road to wealth, and consequently the choice of parents in selecting for their sons should be *au courant* to steam engines and railroads the mania exists here quite as strongly as in England—women, boys, and even girls talk of new lines, their several degrees of profit, and send letters to shares with a zeal and a madness equal to that which governed the period of the smashing South Sea scheme. It is quite dreadful to behold the first thoughts of young youth, the first aspirations of manhood, thus wholly absorbed, render the hearts of the coming generation as sterile and as indurated as the railroads themselves. It is said that the Government is at length deter mined to check the madness, and to confine the speculation within narrower limits than has hitherto marked the proceedings connected with these questionable improvements. It would be well that the example of the Emperor of Austria were followed, when he determined that no new authorisation should be suffered till the year 1850, at which period it has been commanded that all lines already commenced should be completed. The intention of this measure is to confine immoderate speculation; and a wiser measure assurely could not be contemplated.

The notion of erecting a sort of "Campo Santo" at one of the entrances to Paris, which formed the subject of so favourable letter some time since, has become now a matter of almost certainty. The glories of "Pere la Chaise" will be thus considerably eclipsed. The cemetery is to be covered, after the models of those of Pisa, Verona, Bologna, &c., which are now imitated in several cities of Germany. The cemetery will become, in a few years, a species of temple consecrated to the dead, and ornamented with all that art can imagine to harmonise the scenery with the sacredness of the spot. long vaulted galleries will be ranged sculptured tombs, as in the ancient charnels of the cemetery of the "Innocens;" in the superior stages, sepulchral chapels, for families, will be decorated with mural paintings. The grounds of this immense edifice will be planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers; the "Campo Santo" being covered will thus afford shelter to visitors, basil contrast, perhaps, from the degradations that the hand of time, and above all those of man, have visited on monuments which have been exposed to all the violences of atmosphere, the insults of the profane, and the severest "ills that stone is heir to." It is principally in an art point of view that the foundation of such a covered cemetery is to be considered. It will afford to architects, to sculptors, to painters, an added opportunity for the exercise of their gifts; and I have no doubt, if the scheme be fully carried out, it will ultimately become the most vast, the most curious, and the most magnificent museum in Europe.

The works of the pensioners of the Academy of France in Rome, in painting, sculpture, architecture, and music, which were publicly exhibited in the Holy City last April, have arrived at the School of the Fine Arts, and will be shown in the ensuing month.

The painters have sent:

M. Hebert, "Delphica," copy after the fresco of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. Original itself, which was painted for Julius II. by his architect Bramante.

M. Brasset. "Fragment of the Baths of Constantine," after the fresco of Raphael, and a painted sketch, representing "Orpheus Pursued by the Furies."

M. Lebouy, a painting representing "The Persecution of the Christians under Dioclesian."

M. Simmory, a Study, and a subject from the poetry of Ateman.

M. Damery, a study of the human figure.

These artists include from five to one years residence at Rome.

The Sculptors have sent

M. Gruyere. "Hyacinthus Scævola," figure in marble, and "A Nymph Pan, Surprised," figure in plaster.

M. Debuit, a sketch in plaster of "A Scene in the Massacre of the Innocents."

"Caveher, a basso relievo in plaster, of "Flaminius Quirinus and the Vestals Flying from Rome when attacked by the Gauls," and "Tragedy," study of a head in plaster.

M. Marchal, a copy in plaster of the "Venus of the Capitol." This statue, which belongs to the Government, is destined to become a part of the collection of "l'Ecole des Beaux Arts."

I was admitted to a view of the above, through the interest of our friend Though neither may boast of any striking genius, they all bear evidence of a good spirit, and great care. The "Nymph Surprised Bathing" is exceedingly graceful and modest—the latter quality being no characteristic element of modern French art. I doubt whether the forcing system of the Government has hitherto produced any extraordinary fruit, though I admit, the intention is worthy all praise and evinces a proper solicitude for the cultivation of art in its several phases.

I went to the races at Rouen; the weather was delightful, the course in capital condition, and the running would have pleased even Mr. Ashton or Yates. The races are under the patronage of the Jockey Club. The beauty of the site, its proximity to Paris, and the large number of horses engaged, which amounted to upwards of seventy, all united to render the affair one of the most dashing and attractive things in France. The prizes contested amounted, with the entrances, to forty thousand pounds; among which was a grand handicap of five thousand francs, which reached nearly ten thousand with the entrance fees, for which the best horses were engaged. Two capital races came off—eight nags starting, most of which were importations from dear old England. Though not quite equal to Epsom or Newmarket, taken altogether, it was the most sportsman like turn out I have seen on the continent.

FRANCE.

The papers are filled with details of the calamity at Rouen, which we give below.

The *Moniteur Parisien* having announced, as a report current on the Bourse, that the adjudication on the Northern Railroad would be postponed for another month, the *Journal des Débats* declares the statement to be without the least foundation.

On the evening of the 22nd, a destructive fire took place at Bordeaux in the warehouses of M Tastet, which contained large quantities of brandy and bottles of wine. The fire presently communicated to the neighbouring houses, and would have been far more extensive had not the authorities succeeded in saving several warehouses containing three thousand pieces of brandy and other spirits. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000. On the morning of the 23rd, a wall of one of the burnt houses fell and killed the commandant, adjutant, a lieutenant, and three privates of the Pompier corps.

The *Moniteur* publishes several Royal Ordinances, dated Eu, the 14th inst., elevating to the dignity of Peers of France, Generals Viscount Bonnemains, Baron Durrieu, and Baron Corbineau, Count de Montezon, Baron Tupinier, and Messrs. Fulchiron, Girot de l'Angiade, Hartmann, and Ragnat Lépine. All the new Peers were Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is announced that Marshal Bugeaud is to embark at Algiers for France on the 5th of September, in virtue of a leave of absence which he had received from the M inister of War

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Bayonne on the 20th, at about five in the afternoon, having left Mont Marsan at nine in the morning, and been greeted at Tartas, Dax, and the other towns on their road with every mark of interest and respect. They immediately on their arrival went to visit the celebrated oak of St Vincent de Paul They were received at Bayonne with great ceremony. At Bayonne, they alighted at the Bishop's Palace, where they were received by the Prefect, the sub-prefect, and M de Chegaray, the deputy for Bayonne, and by a large group of young ladies, who presented a profusion of flowers to the Duchess, with a very pleasing address, affecting which was delivered with great grace and expression by one of them, whom the Princess afterwards embraced with the kindest cordiality. The Royal visitors were next greeted in a different manner. A troop of Basques, clothed in their typical costume, and executed their national dances, which, though perhaps not so elegant and courtly as those in the Palace of the Tuileries, were novel and interesting from their very grotesque originality. They then proceeded to the Princess's room to the grand saloon, where they received the addresses of the authorities, to which the Duke replied in a manner most gratifying to all. At half past seven o'clock there was a grand dinner of forty covers. On the 21st their Royal Highnesses went to the Cathedral, where, after hearing mass, at which the Bishop officiated, they viewed its numerous ancient monuments. The same evening they returned to Bayonne for Eu.

Some interest has been excited in Paris by an action which has been commenced against M Pepin Lehalleur and the other members of the Board of Administration of the Northern Railroad Company, by several persons to whom shares had been allotted, but to whom due delivery if the promises were refused when they tendered the instalment stipulated by the Committee of Management, and demanded by the conditions of the company to which they had subscribed. The case, after being argued at great length, was postponed by the court for a week, the President stating that in a case of so much importance it wished to have time before delivering judgment

M. Thiers was to leave Paris for Bayonne, on his way to Spain, on Wednesday.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT ROUEN FROM A WHIRLWIND.

In part of our impression last week we gave an account of a serious accident, which took place on the premises of Mr. Priestley, at Rouen, in consequence of a whirlwind and now supply some melancholy details from the *Memorial de Rouen*, and other sources:—At thirty five minutes past twelve a furious wind arose in the valley beyond Deville, commencing at the Houme. It first carried away a part of the roof of the factory of M. Rouff, then, going force as it proceeded, it overthrew several small buildings, broke down trees, and hedges, and destroyed another range of buildings were shrouded, and others were literally crushed in. The scourge moving with the speed of lightning, carried to a distance some parts of the ruins, which covered the highest roads, and at last struck three of the principal factories of the valley. Lightning is in fact less rapid than was the destruction of these establishments. They have been literally reduced to dust. At that of Baudeal, and which was carried on by M Neveu; the two others were situated near Monville viz those of M. Picquet and M. Mare At M. Neveu's 120 persons were at work in the three walls of which fell before any person could escape At M Mare's the number of hands at work was 70; the calamity was not less sudden and complete. At M. Picquot's the number of workmen at work was 14 or 15. The roof being first carried away, all those within rushed to the doors, and they became so crowded that only a few comparatively could get out. This factory was literally scarcely a wreck. Those who were fortunate enough not to be crushing it in a more solid manner than any of the others of the valley. The chimney, which was 150 feet high, fell down to within a few yards of the ground, and the two brick walls of the lower floor, cut off with wonderful precision, was also carried into the water. The two other stories next gave way, and at last the ground floor was so completely demolished that scarcely two bricks remained in their place. All this was acc mplished in less than two minutes, people from all parts hurried to render assistance all the manufactories and workshops in the neighbourhood sent out their men, who began to clear the ruins to see if those who might be yet alive Machinery-looms and bars of iron were fractured, and enormous pieces of timber were broken as if they were mere straws, and all lying together in one confused mass. Torn fragments of clothing were seen among flocks of cotton wool with arms and legs protruding from the heap; pieces of flesh were adhering to the irons, and many parts were dyed with blood. Now and then piteous groans were heard, and some were discovered as if it were miraculously, by an overhanging beam, were taken out uninjured, but more frequently some severed limb or corpse, or a body so mutilated that death would have been desirable One head nothing was to be seen but hibers, or carts, carrying away the dead or the wounded. The master of the hotel of the Cheval Noir placed at the disposal of the family the largest room in his house, and with the nurse and every other useful thing which he had then at his command. Twenty six of the sufferers were laid in the ball room and in the orchestra. Men, women, and children were seen seeking their relations, many of whom were expiring in the most cruel agonies. At the guard house, at Monville, were placed all the bodies taken out of the factory of M. Neveu. We have seen there a young boy of about seven years old, one that of a woman, and the rest of men and boys. Among these last several had been taken out of the river, into which they had been precipitated from the windows. Some were without arms, others had their breasts and chests driven flat, and some had their heads severed from the trunks. When we withdrew from the seat of the catastrophe, at ten at night, we could hear M. Picquot's house, where seventy persons had been carried, and also a number of sheep and cows belonging to M Caron were killed. A gigantic tree was raised upwards of 40 yards and transported to a corn field on the opposite side of the road, where it remains broken and across them. A workman, who happened to be in the third story of M. Picquot's factory, was thrown into the meadow, where he fell without being hurt. As he got up and was endeavouring to recover from the shock of the ruins, he was knocked down by an apple-tree uprooted by the wind, but he was only slightly hurt. The mutilated remains of two young girls had been just taken from the ruins of M. Picquot's factory, when a tree was seen coming rapidly uprooted, and recognised them as her daughters. She immediately gave way to the wildest grief, and, rushing to the river, threw herself in and was drowned.

From a late account it appears that upwards of 70 dead bodies dug out from the ruins is 75. The number of the wounded is from 150 to 170. Besides the 75 dead bodies dug out from among the ruins, we have to add a considerable number of wounded who have died, and many others are so dangerously hurt that there is little hope of saving them

The examination having been most scrupulously made, it was found that at the moment of the misfortune there were 166 persons at the house of the disaster in M. Picquet's establishment. Among the details of this melancholy calculation are the following:—33 dead, three of whom were found on the night of the 22th, four on the 26th, and one on the 29th; 56 very severely wounded, and the rest saved, or at least few of them very seriously hurt. The wounded in this establishment were the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely injured.

The King and the Royal Family of France have sent to the Prefect of the Seine, towards the relief fund for the disasters of Malaunay and Monville, a sum of 15,000f. viz., 8000f. from the King and Queen, 2000f. from her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, and 5000f. from the Duchess d'Orleans and the Count de Paris. The Minister of the Interior has placed 3000f. at the disposal of the Prefect of the Seine, for the same purpose.

SPAIN.

The doubtful calm which has for some time prevailed in Spain, has at length been succeeded by actual outbreak, and the dynasty of Narvaez is in danger. The Minister of Finance having refused to accede to the wishes of the merchants of Madrid, who had demanded some modification in the new tributary system, a great agitation ensued; numerous groups assembled in the streets and public squares; all the shops were immediately closed, and the authorities were obliged to call out the troops of the garrison. Several charges of cavalry and a discharge of musketry had been necessary to dispers the crowd. Two persons were said to have been killed, and two officers and a sergeant had been dangerously wounded.

When the courier left Madrid the entire garrison was under arms, and all the military posts had been doubled. Considerable reinforcements had arrived from Guadalajara and Cuenca, and the Captain General had been appointed with extraordinary powers by the Ministers present in Madrid.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th instant, says—

"Yesterday evening some disturbance took place in the Las Vistillas quarter. Several ex-Royalist volunteers appeared in the streets, uttering most seditious cries. A number of ex-National Guards responded to them in a hostile style. The police agents hastened up, and a struggle ensued, in which some persons are said to have been wounded, and some of the ring leaders were captured. This morning, at an early hour, the capital presented a strange aspect. In the morning, before the patroles appeared in the streets, two or three isolated officers, a sergeant, and some soldiers, had been surrounded and roughly treated. It is even said that, in these collisions, which preceded the great military demonstrations made this day, eight or ten soldiers were wounded. But two or three shots have, however, been fired to day, and it is not said that they have hurt anybody. It is, indeed, fortunate that a day that commenced so inauspiciously should have been saddened by no loss of life. The Political Chief, in order to restore to the capital its usual aspect, and prevent alarm from spreading, hastened to publish a *bando* in every part of the capital, ordering, on severe penalties, all the shops to be opened within four hours; such as should not obey this *bando* were to be considered and prosecuted 'as accomplices of the rebellion attempted against the execution of the laws passed by the Cortes, and sanctioned by the Crown.' It would appear that this resistance to the new system of taxation has been but a pretext. Such cries as 'Viva la Regina!' 'Viva la Constitution!' 'Mueran los tiranos!' were alone uttered, and 'Viva Espartero!' was distinct y heard in some parts. At half-past two this numerous and compact groups that thronged the Puerta del Sol began to disperse; some shops, and especially the coffeehouses, were opened, but most of the shops continued closed, despite the aforesaid severe *bando*."

The *Espectador* and *Heraldo* add to the reverturations that the Puerta del Sol latter print observing also that on the 18th the civil and municipal authorities had taken care to bring in a quantity of bread and other articles of the first necessary.

We find by accounts from Madrid of the 21st, that the dangers arising from the general opposition of the mercantile classes, and especially of the shopkeepers, to M. Mon's new taxes, has to some degree passed over. On the 20th, the greater number of the shops were opened, but not until a great number of tradesmen were arrested, and the others were obliged by the military to keep their doors open for three hours. It appears, however, how general the opposition is, that upwards of four thousand of the shops in the capital were closed on the 19th. So determined, indeed, were the shopkeepers to resist to the utmost, that many of them sent away their clerks and assistants, paying them a week's wages, and telling them that their services would not again be required for at least eight days. On the 20th, however, most of the young business men of the city had met the greater part of the masters had recalled their assistants. There were, however, considerable crowds of idle persons still in the streets, and the jewellers, drapers, and other shops that day were still closed, or were merely so far opened as to enable the owners to avoid the violent measures adopted by the authorities against those who still persisted in keeping them closed.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, Manuel Gil, a young journeyman tailor, was shot outside the Toledo gate, having been sentenced to death by the court-martial, for stabbing an officer during the disturbances. The trapping of the city had remained undisturbed.

Madrid was full of troops, and every precaution was taken to prevent any further disturbance.

The *Espectador* announces that General Concha's resignation of the Captain Generalship of Catalonia has been accepted, and that he will be succeeded by General Breton. General Manso, who was Captain General of Old Castile, has been removed to Saragossa, and it was said would be succeeded in Old Castille by General Villalonga.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 30th inst. Their contents relate chiefly to the elections for Deputies. The result in Lisbon was a complete triumph to the Government, the whole of the twenty four members returned for the province being Ministerialists, all of whom obtained 11 votes each, and the whole none of the Opposition candidates could get more than 29. The accounts from Oporto also mention that in the province of Minho the Government had gained a complete victory, the Opposition candidates having to a man been excluded.

The Portuguese Government have not come to any decision respecting the railway projects in agitation.

UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, after a very rapid passage of 9½ days from Halifax. This vessel brings the gratifying information of the arrival of the *Great Britain* steamer, which reached New York at noon of Sunday, the 16th inst., thus achieving her first outward passage in 15 days. The fact of the arrival of the colossal vessel in safety from the deep was the all exciting matter of interest with the New Yorkers, who were visiting her by thousands.

The *New York Tribune* chronicles her arrival—"The monster of the deep, a sort of mastodon of this age, the *Great Britain*, arrived on Sunday afternoon, the 16th. She was telegraphed precisely at noon. The announcement threw the city into a state of great excitement, and thousands rushed to the Battery, to the wharfs on the East River, to the Brooklyn Heights, and to the Atlantic steam ship pier at the foot of Clinton-street, to get a sight of her. All the sides of the river and the island, &c., one of the most curious scenes for a Sabbath was presented to our view.

"This magnificent steamer, under the skilful management of Captain Hoskins, made the bay in a beautiful style, after her passage of fifteen days over the Atlantic. She was gaily decorated with flags, and it was not a little singular that few or none saw the stars and stripes. This excited some surprise. Was the American flag among the flags displayed?

"The great problem, whether or not a steamer of the magnitude and construction of the *Great Britain*, and with her principle of propulsion, could make a successful trip across the ocean, is now satisfactorily and happily solved. The engines worked admirably all the way, and were never stopped until Captain H had occasion to sound on George's Bank. Arrived off Sandy Hook at one P.M., 10th of August, making the passage in fourteen days and twenty-one hours' running."

The *Cambria*'s news from America is of the regular mail dates, the 15th from New York, and 16th from Boston.

The New York papers state that the city was gradually recovering from the effects of the fire. Most of the insurance offices are paying up promptly, and mercantile men are actively engaged in rebuilding. In six months from this time, it is believed that most of the stores in the burnt district will not only be re-built, but will be put up in a much more costly manner.

New troubles and disorders have sprung up in Philadelphia. It appears that great confusion prevails in that city, and that damage has been done in several parts thereof by a set of restless and mischievous characters, who have set at defiance the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the District, for cutting off some peaceful support to certain fire-engine companies. Nothing serious had occurred.

The Charleston papers mention that the drought continues very distressingly severe in Richland, Lexington, Orangeburgh, Barnwell, and other middle districts of the State, the most sanguine expectations do not look to make even half a crop.

The New Orleans papers of the 26th July, state that the weather was intensely hot, the thermometer at 97 deg., very many persons died from sunstroke.

The Ocean House Hotel, at Newport, Rhode Island, has been destroyed by fire. One of the principal proprietors lost his life.

Another steam boat explosion has occurred on the Missouri, and, as usual, attended with loss of human lives and horrible mutilations.

The advices from Mexico are dated Vera Cruz, July 21st; and the New Orleans papers of August 7th. Inform us that the Mexican Council at that port had received official instructions from the Mexican Secretary of State, informing him that the relations between that Government and the United States had undergone such a change as to render immediate recognition of all official intercourse, that their friendly relations were at an end, and that all Mexicans were to be directed to take such measures for the security of their persons and property, as they might deem expedient.

From Canada we learn that a melancholy accident happened at St. Genevieve on Sunday about six o'clock. Five respectable persons had met at a house in the village, when a hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over that place. Two of the company proceeded to the garret for the purpose of shutting a window, when they were instantly struck dead. The electric fluid passed down stairs, killing another person, and severely injuring the remaining two individuals—one of whom was so much hurt that it was expected he would soon be numbered with the dead. The deceased —whose names are Joseph Lazon, J. B. Labonde, and J. B. Roule—were highly respectable young men, much esteemed, and have each left a wife and children.

The railroad mania seems to have extended to Canada, and had the Canadians but the means, they would not be behind in such speculations. Due regard is paid to the western trade, which has become of such great importance, that a strong rivalry exists between the carriers of the St. Lawrence, and those on the American side, to secure it. There is a project talked of at present, of connecting Lake Champiain and Lake Ontario by railroad.

A trial, which caused much excitement, has ended in the acquittal of two young men charged with murder in the last election disturbances. Party feeling was keenly at work to procure a conviction, and also to secure an acquittal

THE RIVER PLATE.

The packet ship *Ashburton* had previously arrived at Liverpool, but the papers brought by that vessel were only to the 6th inst.

Considerable sales in the fall season extracted, the trade of New York begins to revive. Money continues abundant, but not quite much so as it has been. Good paper is taken freely at six, and, in some cases, at five per cent. The high rate of exchange, together with the news from Texas, has some influence to induce capitalists to be a little cautious. The prevailing impression is, that the cotton crop will be a good one. The grass and oat crop is deficient, and it is feared potatoes will be short of an average.

THE RIVER PLATE.

News is said to have been brought to Cadiz by a vessel which sailed from the River Plate about the middle of June last, according to which, General Rosas had accepted to the demands of the English and French Governments, and had consented to withdraw the Buenos Ayrean troops from the territory of Monte Video. The terms of the pacification are said to be, that both the rival candidates for the presidency of the republic of Uruguay, Generals Oribe and Rivera, should be passed over, and that a new election for president should take place immediately. The authenticity of this news is more probable, inasmuch as it agrees with the terms which England and France have proposed and insisted upon. It was also represented that the Government of Monte Video had issued a general amnesty to all parties who would come in and submit themselves within twenty days. The report further adds, that Government paper, which had been so much depressed, was rapidly rising in value.

NEW ZEALAND

News has reached us from Van Diemen's Land to the end of April, which confirms previous reports received in London of the disturbed state of New Zealand. A vessel had arrived at Hobart Town, bearing an application for military reinforcements, failing which, it was said that the New Zealanders would completely overpower the colonists. To this application Sir E. Wilmot had been compelled to reply by a refusal—the peculiar population of Van Diemen's Land requiring all the military force in the island. Sir Eardley Wilmot, Lieut. Wilmot, of the Royal Artillery, had, however, sailed to Auckland to command that corps of artillery, who had gone from Sydney to that place. Mr. Tuckett, one of the surveyors sent out by the New Zealand Company, and other persons, had arrived at Hobart Town, glad to escape with their lives.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A colliery accident of a very serious description took place on Thursday morning at the Jarrow Colliery, near Newcastle, on the Durham side of the Tyne. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the lower seam of the pit. The effect was terrific. Nearly one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and the half of them, being near the pit's mouth, readily escaped. Thirty-five were in the lower seam, and these, it is certain, met with instantaneous death. Fourteen more, it is ascertained, were in a part of the pit where the explosion must have been equally fatal

The above brief notice of the accident appeared in part of our impression last week. We have now to add, that an inquest was held, on Saturday, on the body of one of the persons killed by the explosion, and the verdict was that the deceased died from the effects of after damp.

The Coroner then proceeded to hear evidence as to the death of James Steward, but after the first witness had been examined as to the finding of the body, the Coroner adjourned the inquest till Monday morning.

The inquiry was resumed at ten o'clock on that morning, and lasted till five in the evening, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The inquest was begun by the examination Mr. Jobling, viewer of the colliery, who was observed frequently to shed tears as he detailed the proceedings that had occurred since the explosion, as soon as he received news of the occurrence, and informed the jury that, in his opinion, the fire had originated in the low main seam, at a spot denominated the West Flat Mothergate Board, and that the only reason for that opinion that he had, on the Saturday and Sunday, heard the gas issuing from the coal or stone—he could not tell which, seeing that he could not get to the spot, on account of some very large falls of stone. He gave testimony, also, as to the general safety and excellent ventilation of the pit previous to the explosion, which was corroborated by the subsequent witnesses.

At the inquest, Mr. Brown, the surgeon to the colliery, produced a complete list of the persons whose bodies had been found, with their families and other particulars, it is subjoined. W. Walker, thirty-nine years of age —wife, James Hall, twenty-four— wife; Robert Bird, thirteen; not found; Joseph Scrafton, twenty-one; John Charlton, eighteen; Thomas Wailes, forty four—wife and three sons; Thomas Wailes, jun., twenty; William Dunn, twenty-three—wife and two children; Joseph Musgrove, 30 —wife and one unmarried child; John Musgrove, jun., eighteen; Benjamin Robinson, nineteen—a wife; George Atkinson, eleven; John Foster, twenty one; Robert Burtree, twenty-two; Thomas Liddle, thirty-two—wife and children; William Charlton, forty-one—wife and child; John Elliott, twenty; William Elliott, fourteen; Thomas Love, forty-eight—wife and two sons, Joseph Murdoch, twenty-three—wife; Robert Bird, thirteen; not found; Peter Peel, fifty—wife and daughter; Joseph Bainbridge, forty-one—wife and three children; Robert Ramshaw, eighteen; John Hills, forty-four—wife and five children; Robert Fairgrieve, thirteen; John Arrowsmith, twenty-four—wife and child; James Steward, sixty-seven—a wife; Mark Wood, thirty four—wife and six children; John Burdis, fifty nine—three children; Thomas Wailes, Alexander, son of the above, twenty-one; forty one—wife and son; William Waddle, thirty-two—wife and three children; John Cockburn, thirty two—wife and four children; George Cockburn, twenty-nine—wife and three children; George Wood, twenty-two; Cuthbert Bell, twenty six wife; James Cockburn, twenty-seven; Jacob Defty, forty-six—wife and six children. The witness stated that some of these bodies were found in a dreadfully mutilated state, which was the reason they received them when brought to the surface, and they were conveyed to the churchyard in carts belonging to the colliery. Some of the surviving relatives of each, joined in the melancholy procession, and, as usual in the colliery districts of the North of England, the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung on the way to the burial-ground. The scene was exceedingly solemn, and many deeply affected persons were present. The unfortunate men who had been found were recovered on Saturday night, and fifteen others were found on Sunday, all sadly mutilated by the explosion. Indeed, many were so much disfigured, that it was impossible to identify them. There have been thirty eight lives lost by this explosion; thirty-four in the Low main, and four in the Bensham seam, including Defty, the over man.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUSSEX.—Mr. Darby, who has been recently appointed an Inclosure Commissioner, intends to retire from Parliament. It is said that Mr. Gorringe, a gentleman of large property in the eastern part in the county and highly respected, a staunch Conservative, who, it is hoped, will come forward as a candidate to supply the vacancy about to be created. The Conservative party is sanguine that Mr. John Villiers Shelley, who had the stood, polled 995 votes against the 2,998 of the Conservative Candidate, has declared his intention to stand on the Liberal interest. The writ for East Sussex will be moved for immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament.

MR RICHARD OASTLER'S RAILWAY SPECULATIONS AT LEEDS.—A provincial paper says:—"We have heard, from authority on which we have pretty good reason to rely, that Richard Oastler has made upwards of £30,000 upon the Leeds Stock Exchange, by legitimate business as a sharebroker. That, having in every instance exhibited the strictest integrity, and on repeated occasions disappointed many persons who had employed him, because the amount of profits that have been generally retained by the broker, but to which Mr. Oastler did not consider himself honest, y entitled, his fame spread as a faithful dealer and honourable man, and his business increased accordingly. Once, we are told, he saved to a speculator three or four thousand pounds, which, by the custom of the trade, might have gone into the broker's pocket. To crown all, we are assured that Mr. Oastler contemplates entering Parliament"

ELECTION CHANGES.—It is rumoured that it is the intention of W. H. Stanley, Esq., to retire from the representation of Stroud, and that George Paul, Esq., will be nominated to fill the vacancy. It is also said that the representation of Tewkesbury is to be contested by a Liberal candidate on the first vacancy

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF WORCESTERSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE —The mining districts of the north of Worcestershire and Staffordshire are at present in a state of great excitement. At a meeting of the coal and iron masters at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, last week, it was determined to blow out twenty furnaces, preliminary to a general resistance being made to the demands of the men. Other meetings have very lately been held at Stourbridge and Birmingham, but several of the masters have given the men the advance, contrary to the resolution come to amongst themselves last week; but there is every probability that the colliers and puddlers will resume their work at the old prices. The chair makers of Stourbridge have also resolved on forming a trades' union, and their meetings have been attended by delegates from the stone-masons, wire drawers, and file cutters. The gun-lock fliers of Darlaston have agreed that a general meeting of the whole trade be called, to adopt measures to ensure the prosperity of the trade, and also to put an end to the truck system.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This festival commenced on Tuesday under favourable auspices. Nearly nine hundred persons were present at the Cathedral, including many fashionables. The service was opened by Handel's grand concerto (No. 1), which was played through smoothly and with great precision. The "Dettingen Te Deum" was given with great effect. Dr Croten's anthem, "The Lord is King," followed. The anthem passed off in superb style, after which, the Rev. Canon Wood (chaplain to the Queen Dowager) ascended the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon. The choirs were led by Lady Beauchamp, Lady Lechmere, Lady Darrell, Mrs. Pepys, Lady Key, Mrs. Pakington, Mrs. Holland, Miss Lechmere, Mrs. Rafford, Mrs. J. W. Isaac, Miss Vernon, Miss King, and Mr. G. H. Clifton, supported by the stewards. The sum collected was £261 13s. 6d. The first concert was given on Tuesday night, at the fine old hall of the College, the ancient refectory of the monks. The company numbered at least six or seven hundred, including the *élite* of the city and county. Handel's "Acis and Galatea" formed the principal feature of the evening. On Wednesday, the performance at the Cathedral consisted of a chronological selection of anthems, and Spohr's great oratorio of "The Last Judgment;" the anthems were by various composers. The collection at the doors in the morning amounted to £231 16s. 9d.

A SNOW STORM IN AUGUST.—On Wednesday week, about one o'clock, the town of Framlingham, Suffolk, was visited with a snow storm, which lasted about ten minutes, with intervals

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKBURN.—On Sunday afternoon last the tall chimney at the Throstle nest Cotton Mill, Blackburn, fell to the ground, burying in the ruins a number of children and women in the street below. Several persons standing at their own doors were injured in a serious manner. A mother, seeing the chimney "topple," ran out, and had time to save her child; but, with a strange impulse, ran herself into the road, and was cover d by the ruins. The weight of the bricks, &c., broke in the boiler-house and destroyed the steam-pipes and the connecting machinery between the boiler and the engine. Immediately after the accident, Mr. Sheppard, the superintendent of police, was upon the spot, and hundreds of persons rendered their assistance, under his direction, to remove the rubbish. Six per sons were taken out of the ruins, viz., J. Ainsworth; Alice, his wife, who died on Monday morning; H. Ainsworth, their son, aged seven years, not expected to live. Nancy Ware, Ellen Whittle, and John Bolton. Several others were injured, but in a less degree. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Turners' Arms, Bank Top, before Mr. Hargreaves, Coroner, to inquire into the death of J. Ainsworth, and was adjourned.

SCOTLAND.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

There have recently been rather serious local riots in Scotland, requiring the despatch of troops from Edinburgh in two different directions, viz., to Berwickshire and to Dunfermline. In the first instance, disturbances were threatened by the labourers engaged on the North British Railway in the vicinity of Cockburnspath. The periodical pay day had come to be the regular prelude to riot and confusion with this class—a disposition influenced by no cause save sheer profligacy, for they were earning excellent wages. Formidable by their numbers and their recklessness, the surrounding inhabitants became alarmed both for person and property when these hordes were let loose maddened with liquor. With the view of checking these scenes of violence and insubordination, the contractors had taken the spirited resolution of dismissing several hundred men, and replacing them by a more peaceable, better disposed class of labourers. Those about to be proscribed, accordingly, threatened vengeance against their employers and all who came in the way. This outbreak was, however, averted by the local authorities securing the aid of a company of dragoons, the contractors were thus enabled to carry their resolution into effect, and this rude, un civilised class were shown that their physical force came to be of very little avail when arrayed against the law.

The riots at Dunfermline have been, we regret to say, of a far more alarming character. They have arisen out of the ever-recurring contention be tween the employers and the employed, but have been marked by a degree of boldness and atrocity that has scarcely been paralleled in Scotland, or in England either. It appears that the manufacturing population of Dunfermline conceived a grudge against a Mr. Alexander, an extensive manufacturer, on the allegation that he had not adhered to the table of prices agreed to by the other manufacturers in 1843. This feeling at last ended in a design to take signal vengeance on this individual, by the destruction of his property, if not of himself. So secretly had the plot been concocted, that on Wednesday evening week, when the rioters assembled in a great multitude in the streets, being called forth by a drum, the magistrates and the respectable inhabitants had not the most remote suspicion of anything being in agitation. They, however, sallied forth to endeavour to disperse the mob, but the worthy chief magistrate, who appears to be a man of considerable intrepidity, was knocked down, and carried bleeding from the ground. An attack was then made upon the premises of Mr. Alexander, and as much destruction effected as the time would admit of, for it appeared that the rioters had a farther scheme of vengeance to be put in execution on the same night. Mr. Alexander had a residence about three and a h f miles from Dunfermline, where he was at the time with his family. It was resolved to burn the house to the ground! Thither, accordingly, the rioters repaired in the most deliberate, determined manner, marching three deep, and in profound silence, until they neared the spot, when, by a well-concerted movement, they so divided that the premises were surrounded ere the inmates were aware of the presence of this ruffianly crew. The result was, that Mrs. Alexander and her children, in their night attire, were suffered to escape from their dwelling after it had been fired, and had to flee across the fields. Mr. Alexander, the intended victim of their vengeance, had secretly sought refuge on the top of the dwelling, and thus eluded a contact with the rioters, which in all probability would have been fatal to him; from this state of perilous suspense this gentleman was rescued after being nearly suffocated with smoke, for the rioters left the place in the idea that the whole building was surely committed to the flames.

On Thursday evening great numbers of persons were seen in the streets, but they were soon dispersed by the police. It was rumoured that an attack was meditated on the property of some individuals in the employment of the Messrs. Alexander. However, the exertions of the police were such as to prevent any assembling, and Dunfermline since the riot has remained perfectly tranquil.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander and their family crossed to Edinburgh

From the details given it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that there is in the town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspirators, organised and disciplined with watchwords and signals, bound together under obligations of secrecy, and with hearts to conceive and hands to execute any enormities, however atrocious

There are other circumstances which will in future make military protection still more indispensably necessary than it is at present. In addition to the current population of Dunfermline, and the contiguous manufacturers of Crossgates, Halbeath, and Hell's Kitchen, and the numerous colleries around Dunfermline there is the prospect of a new village of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, arising at once at the great iron works about to be opened at Oakley; and between this new population and the strangers whom the demand for railway labourers will bring into Fife, it is to be feared that the prevalence of peaceful and moral habits, and of good order and security to person and property, will not be in proportion to the increase of the census.

VISITORS TO THE HIGHLANDS.—A letter from a correspondent at Oban, dated AUG. 22, says.—"Never has there been so great a number of visitors to the Highlands as during this summer, and the number of persons who have visited Staffa and Iona exceeds that of any previous year. A splendid new steamer, the *Dolphin*, takes them from Oban on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving at six in the morning, and giving the passengers a sufficient time at Staffa and Iona to see both, gets back about five in the afternoon. Although there had been very little warm or sunny weather, there has not been much rain. The crops look remarkably well—the potatoes and turnips very abundant. For the last few days there have been gales from the S. W., and heavy rains, and the glass is very low. It is time that fine ripening weather should come, or the oat crops will suffer."

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *John O' Groat's Journal* states that on Wednesday week there was a very heavy gale in the bay. Several boats hoisted their sails and bore away to the southward, but as one crow before a squall, in Sutherlandshire, was attempting to imitate the example, a heavy sea upset her not far from the harbour, and her hapless crew were thrown upon the mercy of wind and wave. As wave succeeded wave, many after man sunk, till four were buried in the waters. One poor fellow clung with surprising tenacity to the mast of the boat, afterwards to a plank, until a few humane individuals boldly manned a ship's boat, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, saved that of the remaining one of the hapless crew. While, however, they were returning with the man they had saved, a tremendous sea broke right over them, and threw the whole into the sea, a number of individuals immediately jumped over the quay, dashed forward into the waves, and assisted them in bringing the man ashore. By three o'clock, the sea had risen to a fearful height, and one by one, the boats that were riding at anchor were driven from their moorings, and upset. Out of about twenty that were riding at three o'clock, only three remained at seven. The scene at this period was truly affecting. Hundreds of people were standing on the beach, many of them seeing their property added to the general wreck. Wrecks of boats were floating over the bay in all directions—masts, spars, sails, oars, buoys, and nets, presented a sight of devastation, the like of which has never been witnessed on our northern shores. The number of the boats stranded and sunk in the bay, is seventeen, including one driven off the land. The value of property lost by each cannot. It is said, be less than £1000. Every fishing station along this coast, as far as Dunbeath, has been more or less visited, and at almost every few yards pieces of wreck are to be seen. Two lives were sacrificed at Whaligoe, six miles to the southward of Wick. Seven boats were driven to pieces, and the sloop *Regina*, Marwilliam, of the isle of Wh thorn, with 70 barrels of herrings, was totally lost at the same place. At Forse, out of 35 boats, 29 or 30 have been totally wrecked, with the whole of the fishing materials. At Clyth, a number of boats and two lives have also been lost.

WILL OF THE LATE LADY COWAN.—Lady Cowan, the widow and relict of the late Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart., has by her will, made in 1844, bequeathed the whole of her estates, both real and personal, to her brother, John Mullett, Esq., of Brighton, for his absolute use, and appointed him sole executor. She executed a codicil the week before her death, leaving a legacy of £300 to Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Stevens, at the Bank of England. Why this exception, her brother takes the whole of her property. The personal estate sworn under £14,000. Her ladyship died on the 7th inst. at Forest-hill, Sydenham.

TORCH-LIGHT CONCERT AT MAYENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We resume our Illustrations of the Royal Route, with the Torchlight Concert played by the Austrian and Prussian bands, before the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mayence, her Majesty's head-quarters. This peculiarly effective scene was detailed at page 114 of our last week's Journal.

The next Engraving is, likewise, from Mayence, and was briefly referred to last week: it is a noble memorial to Gutemberg, the Inventor of Printing, or, at least, one of those to whom that invention is ascribed with the greatest probability—for there are many claimants of the honour.

The Statue is a colossal one, in bronze, cast by Crozatier, of Paris, from a model by Thorwaldsen. The pedestal is of marble, from the quarries of Lahn; the four faces bear bas-reliefs, in bronze; on the anterior one is the following inscription:—

JOANNEM GENSFLEISCH DE GUTEMBERG,
PATRICIUM MOGUNTINUM.
AXEE PER TOTUM EUROPAM COLLATO
POSUERUNT CIVES,
MDCCCXXXVII.

"John Gensfleisch of Gutemberg, patrician of Mayence. The citizens of this city, aided by the contributions of all Europe, erected this statue, 1837."

On the opposite face are the following verses:

Artem, quæ Graecos latuit, latuit Latinos,
Germani solers extudit ingenium
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapiunt sapiuntque recentes
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapiunt.

The Statue faces the theatre, and is on one of the best sites in Mayence. Gutemberg, for so he is called generally (his proper name, literally interpreted, is "Goosefiesh,") was born in 1398, in a house that yet exists at the corner of the street, called the Pfandhausgasse and Emmersangasse. That in which he worked his first presses bears the

STATUE OF GUTEMBERG, AT MAYENCE.

name of the "Hof zum Jungers," or the Farberhof. An inscription recalls the memory of the printer. Here he worked from 1448 to 1450. At a later period, his associates, Schoeffer and Faust, transferred their presses to a house called the Heinerhof, in the "street of the Shoemakers;" the dwelling is now called the House of the Three Kings.

THE ROYAL PARTY CHANGING HORSES, DIE ZIEL, FRANKFURT.

We now present to our readers some interesting particulars of her Majesty's route to Coburg, from Mayence, gleaned from different sources.

After leaving the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mayence, about seven o'clock in the morning (of Monday, the 18th inst. (under a Royal salute), the Queen and suite proceeded in the Royal carriages to Frankfurt, where they only stopped to change horses, all ceremony being strictly dispensed with. Our Illustration shows this scene in the principal street (*Zeil*) of the New Town, where are many handsome houses, inhabited by rich merchants and bankers. We miss, however, the picturesque German costume, the dress at Frankfurt being similar to that worn in England.

In the adjoining page is engraved the House at Frankfurt in which resided Luther. It is a corner house in the *Dom* Platz, and is now converted into a grocer's shop; it is covered with slates, except the ground floor, and a short time before our artist made his sketch, the windows had been modernised. On one side of the doorway is a small square of wood, with a rudely-carved portrait of Luther.

The route taken by the Royal party is on the direct and shortest road to Vienna, although travellers generally prefer to make a detour, and go through Munich. On leaving Frankfort, the carriages proceeded through the flat, but not

unprofitable, Hessian territory, to Seligenstadt, a distance of three German miles, where they changed horses: and between that place and the next stage—Aschaffenburg—the tall white posts, striped with light blue, introduced themselves to the notice of her Majesty as the representatives of the Bavarian kingdom, and in another quarter of an hour the four red towers of the King's palace at Aschaffenburg came in sight. After passing his Majesty's beautiful little villa of Schöne Busch, the carriages drove over the bridge which is thrown over the Maine at the entrance to the town, where her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Bavarian troops; and then the *cortège* drove on by the superb palace, which commands so noble and extensive a view of the yellow Maine, gliding tranquilly through the rich green valleys, and then on through the narrow, but clean streets of that quiet little town to the Post Haus, the inn where the relays of horses were waiting. Her Majesty alighted at the inn, and remained there for a quarter of an hour, but partook of no refreshment, except a glass of water. This was the first place at which her Majesty alighted since she left Mayence. The *cortège* consisted of six carriages and a *fourgon*, and as soon as the vehicles which brought up the rear guard had arrived at the inn, some members of the suite partook of some of the justly celebrated Bavarian beer; which, as many of our readers are aware, much resembles our India pale ale.

The Queen left Aschaffenburg at twelve o'clock, and went on at a rapid pace to Hessenthal, where a fresh relay of horses was in readiness. Between that place and the next stage, Essebach, the scenery is extremely beautiful

On leaving Essebach, the *cortège* proceeded through the rich woodlands down to the lovely valley, where the Maine flows embosomed among the hills At Langfort, where the road again crosses the Maine, there is no bridge, but a ferry, overlooked by the Castle of Count Liebenstein, once a nunnery. The view from and around this Castle is a very pretty specimen of river scenery. Here a special ferry-boat had been prepared for her Majesty's use, decorated with flags and flowers, and covered over from the air by a pavilion of tasteful construction. From Langfort to Hesseldach and Hesselthal, the road runs more or less within sight of the Main, of which some very beautiful views are obtained—those peaceful, swelling river views, with the dark purple mountains in the distance, which are to be met with in Germany in abundance. Where the road runs more inland, the scenery is in a high degree grand and romantic. Thick woods—crowning eminences that may almost be called mountains—ravines of awful, yet beautiful, aspect—towns embosomed in fertile valleys, and here and there a ruined tower crowning some height, and standing boldly out in the deep blue sky that arches the whole landscape—these succeed each other in ever changing variety and rich profusion.

The Royal carriage, with its precious freight, postilions, horses, and outriders (pioneers and all), were placed in the ferry-boat, whilst twelve Bavarian ferrymen, armed with long sticks, pushed the boat across the water to the opposite shore, where a bevy of Bavarian naiads, daughters of this aged stream, were gaping in astonishment at this unwonted spectacle

Again—"A boat! a boat! haste to the ferry!"—the lagging carriages, with the suite, have come up to the other bank, and find that their leader has crossed the Rubicon. The ferrymen having deposited our Queen upon *terra firma*, pushed back the boat to the other side, and thus the suite were landed They did not, however, come up with the Queen, who had already arrived at Rossbrun, and changed horses, and was instantly off for Wurrburg; and as her Majesty crossed the fine old bridge, with its quaint figures perched upon the stone pedestals, there was just sufficient light to see the towers of the *fortung*. Her Majesty was received at the fortified gates of the town by a guard of honour, headed by the King's third son, the Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the King himself being at Munich, where he is unfortunately detained by important business, which prevents him from leaving his capital. His Majesty, however, deputed his son to receive our Sovereign, who was conducted to the King's splendid palace; and shortly after her arrival a sumptuous repast was served in the banqueting-hall of the fine baronial castle. In the evening the Queen received Lord Leveson, who has been staying here since Sunday, and also several Bavarian officers of distinction.

The entrance to Wurzburg is very striking. The road, which steals along the ridge of a high hill, but enclosed for some distance by high banks, suddenly breaks out and discloses the valley of the Maine, the river, now reduced to a somewhat shallow stream, stealing along at the foot of mountains on either side, and the fine old city of Wurzburg, with spires and towers in multitudes rising above its mass of houses; and the Palace of the King of Bavaria rising high on the right of the landscape, and looking down on the whole from the craggy eminence at the summit of which it is built. Our artist has sketched this interesting scene, with the quaint old bridge; the palace, with the Royal standard waving from one of its towers, and flags floating from various other edifices, to welcome the Royal visitors.

On Tuesday morning, (the 19th) at four o'clock, her Majesty left Wurzburg for Coburg. Although her Majesty paid but a flying visit to Wurzburg, she saw the Cathedral, the Julius Hospital, the Hofranger Church, &c.

The Royal party arrived at Coburg on Tuesday evening (the 19th), about half-past four. Immense crowds (comprising an extraordinary number of strangers) proceeded from Coburg in the direction of the Bamberg-road, in order to meet the Royal visitor. At that end of the town a magnificent triumphal arch had been raised, and profusely decked with evergreens and flowers, amidst which appeared the simple but significative word *willkommen* (welcome). From this arch to the town gate, a distance of nearly 300 yards, extended a row of garlands, attached at intervals to temporary posts, decked with streamers and covered with fir branches. The gate itself, a fine old piece of architecture, was decked out with English, Belgian, and Coburg flags and banners. From the tower of this gate, a magnificent view of the town and environs is obtained. An avenue of trees on the Bamberg side conceals the principal gate of Coburg in that direction until the road takes a gentle curve just opposite the Roman Catholic Church (a poor barn-like building, which, as well as the clergyman's residence, was, however, tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens), and at once opens a full view of the noble tower of the Cathedral, the city gates, the spires of two or three churches, and a very pretty tract of country on the right. On the left, just before entering the town, is a picturesque height, crowned by summer-houses and gardens, and immediately below it stand the noble mansions of Herr von Levenfells, of Herr von Lutz, of Herr von Paubel, and of Mr. Banner, an Englishman, who has been a resident of Coburg during the last two years. All these mansions displayed the English and Coburg flags and were very tastefully decorated, particularly the handsome dwelling of the last-named gentleman, which was ornamented with the richest and rarest flowers, with several gorgeous banners, with a transparency of the Royal Arms of England, and with the motto of "God save the Queen." This fine mansion attracted her Majesty's particular attention.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the town, accompanied in the Royal carriage by the King and Queen of the Belgians, by the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha on horseback, and by all the authorities, and proceeded, amidst the thunder of the artillery in the fortress, up the Ketchen Strasse to the grand Market-place, one side of which is nearly occupied by the Town Hall, from the roof and windows of which about fifty flags were gaily flying. The Royal equipage and procession then proceeded, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a dense crowd, and amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the thronged windows, to the Ducal Palace, which is apparently of modern construction, and which faces a magnificent square, nearly opposite the new theatre. After a short delay, and an affectionate interview with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen and suite proceeded to the summer Palace of Rosenau, where Prince Albert was born, and which is situated about four miles from the town, on a delightful little eminence, sufficiently high to command a pleasing prospect, and sufficiently low to be sheltered by more commanding heights covered with shady trees. It is rather a small semi-castellated building, and is situated in a very pretty retired spot. A long alley of shady trees leads to it from one of the suburbs of Coburg, and just outside the private ground is a sort of tea-garden (a favourite place for the townspeople), in the house attached to which Colonel Wylde and some other of the Queen's suite were lodged.

THE QUEEN CROSSING THE MAINE, AT LANGFORT, BAVARIA.

LUTHER'S HOUSE, AT FRANKFURT.

The journey from Wurzburg to Coburg, except that the weather was not quite propitious, was not the least interesting part of the whole tour. There was much that was new in the scenery, the little incidents of the journey, and the picturesque costumes of the people. Bamberg, through which the route lay, was full of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who gave the Queen a hearty reception during the few minutes she remained in the town. The distance from Bamberg to Coburg is about 38 miles, through a fertile and populous country. After passing Zapfendorf the road runs along the bank of the Maine—a river presenting, at some points, scenery scarcely inferior to that on Rhine—and passes Staffelberg—a hill of remarkable form and commanding aspect. On the other side of the road rises a height, on which stands the Palace of Prince Maximilian of Baravia, which was formerly the convent of Banz. Passing Lichtenfels—a town of some importance—the frontier of Bavaria and the Duchy of Saxe Coburg is soon reached.

As soon as her Majesty and Royal Consort entered the Coburg territory, near Lichtenfels, they were met by his Excellency Herr von Abramsleben, who congratulated the illustrious visitors in the name of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In Obersiemau (where a triumphal arch was also erected) her Majesty was also addressed by the Head Minister of State *ad interim*, by the chief judges, the authorities of the Representative Chambers, and by other official personages, to whom a gracious answer was returned. A great number of peasantry had also assembled at the latter place, and they cheered most enthusiastically.

At Ketchendorf, where there is also a Ducal summer residence (situated about two miles from the town), the Royal visitors were met by the Reigning Duke and the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the interview was, as might be expected, a very affectionate one. His Serene Highness the Reigning Duke bears a strong resemblance to his Royal brother, Prince Albert, and is aged about twenty-eight. At the last-named place, the two Queens and their Royal husbands entered an open carriage, preceded by the Master of the Horse, the Post-office authorities, twelve postillions, and the Ducal huntsmen in brilliant costumes. The Reigning Duke rode alongside of the Royal carriage, closely followed by his military staff.

Our artist has engraved the highly-picturesque scene of the *entrée* of her Majesty and suite, upon the front page of our present Number

As soon as the Queen of England reached the triumphal arch, before the principal gate of the town already referred to, she was received by Court-Councillor Bergner, and briefly addressed by him in the name of all the citizens. This gentleman was accompanied by all the local authorities, by several deputies from the various trades, and by a number of handsome young females selected for the occasion, two of whom presented a poem to her Majesty, in commemoration of her auspicious visit. On their arrival at the Market-place, her Britannic Majesty, the Royal Consort, and Queen of the Belgians, and Prince Albert, were warmly congratulated by the Court chaplains, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy of the town.

The engraving at page 136, shows the Government House, with its gay floral decorations. Upon the opposite page is engraved Ehrenburg, the town palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the King of the Belgians, Lord Aberdeen (who looks very well), and others of the Royal suite, visited the fortress, which is constructed on a hill overlooking the town. This fortress, poetically designated the Crown of Francosia, is very ancient—its origin being traced by Höhn, the Coburg chronicler, to the fourth century. It is a very extensive pile, discernible at a great distance, from the evergreen mountain woods of Thuringia, from the river Rams, and from the valley of the Itz, and possesses numerous bastions, watch-towers, balconies, and walled-in terraces. Within it are establishments of a penal and charitable nature.

In the evening the Royal guests and the Ducal Court visited the theatre, which

(Continued on page 136.)

WURZBURG,—THE ROYAL PALACE.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received several Sketches from our Artists at Coburg, though not in time for engraving in our present Number, with due regard to the picturesque beauty, and interesting character of the subjects. They will, therefore, appear next week, with several Views in the Duchy of Gotha, &c. &c.

We have the satisfaction to learn from our Correspondent, that Her Majesty and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha have been pleased to express their entire approbation of the accuracy of the Illustrations of the Royal Tour and Visit which have already appeared in our Journal. This gratifying communication has been made to our Correspondent by the courtesy of Mr. G. E. Anson, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

We are enabled to add, that no other Artists, besides those connected with our Journal, have been present on the occasion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Sunday, August 31.—15th Sunday after Trinity.—St. Sebastian taken, 1813
Monday, September 1.—St. Giles—Partridge Shooting begins.
Tuesday, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666, O. S.—Holiday at Bank, Customs, and Excise.
Wednesday, 3.—Cromwell died, 1658.
Thursday, 4.—Disturbances at Oxford, 1830.
Friday, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew—Bishop Bonner died, 1569.
Saturday, 6.—Shakspeare's Jubilee at Stratford, 1769.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 6.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
1 49	2 2	2 38	2 50	3 25	3 37	4 11	4 22	4 55	5 6	5 39	5 51

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. P.*"—*Southampton.*—The "*Grand Dictionnaire,*" *by Professors Fleming and Tebbins, is published in two large quarto volumes, price* 30*s. each; printed by Didot Frères, in Paris, and to be had, by order, of any London bookseller.*

"*W. H.*," *King street, Covent-garden.*—*Marriages are solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, after the publication of banns; by license, that is, dispensation from the obligation to publish banns, and by special license, to marry at any convenient time or place. Marriages may also be solemnized on production of the registrar's certificate, under the provisions of* 6 *and* 7 *William IV.,* c. 85, *in like manner as after publication of banns.*

"*J. X. W.*," *Somers-town.*—*If there be neither agreement nor will in twss, H will not be liable.*

"*E. B. N.*," *Sunderland, will perceive, on reference, that in our Vol.* 2, *in place of folio* 81 *is misprinted* 91, *and* 136 *instead of* 146. *All the back numbers are in print.*

"*J. B.*," *Manchester, had better take the advice of the "two respectable attorneys."*

"*C. S. P.*"—*We have not room.*

"*W. L.*"—"*Hood's Magazine*" *is continued, assuredly, under the editorship of Mr. C. Rowcroft. Mr. C. Kean is on his passage to the United States.*

"*Fen.*"—*We cannot clear up the doubts of our correspondent.*

"*S. T.*," *Boston.*—"*Upwards of* 3000" *is synonymous with over, above, or more than,* 3000, *though near that number.*

"*Seaford*" *should consult the "Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars."*

"*Lewisian.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*Clotilda.*"—*The Church Missionary Society is under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and its operations are very very extensive and beneficial. In* 1843-3 *there was collected for the purpose of* £115,000, *a sum "unprecedented as a contribution within a single year in the history of any other Protestant religious society."*

"*L. A. A.*," *Walthamstow.*—*A navy agent would, probably, give the required information.*

"*A. C. B.*"—*The Limes or "Supplication," though excellent in feeling, have not sufficient poetical merit for our columns.*

"*Sam Snap,*" *Dublin.*—*The "Illustrated New Testament" is in active preparation.*

"*A New Subscriber,*" *Stamford, should apply to an intelligent music seller.*

"*W. H. B.,*" *Bungay.*—*Address Mr. Hastings, Publisher, Carey-street, Lincoln's inn.*

"*A Subscriber*" *—The charge of* 6*d. each for our Census Supplements, and for other supplements, not stated to be "gratis," is correct.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The entire expense of obtaining a grant of arms is* £77 10*s. The Kings of Arms would grant the arms of a lord at a less sum, but are averse to any emigns already legalized, or, at all events, they would add but a trifling difference.*

"*Chevron.*"—*The motto of the Tighe family (one of the first respectability in Ireland, is "*Summum nec metuam diem nec aptem.*" *The literal translation—"May I neither fear nor desire the last day."*

"*J. M'N.*," *Lunerick.*—*Whenever the rank of Lieutenant is prefixed to the names of masters or mates in the navy it must be simply by courtesy, as no master or mate has a lieutenant's commission.*

"*A. B. Z.*" *Chester.*—"*The Encyclopædia of Agriculture,*" *published by Messrs. Longman and Co., is a copious and accredited work.*

"*L. L. Q.*," *Dowlais.*—*A servant cannot be considered as an apprentice, unless he has signed an indenture.*

"*A Salop Subscriber.*"—*The Treatise on Vegetable Physiology, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," is a sound work. The centre arch of London Bridge is* 152 *feet span. Our correspondent is thanked for his good intentions.*

"*Tiro*" "*Taxidermy*" (*Longman,*) *is a complete work of its class*

"*M.*," *Islington.*—"*I Compose to Learn*" *and* "*Figure as of Euclid,*" *by the Rev. J. Edwards, King's College, London, published by Parker, West Strand.*

"*M. B.*," *Southampton.*—*Pic-nic, or more properly Pique nique (French), is a repast, towards the expense of which each partaker pays his share.*

"*G. A. W.*"—*We consider the refusal to be unjustifiable.*

"*H. A. S.*," *Sheffield.*—"*First Lessons in Astronomy and in Botany.*" (*Parker, West Strand.*)

"*St. Helens.*"—*We are not cognizant of the "solidity" of the establishment in question.*

"*An Aspirant,*" *Spilsby.*—"*Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess,*" *lately published*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*In the Instructions for the Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, in the "Prayer Book," it is enjoined that intending communicants should signify their names, at least, "some time the day before."*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—"*If A. and B jointly take a house on lease, and, before it expires, A. wishes to leave the same, he can only get quit of the responsibility by the consent of the landlord and the remaining tenant, B.*

"*R. S.*," *Newcastle.*—*The Governor-General of Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., is Lord Metcalfe.*

"*C. B.*"—*We do not understand the question as to the laws of Backgammon.*

"*P. L.*"—*Barley, in the eighth edition of his "Dictionary," gives the derivation of Lukewarm, Luw, Teut Warmish, and Warm. Ash states the derivation to be uncertain.*

"*K. H.*," *Tenterden.*—*The term "normal" formerly meant simply perpendicular. (See the Dictionaries of Bailey, Martin, and Ash.) It is now generally used to mean a perpendicular drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface. The word has been used by the educationists of the day in another sense: thus, normal education is the training of schoolmasters.*

"*A.*," *Hampshire,*—*is thanked for his "critique" on our explanation of the Printers' Weigh goose, taken from "Savage's Dictionary of Printing." On referring to "Bailey's Dictionary," eighth edition,* 1737, *we find it explained, "an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter," which period corresponds better with the season of the wuyp-goose, or stubble goose. The time of such feasts has, however, since Bailey's time, been changed to June and July.*

"*C. M. P.*"—*The Tuscan coin of two crazie is about equal to five farthings English.*

"*Locomotive,*" *and "F. P.,*" *Selborne, are thanked for their communication of suggestions for the prevention of railway accidents; which, however, we have not space for in our crowded columns.*

"*D. C.,*" *Fobenham.*—*We thank our correspondent for his suggestion, but there seems to be some doubt about the authenticity of the statement to which he alludes.*

"*We have not room for the" "Lines by M. W. C.,*" *or the "Song by P. L."*

"*Z. X.*"—*The copyright in question has been presented to the publication for cheap re-issue. The second question may be answered in the negative.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wednesbury.*—*The omission referred to has not been engraved in our journal.*

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*Tools for engraving on wood may be purchased of Mr. Buck, or Mr. Fenn, Newgate-street.*

"*Eda*" *is thanked for the suggestion, but original subjects are too abundant.*

"*H. W. D.*"—*Next week*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—"*Linen,*" *unlegible.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is recommended to consult the "Post Office Directory" for the information as to the American packets, postage &c.*

"*A. Z.*"—*A will in the hand-writing of the testator, if properly attested, will be valid.*

"*A. B.*," *Exeter*—*Baretti's "Italian and English Dictionary" is a standard work.*

"*An Original Subscriber,*" *Gloucester. The Carlsbad waters are considered efficacious in the removal of chronic complaints in the liver and kidneys.*

"*Three Sweet Readers*" *may find some information on the mean duration of life in our edition of the Census of* 1841.

"*A Pawnbroker,*" *Liverpool.*—*Our Journal is published in Parts, as usual, and back Numbers may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*G. H.*"—"*Dr. Lindley's School Botany*" *is a standard work; as are also "The Naturalist's Library*" *and "Mrs. Lee's Elements of Natural History.*"

"*S.*" *and "H "—The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge.*

"*H. G.*"—"*Hewitt's Rural and Social Life of Germany,*" *probably, gives some details of its schools.*

"*J. R.,*" *Wigton.*—*The name of Cerito is pronounced Cherryto.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Carlotta Grisi, the dancseuse, and Ernesta Grisi, the contralto, are both cousins of Gisita Grisi.*

"*An Inhabitant of Hastings.*"—*We think not.*

"*W. F. M. R.*"—*Under consideration.*

Irreligible.—"*Lines to Sybil;*" "*The Dream, by J. G.;*" "*A Father's Thoughts;*" "*The Toast;*" *&c.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

Of all the various and useful institutions which the people of the British Empire enjoy, there is not one which is more in accordance with common sense, more conducive to security of the person, and more consonant with the true interests of society generally, than that of the "Coroner's Inquest." Hitherto, the investigations of the Coroner's Court have been confined to fatal disasters affecting the person of the subject; and the experience of all who have paid attention to the working of the system, will, we have no doubt, bear us out in the statement that those inquiries are usually attended with the most advantageous results to the public weal. It is not necessary to enlarge upon these; they are self-evident, and do not require to be specially indicated. Our object, then, in referring to the subject on the present occasion, is not to dilate upon the manifest and admitted benefits that flow from the system, but to direct public attention to an application of the principle of the "Crowner's 'Quest" which has been recently made in the City of London; and which, developing as it does the advantages of that system, ought, we would suggest, to be adopted universally throughout the empire.

The loss of property by fire, it will be freely admitted, is just as fit a subject for immediate investigation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the calamity was caused by accident or design, as sudden loss of life; and we are only surprised that the idea did not occur before to some of the intelligent Coroners in our large towns, particularly as our criminal code takes especial cognizance of the crime of malicious burning, under the name of *arson*; and, also, as it was the Coroner's practice, in the olden time—according to the learned gentleman to whose proceeding we advert in the present instance, and to whom we gladly acknowledge ourselves indebted for the information—to inquire into all burnings that occurred in his district. This "good old practice," however, is now revived, and we trust it will not again be suffered to fall into disuse. The occasion to which we refer is the inquest held by Mr. W. Payne, the City Coroner, in the course of last week, into the cause of the late extensive fire in Aldermanbury; and the observations of the learned gentleman, on entering upon the investigation, are so just, and so explanatory of the proceeding, that we give them as we find them reported in a morning paper:—

The Coroner, on taking his seat, said, he would take the liberty of stating, as the present was rather a novel proceeding, why he had called them together. Latterly, the number of fires in London had greatly increased, and, when they took into consideration that nothing was so fearful as fire, they would be of opinion, with him, that, when they had the power to inquire into the causes of such fires, nothing could be more important to the public at large than that the cause should be closely investigated. The ancient authorities showed, that in olden times it was the practice of the Coroner to inquire into all burnings within his district, and that power as I belonging to the Coroner, although fallen into desuetude, he thought they would be of opinion with him, that it was most important that it should again be brought into force. In Hume's "Mirror of Justice" the duties of the Coroner were clearly laid down, and among those duties the Coroner was to inquire of all burnings, whether they were caused by felony or mischance. If they were of opinion that they had been set on fire with a felonious intent, then it was their duty to inquire and ascertain who the party was who was guilty of that felony. It was clear, therefore, in the olden time, that part of the Coroner's duty was to inquire into all burnings; and he need not say how necessary it was to revive it at the present time. No one had the power to inquire into the causes of a fire—not even a magistrate, unless a party was in custody charged with causing it. The persons living in the neighbourhood of a fire were always most anxious to know how it occurred, and he thought the public would think that he had one no more than his duty in causing a jury to be summoned to inquire into the circumstances of the late fire, who also might, by any suggestion thrown out, prevent, in a great measure, fires being so numerous. He had directed a number of persons to be summoned to give evidence as to the cause of the recent fire in Aldermanbury, so that they might come to a proper verdict, whether it was caused by accident or otherwise.

The report further goes on to state that "after a most patient investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the Jury returned a verdict that 'The fire was caused by accident.' " Here, then, a precedent is established; and if the public are alive to their own interest, they will take care that it shall be acted upon in future. The frequent occurrence of destructive and extensive fires in many of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, calls loudly for these investigations; and, for our own part, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt that if inquests had immediately followed upon the earlier fires, which within the last few years have destroyed so vast an amount of property—in Liverpool, for instance—many of the recent instances of burning which have taken place in that town would not have occurred.

On a late occasion, we adverted to the disorders in Syria, occasioned by the cruel conduct of the semi-barbarous tribes of the Druses and Maronites towards each other; and pointed out the reasons why we deemed the Government of England was called upon by justice and humanity to interfere in the Ottoman rule of that distracted povince. Since then, accounts have reached this country from Constantinople, which indicate a state of matters respecting the "Syrian Question" at the Porte, that is far from promising a settlement of the evils to which that unhappy country is a prey. Renewed discussions and fresh proposals have taken place between the Representatives of the Great Powers and the Ottoman Ministers, and the only result which is said to be arrived at, is, the obstinate refusal on the part of the Porte to admit of a territorial division, for the purposes of Government, of Mount Lebanon, between the Druses and the Maronites. Thus, from some cause or other (we do not wish to impute guilt to any of the parties who have to deal with the question), the Turkish Government has been permitted to set at nought the only feasible arrangement which the most competent parties could devise for the pacification and good government of Syria; and our Ambassador, instead of being instructed to use the only argument that will prevail with the Divan—viz., a peremptory demand for the immediate execution of the plan of Government agreed to between the Five Powers and the Turkish authorities, is suffered to waste time in discussing fresh proposals, which lead to nothing. Of what avail is it that British ships and troops fought successfully for the restoration of Syria to Turkey, if that restoration brings with it a rule as bad in every respect as that of Mehemet Ali, whom we expelled? Why should we have interfered, if it was not to effect some good? Our conduct in the whole affair is unsatisfactory and inexplicable; and, as far as the Syrians themselves are concerned, is calculated to draw down their bitterest execrations on the British name.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EGHAM RACES.—Tuesday.

Match of 50 sovs each, p p, catch weights, both aged, with a whip added by Sir Felix Booth, Bart.; two miles.—Mr. Greville's Trump received from Mr. Whitehurst's Eleanor.

The New and Old Windsor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.

Lord Rosslyn's ch g Elemi, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	.. (Mann)	1
Mr. Thompson's Anna Perenna, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	..	2

The Gold Cup, of 120 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's John o'Gaunt, aged	..	.. (H. Bell)	1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs	..	..	2

The Plate of 50 sovs, given by the Members for the Western Division of the County of Surrey, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.

Lord Glamis's Satyr, 4 yrs	..	.. (H. Bell)	1
Sir S. Spry's Soldier, 5 yrs	..	..	2

The Runnymede Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. S. Scott's Flatfish, 3 yrs	..	.. (Mann)	1
Mr. Woodfield's b c Velox, 3 yrs	..	..	2

WEDNESDAY.

Fashion was not wanting to give *eclat* to the "grand day," the following noblemen and gentlemen having honoured the ground with their presence:—The Earl of Suffield, Earl of Rosslyn, Lord George Bentinck, Lord James Fitzroy, Lord Glamis, Lord Paget, Count Batthyany, Sir Felix Booth, Bart., Hon. Francis Villiers, Hon C. Forester, Colonel Knox, Hon. Captain Boyle, Captain Martyn, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Bastard, Captain Vyse, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Jaques, besides many others eminent in the fashionable and sporting world.

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.

Lord G. Bentinck's b h The Devil-to-Pay, (80 sovs) (W. Abdale)			1
Count Batthyany's g g Alice Grey	..	..	2
Mr. Death's Isleworth	..	..	3

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Count Batthyany's Furgnilla	..	.. (Chapple)	1
Mr. Coleman's The Devil among-the-Tailors	..	..	2
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine-apple	..	..	3

The Amateur Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Count Batthyany's Master Stephen, 3 yrs	..	.. (Gwner)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Coal Black Rose, 4 yrs	..	..	2
Lord Glamis ns Miss Robinson (late Crocus), 5 yrs	..	..	3

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs

Duke of Richmond's b f Pic Nic, 3 yrs	..	.. (W. Abdale)	1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs	..	..	2
Lord G. Bentinck's John o'Gaunt, aged	..	..	3

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, catch weights. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Greville's Trump, aged	..	.. (Mr. Rolt)	1
Mr. Greville's Strike-a-light, aged	..	..	2
Mr. Hesketh's Canteen, aged	..	..	3

The Fern-hill Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.

Mr. Brettle's b m Woodbine (b h), aged	..	.. (Lord Glamis	1
Mr. Whitehurst's Eleanor (b f), aged	..	..	2
Mr. Satt's br m Kiss-me-now, aged	..	..	3

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The betting on the St. Leger was exceedingly brisk, and, looking at the odds produced, not less brisk than important. The York running, from the dreadful state of the ground, is calculated to lead one astray as to the actual merits of the horses, some of whom, we imagine, still show in more favourable colours at Doncaster; still looking at it on paper, and believing that Lord George Bentinck, who has become one of Miss Sarah's staunchest supporters, to be the best judge whether Miss Ellis was in her form or not, we must admit that the appearance of "Sarah" at first favourite, was perfectly "correct;" she has been backed to win a great stake. Weatherbit, as a natural result of Miss Ellis's defeat, fell back to 8 to 1 at the moment, but rallied this afternoon, and left off decidedly in good odour. The Baron, Middleham, and Due an Durres were also in favour, and a few fifties were laid out on Mentor, the Merry Monarch, and the Red Robin, but without giving us reason to expect that their supporters will have much the best of it as they would. Old England has no friends and Old Ireland very few; the Pacha, Wood Pigeon, and Fitz-Allen, are but in small demand, and Annandale none at all

AT LYNCH.				AT EPSOM.			
4 to 1 agst	J. Day's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst	Red Robin	25 to 1 agst	Due an Durres
7 to 1	Ferris's lot (t)	16 to 1	—— Baron	40 to 1	—— Kedger (t)
7 to 2	—— Major Yarburgh's lot (t)	20 to 1	—— The Pacha	40 to 1	—— Connaught Ranger
5 to 1	—— Miss Sarah (t)	25 to 1	—— Gold Ireland	40 to 1	—— Idas (t)
8 to 1	—— Weatherbit (t)	25 to 1	—— Worthless	40 to 1	—— Annandale
10 to 1	—— Mentor	28 to 1	—— Middleham	50 to 1	—— Clear-the-Way
10 to 1	—— The Merry Monarch	30 to 1	—— Fitz-Allen (t)	1000 to 15	—— June (t)
13 to 1	—— Old England (t)	30 to 1	—— Wood Pigeon	1000 to 10	—— Chertsey (t)

DERBY.

1500 to 30 agst the Peri colt (t)

Thursday.—A glance at Monday's betting will show that the betting this afternoon had very little influence on the prices. It was extremely flat, the only horses in demand being the Baron, Middleham, Mentor, The Merry Monarch, and Due an Durras, the first two and the last in good quarters, the others only with small parties; and, with several resolute, well-informed opponents, an attempt was made to talk Clear-the-Way into the market, but the folks will not have him. We subjoin the average prices of most of the favourites, omitting such as were not mentioned at "quotenight."

ST. LEGER.					
2 to 1 on the field		12 to 1	agst The Merry Monarch (t)	30 to 1	agst Mid Lothian (t)
3 to 1	agst Major Yarburgh's lot (t)	15 to 1	—— Red Robin	40 to 1	—— Idas
7 to 1	—— Ferris's lot (t)	18 to 1	—— Pantasa	45 to 1	—— Connaught Ranger
7 to 1	—— Miss Sarah (t)	20 to 1	—— Gold Ireland	66 to 1	—— Miss Whip cot (t)
8 to 1	—— Weatherbit	25 to 1	—— Old England	80 to 1	—— Chertsey
9 to 1	—— Mentor	25 to 1	—— Due an Durras	80 to 1	—— Clear-the-Way (t)

Wood Pigeon is declared not to start.

AQUATICS.

Royal Academy Boat Race.—The gentlemen of this highly respectable Club rowed a pair-oared race on Tuesday evening, from Battersea to Putney, for a pair of silver cups, which were won by Messrs. Atkinson and Woodcock.

The Oriel Club match occurred at about the same time, and nearly over the same course, the start being at Battersea, but the race extending to Hammersmith. The prize was a pair of gold oars, and was gained by Messrs. Dodd and Botterell

Richmond Royal Regatta.—Eighteen free watermen of Richmond contended on Tuesday for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen residing in the vicinity. The match was in honour of Prince Albert's natal day, and the exceeding fineness of the weather, and the prospect of good sport, induced a very large assemblage of highly respectable persons both on the shore and river. The race was won by Richard Messam and Thomas Ellard.

Cowes Regatta.—On Saturday last, Earl Fitzhardinge gave a cup, which was contended for by the following yachts:—Capt. Claxton's (R.N.) *Jet*, 19 tons; Mr. Milner Gibson's *Seaflower*, 36 tons; Mr. Pendlebury's *Ariel*, 29 tons; Hon. Augustus Berkeley's *St. Margaret*, 31 tons. The course was from Cowes Roads, round the Bell Light to the Brambles, round the light ship off Cudlist, the Lepe-buoy, back to a flag-vessel in the Solent, and home. The *Jet* and *Seaflower* represented the true trade, and the *Ariel* and *St. Margaret* the wooden walls. It was a running race, the *Seaflower* giving thirteen minutes to the *Ariel*, eleven to the *St. Margaret*, and five to the *Jet*. The yachts arrived at the winning vessel in the following order.—*Jet*, 29 minutes after four o'clock; *Seaflower*, 36½ minutes after four; *St. Margaret*, 41 minutes after four; *Ariel*, 42 minutes after four; the *Jet* thus winning by 6¾ minutes, independent of the time allowed to the handicap. The noble giver of the cup accompanied the yachts in his own vessel, the *Dragon*, on board of which were Lords George and William Lennox, and Colonel Radcliffe, Esq. The Duke of Beaufort in the *Intrepid*, and the Marquis of Conyngham in the *Flower of Yarrow*, also accompanied the yachts.

Marazion Regatta.—There is to be a great regatta in the beautiful Bay of Coverack, under the patronage of Sir Charles and Colonel Trevelyan, M.P., Y.C., called the Marazion and Mount Bay Regatta, on Wednesday, the 3rd of September next, when there will be about a dozen prizes ran for. The first prize, a £, Trinder Cup, for a class of 30 gallons, and ran for by vessels not exceeding 40 tons, and four prizes of less value for lesser yachts. A fine chance for yachts of the south coast to visit the Bay and its beautiful Mount. There is also a purse of 10 guineas for six-oared gigs.

Deptford Regatta. A match, possessing the novelty of the competitors being very aged men, or at any rate far more advanced in years than those who are generally to be found on the list of wagermen, came off on Monday at Deptford, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the residents of the vicinity. The contest was in five heats, with six pairs of sculls, and was exceedingly attractive. The prize was gained by Joan Beal, aged fifty-four.

The Nautilus (Stangate) Oars Match.—The gentlemen of this club rowed, on Monday evening, for a pair of gold oars, subscribed for by the members. The distance was from Battersea to Hammersmith-bridge, and four boats started. Messrs. Dyett and Ford were the winners.

Cricket.—The match between Seven Gentlemen of Nottingham with Four Players v. Eleven Players of Nottingham, was played last week upon Clark's Trent-bridge Ground. It had been arranged that it should be a match of one innings. The ground was well and fashionably attended. Slow bowling has, in this case, gained another victory, for Clark carried off nine wickets, notwithstanding those against whom he bowled are in the constant habit of standing before him. The follo-wing was the score.—Gentlemen, 111; Players, 125.

The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground v. County of Hants, with Box, Pilch, and Martin—two elevens—terminated in favour of the Marylebone Club, by 136 runs.

The match between the Marylebone Club and ground v. the Western Counties, with Box, Pilch, and A. Mynn, Esq., was won by the Western Counties in one innings by 90 runs.

Election for Limlithgowshire.—Mr. Baillie, younger, of Polkemmet the Conservative candidate, has been elected, without opposition, member for the county of Linlithgow, in the room of the Hon. Charles Hope, now Governor of the Isle of Man.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST NEWS OF HER MAJESTY.

(From our own Correspondent). COBURG, August 24.

The theatre opened last night for the performance of a German drama. The piece selected was Schiller's "Bride of Messina"—written as an experiment. It is an attempt to construct a tragedy on the model of that of the Greeks. The form is strictly adhered to, except in a few changes of scene, and the play is beautiful as a composition; but, as an acting drama, it has defects that quite outweigh its literary merit. In the first place, the story is repulsive in its nature to modern feelings and ideas. It depicts the hatred of two brothers, who are mutually enamoured of a beautiful girl—*Beatrice*. She proves to be their sister, brought up in secret by their mother, in consequence of a dream that a daughter of the Royal House of Messina would bring ruin and destruction on the princely line. The means taken to prevent the catastrophe only tend to hasten it. In ignorance of her birth, both the brothers conceive a passion for her. At the opening of the piece their mother effects a reconciliation between them, and old hatreds are forgotten. The complication of the plot is admirably kept up till the fatal revelation is made; then the old enmity breaks forth afresh, more intense from the addition of jealousy and revenge: one murders his brother's hand, the survivor destroys himself, and *Beatrice* dies broken-hearted.

It is as dark a tale of woe as ancient tragedy ever wrought from the elements of human blindness and mortal passion, borne on by that invisible and inevitable power, which, under the name of Fate, or Destiny, the Greeks believed hung for ever over certain families; the doom that is seen impending over the House of Œdipus, is reproduced in the "Bride of Messina;" but with this disadvantage—to a Greek audience the belief in that destiny was almost a part of its creed, and their minds were prepared for the events; the hideous incidents shadowed forth, were rather exclamations than crimes, and awe and pity—a kind of "sacred horror"—were the emotions produced. The moderns have no such bel ef, or rather, superstition; they must be imbued with the feeling, as a key to the plot, and that is very ineffectually done by a narrative. But the great defect of the "Bride of Messina," is the subject that is constantly suggested to the mind throughout the play. Nothing can redeem it from repulsiveness. Setting these considerations aside, the drama is well constructed; the mother, the two brothers, and *Beatrice*, the "direful spring of woes unnumbered," are strongly contrasted; the chorus is represented by the armed retainers of the brothers. The poetry is partly blank verse, but long passages in rhyme are also introduced. Such a play requires music, and the "Bride of Messina," with the choruses arranged like those of "Anticona," might be successful; as a spoken drama, never. The mere sound of thirty or forty voices speaking together in "stage" tones, fine moral maxims, or sage warnings, has an effect the very opposite of grand or pathetic. Music would throw its charm over all this, and preserve, in skilful hands, every variety of expression. Schiller's choruses, arranged by a Mendelssohn, would form a great work.

The drama was "cast" on the present occasion with all the strength of the tragic company of the theatre. *Isabella of Messina*, the mother of the two Princes, was especially well played by a Madame Schroeder-Gerlach. There are fine bursts of dramatic power in the piece, and some effective situations; but, as a whole, the effect is heavy. It has been determined to display to her Majesty all the resources of the theatre: the first night the Queen attended, an opera was played—"The Huguenots;" last night, a tragedy; to-morrow, a comedy is to be given.

The theatre itself is small and elegant; the Royal box is very large, and is the centre of the dress circle—a far better place than in our overgrown houses. There are no private boxes, all is open and free; and they are so constructed as to require no pillars or supports in front—an immense advantage, both as to the appearance of the interior and the comfort of the audience.

Her Majesty took refreshment in the box during the evening, according to the custom here. On the return of the Royal party, the carriages were escorted by horsemen with lighted torches.

To-day her Majesty attended Divine Service in the Church of St. Maurice, which may be called the Cathedral. It is a building of considerable size; the interior as plain and simple as possible, and, after seeing the gorgeous churches of Flanders and Cologne, appears cold and bare. But it is appropriated to a form of worship less ceremonial. The place of the altar is occupied by a large tomb, or monument, of three of the Dukes of Coburg (brothers), whose statues are placed on the base, in a kneeling attitude, with their hands joined in prayer; they are as large as if elaborately carved in marble, and coloured according to the taste of the time. The rest of the monument is rich with carvings of Scripture scenes, some of them very spirited; it is very lofty, an open screen for the altar itself. from its form and position might easily be mistaken for the altar itself. It has been rent and shivered by a stroke of lightning, but all the figures and ornaments remain. Before it stands the Communion Table. The body of the church is fitted up with seats, but there are no pews; the galleries, of which there are two, one above the other, are occupied by the men; the women sit in the body of the church. The Royal pew is at the chancel end of the gallery, to the right of the Communion Table; it is enclosed with glass windows, and is a somewhat large apartment. The reading desk is below it in the centre of the church, and the pulpit directly opposite.

The church was crowded in every part; the chancel was occupied by the girls' schools, in the same pretty costume they wore at the *fête* already described—white, with green wreaths and garlands in their hair. As the bright sun gleamed down on them from the lofty windows, the effect was exceedingly picturesque.

Her Majesty was received at the door of the church by the clergymen in their robes, who preceded her to the foot of the stairs leading to the Royal pew. The Princess of Coburg, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert, were also present. The Lutheran service is very simple; it opens with a few verses, chanted by the minister standing at the Communion Table, with responses from the choir; a hymn sung by all the congregation follows; portions of Scripture are read, another hymn, a short prayer or address, and then the Communion Table. On the present occasion a *Te Deum* was sung in addition to the musical part of the service; it was not the *Te Deum* of our service, but a rhymed hymn, the music composed by Schicht. It was given by the choir alone, supported by the brass instruments of the military band; the effect was magnificent; nothing could exceed in grandeur the combination of sound in this song of praise, which rolled through the church in one rich wave of melody. It opened with a chorus to the words—

Kneeling to thee, in thankfulness and joy,

the Lord of Hosts, thy servants sing thy praise.

At the tenth line it was taken up as a tenzet, admirably sung; and concluded with the full chorus again in the "Hallelujah." The singing, in which the congregation joined, exhibited the advantage of musical training among the many. It was in the usual psalm metres, as in our services, but the tune was more marked, and the voices kept better together than in the congregational singing of our churches.

The sermon was one of sound Protestant doctrine, the subject being the necessity for freedom of opinion, and the resting on religious belief on the words of Scripture alone. It contained no allusion whatever to matters of worldly interest, or present excitement.

As the observance of outward forms in the celebration of Divine Worship is among us, at present, a question of no slight importance, it may be useful to state that in this, the only Lutheran Protestant Church, there is nothing like a surplice to be seen, either out of the pulpit or in it; the ministers wear the simple black gown and band, the garb of Geneva. A collection of money is made during the service, as in all Continental churches—which might be deemed an authority for the Offertory; and two tapers stand on the Communion Table, with the vessels for the Sacrament. These may be slight relics of the old ritual; but the service itself differs far more widely from the Mass than our own.

But, whatever change may have been made in religious belief and the form of worship, Lutheranism has not in the slightest degree altered the manners of the people with respect to the observance of the Sabbath: a pious English Churchman would be as much shocked in this church of the Protestant Church as in France itself, which is considered the most lax in this part of the... Here—at Coburg—all is life and gaiety; the booths erected for the *fête* of the children are filled with people; the pleasant meadow where they stand is thronged with chatting knots of the peasantry, in their best attire; the showmen are in full activity without and within; the roundabouts are flying in their merriest whirls; the strains of lively music rise on every side, and, in a large saloon, the chil lren, who in the morning attended the church, are waltzing away to a good band, with all the delight of youth and high spirits, under the supervision of their teachers! An extensive trade is being done in the frying of sausages in the open air; and, altogether, it is a complete festival—here an ordinary affair, though in England it might degenerate into riot, and, in the lanes of Edinburgh, would be considered a crying enormity. Such are the differences of country and considered a crying enormity. Such are the differences of country and

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, Aug. 28.

THE CHURCH.—The following appointments have just taken place:—The Rev. John Roughton Ward, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Rectory of Poighill, Devon. Value, £221. The Rev. Thomas Lee French, of Emmanuel College, to the Rectory of Thurweston, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. C. Bethell, B.A., of Caius Hall, in the Vicarages of Potton, Be s. The Rev. W. Bethell, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Vicarage of Carbrooke, Norfolk. The Rev. P. S. Bagge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Wereham, Norfolk. Value, £168. The Rev. D. Fraser, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, Halstead. Value, £150.

IRELAND.

BARBAROUS MURDER IN BANTRY.—The vicinity of Bantry was the scene of a very horrifying murder on the 18th inst., a murder of the most revolting character, according to all and more than absurd cus'om around Holy Well, where they spent the day and night, some in tents drinking, and others in devotional exercise. Among the former were two policemen named Flynn and Murphy, who, as the maddening glass went round, came to blows, when the latter party succeeded in ejecting their opponents from the tent. Irritated at their defeat, the Flynns returned with a large reinforcement, and a desperate onslaught on the Murphys, several of whom were severely injured. One of them, however, a very fine and powerful young man, named John Murphy, who, though a pensioner, and having no part in the said orgies of the night, had unfortunately become mixed up in the fray, was felled to the ground by a dreadful instrument called a griffane, which dashing in a portion of his brain, left him all but dead. While thus lying on his back, a fiend in woman's form took a large stone, and coming over the prostrate man, let it fall with violence on his chest. Instant death was the result. Some of the party engaged in the affray have been arrested by the police, but the immediate murderess have as yet escaped their vigilance.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The latest accounts supplied by the Irish provincial journals generally are rather gloomy as regards the wheat crop, which is described as likely to turn out deficient; but, regarding all other produce, they report very favourably.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE AGENCY.—A letter from Philadelphia has the following:—"William Evans has received a problem, which must overturn and subvert all system of railroads and steam boat propulsion. By means of enormous compression, he has succeeded in liquifying atmospheric air, and then, a few drops only of some chemical composition, poured into it, suffice to restore its original volume with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment, on a large scale, has just been made. A train of twenty-six waggons was transmitted a distance of sixty miles, in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being the liquid air inclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure; into which fell, drop by drop, and from minute to minute, the chemical composition in question. Already, subscriptions are abundant, and a society is in course of formation. The inventor declares, that an ordinary packet-boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam-engine of six horse power will produce that quantity in eight hours."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Monday, three individuals formerly connected with the Customs, *William Strickland*, aged thirty seven, victualler; *Edward Lewis*, aged thirty seven, ironmonger; *William Bonham*, aged thirty six, coal dealer; and *Henry Osborn*, aged thirty eight, victualler, were tried, on an indictment, charging Strickland, Lewis, and Bonham, with stealing five watches, the property of Joseph Savory and another: and Osborn, with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. We have already mentioned the circumstances of the alleged robbery. Evidence was offered in support of the prosecution; but, as the jury acquitted all the prisoners, it is not necessary to recapitulate it.

MALICIOUS MURDER.—*Joseph Harvey* was indicted for killing Charles Rutherby, by striking him, on the 8th of April.—Mr. Payne stated the case to the jury. The deceased was a musician, and resided in a cottage at Walworth. There the prisoner, who had formerly occupied it, had also resided. Deceased had given him six months' notice to quit, which time had expired, and a reluctance on the part of the prisoner to give up the ground had given rise to the affray on the 8th of April, which terminated fatally. It would appear that on that day the wife of the deceased saw the prisoner sowing some seed in the ground he had received notice to quit. She went up and remonstrated with him on the folly of acting so, as her husband wanted the ground. Prisoner was very abusive, and complained that he had not had a legal notice, and that he was entitled to twelve months' notice; adding, that he should like to have an up and down fight for it. Her husband came out, upon which he gave him a violent shove upon the chest, which upset him. Deceased got him down, and, if he wanted to take proper possession of the ground, he should stick a spade in it. The husband accordingly did so, when prisoner snatched it out of the earth, and flung it at him, but it missed him, and went over his head. Deceased told prisoner that he did not wish to go to law with him, and all he wanted was peace and quietness. The prisoner then threw him on the ground, and dragged him along for some distance, and prisoner's niece came from their house, and unchained a large bull-dog, saying, "Here, Pincher, you are man enough to beat the fiddler." Deceased made his escape into the house, with his clothes all splashed in mud. Shortly after he was taken sick, and threw up a quantity of blood; he continued to get gradually worse, and was admitted an in door patient to Guy's Hospital. He left there, and returned home, where he gradually sank until he expired. The *post mortem* examination proved that, although his lungs were in a diseased state, the primary cause of death had been the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, resulting, in all probability, from the violence he had received.—Witnesses were called who proved these facts—The jury found him guilty of an assault, and the judgment was respited.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—A charity sermon was preached on Sunday morning last, at the parish church of Hendon, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. B. Dyne, M.A., head master of Highgate School, in aid of the funds for the benefit of the Charity Children School, at Hendon, and a liberal collection (about £45, was made. The plates were held at the door of the church by several highly respectable proprietors and residents in the parish; but one gentleman having disappointed the Rev. Rector, he in the emergency applied to Mr. Wood, the auctioneer, &c., of Mill Hill, and he was apparently in excellent health, walking across the churchyard from one door to the other with his plate in his hand, during the singing of an appropriate hymn at the conclusion of the sermon, in order to take the collection, when he suddenly staggered and fell lifeless into the arms of another gentleman. The noblemen and gentlemen immediately rushed to his aid, and Mr. Holgate, the surgeon was called out of his pew to render assistance, but all to no purpose; he was dead.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL LASCELLES.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, an accident attended with serious consequences occurred in South-street, Grosvenor-square, to Colonel Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards. The unfortunate gentleman, who is very corpulent, was mounted on a spirited horse, when, in turning the corner of Park-street, the animal's hind hoofs stumbled, and the gallant officer was thrown violently to the ground, the left side of his face coming in collision with the edge of the curbstone. On being raised from the ground he was insensible. The gallant officer was conveyed to his residence, 35, Upper Grosvenor-street, and the assistance of Sir Benjamin Brodie and two other medical gentlemen, who are still in attendance, was obtained. It appears that the right eye is somewhat cut or bruised, and the shoulder is injured.

DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne held an inquest, at the Owen Glendower public house, Aldersgate-street, on the body of Miss Palmer Phipps, aged seventy. The deceased had lived for a number of years in a small back room, in Edmund's place, Aldersgate street, and, from her mode of living, the neighbours always supposed her to be in great poverty. The deceased was last seen alive on Saturday afternoon. Not being seen on Sunday or Monday morning, the landlady went to her room door, and knocked repeatedly, but without receiving any answer. Eventually, the door was burst open, and the deceased was found lying in bed, quite dead, and had evidently been so some time. On making an examination of the premises, a discovery was made of a pocket book in a box, which contained several Bank of England note for £300, which were concealed in a box provided with a false bottom. On making further search, and on examining the pocket book which was found to contain several Bank of England notes of £10 each, placed under a false bottom, most artfully contrived. There being no relatives of the deceased forthcoming, the coroner adjourned the inquest to the ward beadle to take possession of the property, until such time as the proper persons came forward to substantiate their claim to it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—A fatal accident happened to a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Hoe, of Cure lane, Clapham. It appears that at the back of the house is a small flat-roofed garden, and there the children were usually taken to play in the garden, and the deceased among them. On this occasion the deceased child got away from the nurse, and, whilst running on the bank of the above ground, unfortunately stepped into it. The servant used every means to get the child out, which she succeeded in doing in a few minutes, and conveyed it to the house, when a surgeon was sent for, who promptly attended, and used every means within his reach to restore animation, but, as the child had been in a sickly state of health, all his efforts were useless. The Rev Mr. Hoe was at York at the time.

CAUSE OF THE LATE ACCIDENTS ON THE CAMBRIDGE LINE.—The following is a copy of the official report of the directors of the Eastern Counties Company to the Board of Trade, describing the cause of the recent accidents:—Nature of Accident.—Engine (the 30 down fast train) Camel, and Driver, Wing, ran off the line near Waterbeach, and overturned.—Cause of accident.—Supposed defective joint of the rail caught the flange of the wheel of the engine, the flanges being on the principle used by the Great Western Railway, but not so well adapted for the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway.—Remarks.—The engine will not be used again with passenger trains until the flanges have been altered. The engine will be going more than 32 miles per hour, and the whole train did not go off the line.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ELY.—On Monday last, when the labourers were returning home from their work at Ely, an accident of a fatal nature occurred, arising from the carelessness of the person whose death was occasioned. The labourers are conveyed down the line on trucks, and the heedlessness of one of the men in the habit of getting on his cart, can be proved. The labourer was about, and was carelessly sitting on his cart, when he overbalanced himself and fell under the train. The injuries he received were of the most dreadful nature. His skull was completely scalped and fractured, the eyes were crushed, and he sustained other severe injuries on the body. On his left arm crushed, and he sustained other severe injuries on the body. On his left arm crushed, and he sustained other severe injuries on the body. On his left arm

(Continued from page 133.)

both externally and interly, a very handsome building, about the size of the Haymarket Theatre in London. The opera selected was "The Puritans." About eight o'clock, the Royal box, which was in the centre of the first row, was brilliantly lighted, and shortly afterwards, the reigning Duke, Queen Victoria, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other distinguished individuals made their appearance. Immediately the orchestra struck up the national air "God save the Queen," which was sung in chorus (in English or German) by nearly all the persons in the theatre, and it was impossible not to be struck with their earnestness of manner and their warmth of expression. The reception given to her Majesty, on her entrance, was not boisterously enthusiastic; it was essentially and with good taste a respectful one, but it was at the same time a truly affectionate one. The theatre was literally crowded to the ceiling, for in the open space around the splendid chandelier a number of persons had obtained places, from which they had a bird's-eye view of the Royal box. After the first act (which passed off admirably) the Royal party retired to the saloon. The costumes were elegant, and the singing and music were first-rate.

Rosenau itself is the beau-ideal of a summer residence. It lies some four miles out of the town, amid meadows and hanging woods, and rich parterres of flowers. The building itself is curiously simple. On the summit of a little mount, fragrant with roses, and wreathed with plantations of tangled shrubbery, stands a plain house—its gables marked by those peculiar steps from the eaves of the roof to the summit, common in old mansions. A small round tower flanking the main body on one hand, alone breaks its uniformity. The view around is beautiful—the scenery is rich and park-like—vistas of wooded dells and fair meadows, and the distant ridges of dim forest stretch away far into the far-off country. Close to the house fountains play, and the ground is dazzling with the hues of many flowers. The whole is a little paradise. And what will astonish English notions is the unexclusive character of all this. Not a wall, not a sentinel, not a gate.

This Arcadian scene is engraved at page 137; and, together with the companion-view of the Palace of Ehrenberg, is from the beautiful drawings of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Another vignette of the picturesque Rosenau, also from his Royal Highness' drawing, is engraved at page 137.

THE REIGNING DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

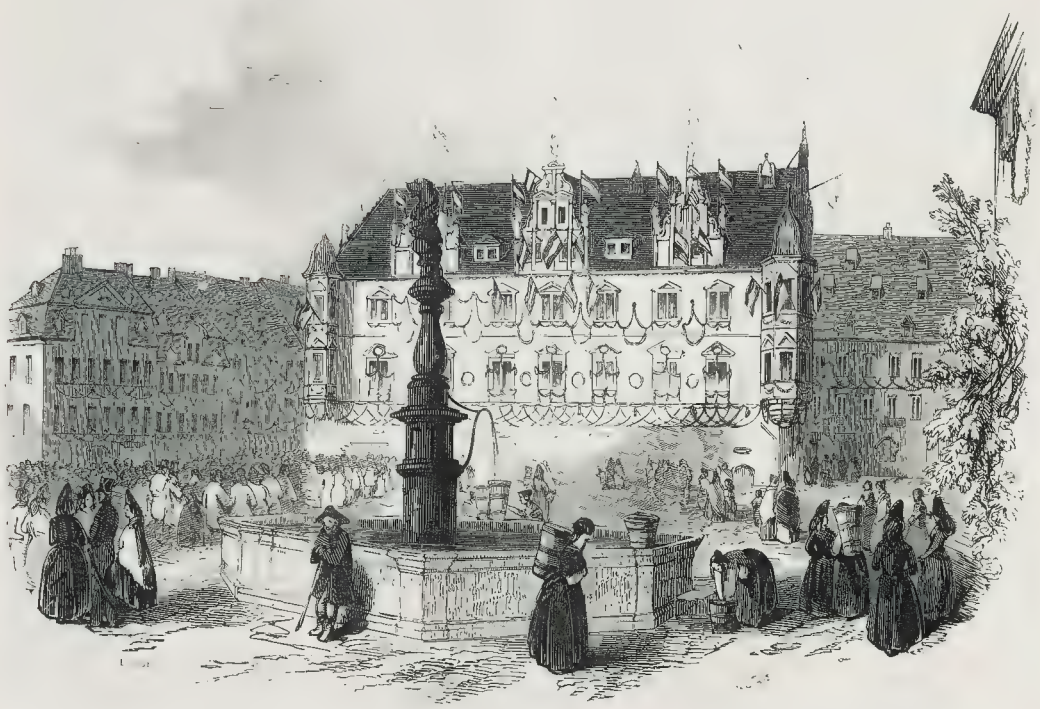
Not more than four miles from Rosenau, and nearer Coburg, there is another summer residence, the Palace of Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg, from which a very fine view is obtained of the vale in which Coburg is situate, the spire of the Church of St. Maurice rising boldly from the centre of the city. On the opposite heights is the fortress of Coburg.

The population of Coburg is about 10,000. That of Gotha, which is about 75 miles from Coburg, is 14,000. When her Majesty arrived at Coburg the whole population turned out to meet her. There were dense masses all along the road between the frontiers and the town. Not only these were there, but also the people of the surrounding country, in a circuit of many miles, came in crowds into Coburg. Some came as much as twenty German miles, and some from Leipsic.

The Palace of Rosenau is occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert. The other Royal personages, with their respective suites, stay at the town Palace of the Duke.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg married, in 1817, the Princess Louisa of Saxe-Gotha (from whom he was separated in 1824), and secondly, in 1832, the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg. The issue of his first marriage are the present reigning Duke, and *our own* Prince Albert. The Duke espoused, in 1842, the Princess Alexandrina, of Baden, who has two children. The portraits of the Duke and Duchess have been engraved from drawings by M. Baugniet, the celebrated Belgian artist.

The ancient fortress of Coburg contains a number of extremely interesting relics, among which may be mentioned the bedstead in which Luther slept when he took refuge in Coburg, the greater part of which has been chipped by pilgrims, who are anxious to bring away some relic of the great author of the Reformation. The fortress is of great extent, but has been suffered to go to decay, its commanding position and the friendly relations existing between the Principality of Coburg, and the great continental Powers rendering its preservation a matter of comparative indifference. The principal apartments are hung with pictures of the most celebrated and distinguished Dukes of Coburg, and the walls in many places painted in fresco. The finest paintings are those of Marshal Tilly, and Duke Bernard of Coburg, who distinguished himself during the Thirty Years' War, painted by Schreder, an artist of Frankfort. Among the other portraits, are those of Gustavus Adolphus Wallenstein, the Emperor Charles V., the Duke John Casimir, &c. One of the rooms is fitted up with the most elaborate carving —the ceiling, walls, and floor being composed of various woods, beautifully inlaid, and the sides of the apartment representing the chase of the wild boar, deer, &c., in mosaic of different-coloured woods. The Rose Room has a ceiling of oak, beautifully carved and gilt, representing roses and buds in pleasing groups, and at the end of the room is an ancient carved buffet loaded with antique vases and drinking cups. One of the objects of greatest interest is the sitting-room of



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, COBURG.

THE PALACE OF EHRENBURG, AT COBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

Luther, containing portraits of himself, his wife, Catherine of Poland, Melancthon, and other distinguished leaders of the Reformation, the space in the panelling around each figure being richly gilt. In the "Hall of Armour" is a magnificent collection of ancient armour, a portion of which has been presented by his Majesty Louis Philippe. It contains the massive two-handed swords used in the execution of state criminals, one of which, with the date 1679 on the blade, is said to have decapitated one hundred persons; several figures, mounted on horseback, in complete armour of the time of the Crusades; and a variety of curious cross-bows, spears, arrows, daggers, &c. In the centre of the fortress is a well, several hundred feet deep, to supply the garrison with water. The ancient carriages of Duke John Casimir are still preserved in the lower rooms adjoining the prison, and are elaborately carved and gilt, and are square built, somewhat resembling a char-a-banc, or a Burmese carriage. The view from the summit of the fortress is of great extent, including the long and lofty range of the Thuringian mountains on the north, Hesse Cassel and Bavaria to the east, Bohemia to the south, and Saxe Meiningen to the west; Saxe-Coburg being spread out beneath, and stretching away on the north and east towards Gotha. The whole plain beneath is a succession of corn-fields, meadow-land, and vineyards, with crests extending for several miles towards Bohemia, where game of every sort abounds, and where, it is understood, a grand *battue* will take place before the Queen leaves Coburg.

The events of Thursday and Friday will be found described elsewhere in the present number.]

Coburg, Saturday, August 23.

The Court has settled down into something like private life, little ceremony attending its movements among the quiet groves of Rosenau, and its occasional excursions into the towns, or through the environs of Coburg.

To-day the Queen and Prince Albert, driven by their Ducal host, paid a visit to the Chateau of Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg, a Twickenham-villa looking edifice, pleasantly placed on a green hill, some ten minutes walk from Coburg.

The Museum of the town was also honoured with a flying visit, and to-night the Royal party will attend the theatre, the "Bride of Messina," a tragedy of Schiller, being the entertainment.

A ball took place last night at the "Residence," which went agreeably off.

The vicinity of Coburg is beautiful. Kallenberg, the favourite palace of the reigning Duke, distant about four miles from Coburg, commands some of the finest prospects. Like almost all the palaces or "residences" around, it is perched on an eminence, which is reached by a winding road through a plantation, quite as beautiful as that which leads to Rosenau. The interior of the palace is fitted up in the most elegant, and, at the same time, "comfortable" style. Indeed, it deserves to be so characterised more than Royal residences generally. There is no ostentation or display such as is met with in "show places," but everything is of the most perfect workmanship and in the most exquisite taste.

This summer Palace is not built on a grand scale, but, like Rosenau, it has more the air of the residence of a private gentleman. The architecture is an odd mixture of the turreted style with the cottage *ornée*, and the effect is very pretty, although the materials are incongruous. Here the Duke and Duchess spend the greater part of their time during the fine weather, and a more delightful retreat could not well have been selected. Like everything else in and around Saxe Coburg, it belies the vulgar notions entertained in England as to the German style of living and manners. The Duke is fond of sporting, and keeps here a small pack of hounds. The residence is full of evidences of his inclination this way. One room, for instance, is almost entirely filled with emblems of the chase, worked into all imaginable ornaments. The easy chairs are made of antlers. Another room (the Duke's private study) is filled with engravings of every sort of sporting, French and English. The country, however, from being so much wooded, is not well adapted for field-sports generally; but a large preserve of wild boars is maintained at a short distance from Kallenberg. Attached to the

(Continued on page 140.)

SCHLOSS ROSENAU, NEAR COBURG,—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

V

The person to whom house the Count directed his companion's attention, was a little, meagre old man, who, in his younger days, had won a considerable reputation as a singer, but had long since left the stage to repose on his laurels and his profits—if it can be conceived as possible for peace and profit ever to fall to the lot of a Theatrical Manager! He received the two friends with a kind of stage dignity a reminiscence of many mimic royalties—not in itself ungraceful, though rather marred in effect by his odd costume. He wore a black velvet skull cap, which he only took off when its place was supplied with a wig; a narrow cut coat, of nearly the last fashion, contrasted strongly with his antiquated head-dress; and his withered legs were thrust into a pair of "world-too-wide" small-clothes, that consequently hung about them in large folds. Notwithstanding the sixty years which might be plainly read in every wrinkle of his face, the worthy Manager did not appear to be quite dead to the little vanities of the world. His feet were cased in a pair of very comfortable, loose fur slippers, in which he walked, or rather slid, about the room, without any visible lifting of them from the ground; he advanced towards his visitors, as if moving on skates.

"I had already received notice of the intention of her Most Gracious Highness to honour me with her commands," said the Manager, after the Count had acquainted him with the object of their visit; "and, as far as it lies with me, I had resolved that nothing should be wanting; it is my ambition at all times to please my princely patrons; but yet, I would respectfully beg to remonstrate against her Highness's present choice."

"How! you will not perform this opera!" said the Count.

"Heaven forbid I should be compelled to give it—it were a direct attempt at assassination of one of the princely house. No! If my word has any weight, this fatal piece should never be given."

"I could never have thought," said the Count, "that a man so celebrated as yourself would listen to this gossip of the vulgar. In my earliest youth I heard your name spoken of in distant lands. You were called the prince of singers, and I have always had the liveliest curiosity to see the man who had won such a title. Do not lessen the high opinion I had formed of you by avowing such superstition."

The old man seemed to feel flattered; a quiet smile stole over his withered face; he thrust his hands deep into his pockets, and took a slide or two in his large slippers up and down the room.

"You are too good, my lord; too good indeed. Yes, we have been somewhat in our time. We were reckoned a fine tenor, but all things have an end. Superstition you said; I should be ashamed to yield to such a weakness, but where belief is grounded on facts, it is not superstition."

"Facts!" cried both the friends together.

"Yes, gentlemen, facts! You seem not to be of this city or state that you have never heard of them."

"I think I remember hearing of some such tale," said the Major. "It is believed, is it not, that every time 'Othello' is played the theatre is burned down?"

"The theatre burned down!" said the Manager. "I wish a fire were all that came of it. Fire can be quenched; and then there are insurance offices; or, at worst, a fire is a calamity which we may survive. But death, gentlemen, death! that is something more terrible."

"Death!" said the Count; "death to whom?"

"Alas! to whom is no matter of uncertainty. All the city, the whole state, know well what has always happened," said the Manager; "as often as 'Othello' is played, *within eight days afterwards one of the princely family always dies.*"

The two friends rose in astonishment from their seats, for there was something terrible in the deep and earnest tone with which the old man uttered the words. It sounded like a prophecy of the future made from a fatal experience of the past. But in a few moments they resumed their seats, and laughed long and loudly at what they called such an absurdity.

"You laugh, gentlemen," said the Manager: "crime, and death, and retribution, are excellent jests, are they not? But you are strangers, and know not the things that are to me but too well certified. Do you see that book? It is the journal of the theatre, kept by every successive prompter for a hundred and twenty years. Shall I read you a few extracts from it?"

"The grave history of a mimic realm—what tragedies it must contain! Let us see it by all means," said the Count, whom the proposal seemed vastly to amuse.

The Manager, with an unusual activity, went to the bookcase, and took down a large folio, strongly bound and clasped. Putting on a reverend pair of tortoise-shell spectacles, he opened the book, and, turning over a few leaves, said—

"There! it is entered

"Anno 1745, December 8. The tragedy of "Othello," by Shakspeare, was played. Charlotte Fandanrin, actress, was suffocated on the stage, being found dead on the couch in the last scene."

"How could this be," said the Manager; "Shakspeare's plays were first given to the German stage by Schröder, and that not till long after 1745?"

"Excuse me," said the Manager; "the reigning Duke, during a residence in England, while on his travels, had seen this tragedy, and, struck with its marvellous power, got it translated, and on his return it was performed. But, observe, the Chronicle proceeds:

"The said Charlotte Fandanrin had acted *Desdemona*, and in the chamber scene in which *Othello* stifles her, she miserably perished. God be merciful to her soul!

"He was not an accident, gentlemen; it was a deliberate murder. The story goes that the actress was very beautiful; the Duke was a libertine, and the Count prejudice; Fandanrin was his mistress. Warned by the fate of many others who had been heartlessly abandoned and cast off, she had, in his day of passion, procured *from* him in writing a bond, containing some terrible conditions, to which he bound himself also by an oath, to be executed if he ever forsook her. But sin was in the plot; and it did not avail her with others, as was it with her. With time came indifference: and what had been passion became coldness and neglect; and the Duke sought to rid himself of a tie that had grown irksome. But, relying on the secret bond, the artful mistress' life; she even spoke of printing the awfully-worded document, and given sting it throughout Europe. She told him, too, that copies of it were already in safe hands in several different cities; that she had only to send a certain token, and the exposure would be made immediately. In the posture of his state and family affairs at the time, the exposure would have been fatal.

"Duke Nepomuck—for that was his name—was not a man to be safely threatened. His passions were fierce, and in hate or vengeance, his hand was as swift as unerring aim: he was above human laws, and those of God he held in mockery. He made secret plans for getting his mistress' life by poison; she was on her guard, and they failed. But she knew not what instruments of crime are at the beck of power. He bought one of the tragedians to his purpose with a large sum of money, and arranged his plan with the cunning and atrocity of a demon. He ordered *Othello* to be performed; his creature acted the Moor, and played his part with a too fearful truthfulness. The tragedy was real—the murder of the last scene no fiction—from that couch *Desdemona* arose no more!"

The Count shuddered, and exclaimed, "Can this be true?"

"Ask any of the old residents in the city, and you will hear the story exactly so narrated. The actor was arrested, and would have been tried, but the Duke forbad all inquiry, took the murderer into his service, and gave out that the catastrophe was quite accidental. But eight days after the fatal play the only son of the Prince died—a child twelve years of age."

"A mere coincidence," said the Major.

"Call it so, if you please," replied the Manager, again turning over the leaves; but listen: for two years "Othello" was not played. For it brought back recollection of what the Duke wished to be forgotten. But after that period he was reckless enough to order it again to be performed. Here is the entry:—

"The 28th Sept., 1749, 'Othello, the Moor of Venice.'"

"And here observe in the margin—

"On the 5th of October, died the Prin—s Augusta, exactly eight days after the performance of 'Othello,' in the two-year-since died the late Prince Frederick."

"Is this accident, gentlemen?"

"Merely accident?" said the Count and the Major.

"Another proof, then," said the Manager. "On the 5th February, 1748, 'Othello' was again given: suppose the same consequence followed? And it was even so—for here is the note of the prompter in the margin, and in the same hand:—'Terrible! the spirit of the departed yet avenges her: Prince Alexander died suddenly on the 14th—eight days after 'Othello.'"

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Two new pieces—at least new to the English stage—were brought out at this theatre on Monday evening, and both were successful. The first was a three act drama, entitled "By Royal Command," a translation of a French piece, "La Cardeuse des Dindons," by Messrs. A. Dartois and Bicville. In the first act we find *Gothé* (Mrs. Keeley) planning her livelihood in an Austrian village by fattening turkies, and attached to *Herman* (Mr. Emery), a young woodcutter, who is of a very jealous disposition. The Emperor of Austria, *Leopold the Second* (Mr Diddear), is about to visit the village where *Gothé* resides, upon a hunting excursion, and the Burgomaster, *Von Splatterkirk* (Mr. Meadows), determines that his daughter shall present him with a bouquet, according to custom. But a *rival* Lord Chamberlain, *Count Newberg* (Mr. F. Vining), passes himself off for the Emperor, and sends an intimation of his wish, from a contiguous hunting lodge, that *Gothé* shall present the bouquet. This she is delighted to do, as she thinks that she shall be able to solicit the appointment of ranger for *Herman*. On her return she is accused by the Burgomaster of an improper intimacy with the Emperor. *Herman*, maddened by jealousy, tears up the appointment which she has got for him, and, overwhelmed with the reproaches of all his fellow-villagers, she flies from the village, driving all her turkeys before her—a situation which concludes the act, and which was very droll, being managed with great cleverness. In the second act, we are introduced to an apartment in the palace, and here *Herman* is discovered in conversation with *Leopold* and the *Burgess Mayer* (Mrs Fairbrother), who informs the former for his supposed *liaison* with *Gothé*. Of course, the whole affair is an enigma to *Leopold*, who is not aware that *Count Newberg* has been assuming his name. This gives rise to a little jealousy on the part of the *Emperor*, which is dispelled by the arrival of *Gothé*, who gets into the palace in a turret-key left in the hunting-lodge. To unravel the mystery, *Leopold* places her behind a screen, which he pokes a hole with his cane. He then determines to call together his hunting party; and, giving her a bell, tells her to peep through the screen, and ring it when she sees the impostor. Various gentlemen of his suite enter in succession, and, lastly, *Newberg*, upon whose appearance *Gothé* rings the bell with most amusing vivacity. Upon this a detection, the Emperor orders *Newberg* to marry *Gothé* forthwith; and as he is on the old *Baroness Lauer* (Mrs Woolgar), to whom he owes a debt, he is glad to get off the bargain upon such terms. With the preparations for the nuptials the second act finishes. The action of the third act passes in the interior of the Royal Hunting Lodge, where we find *Gothé*, in powder and white satin, awaiting the bridal. *Herman*, for some cause or another, has resolved upon entering into a conspiracy to murder the Emperor, and gains admittance into the lodge for that purpose, when *Gothé*, not aware who he is, and still retaining all her old affection for him, makes the confession that she loves him, and ever shall. This leads to a happy *denouement*, and *Herman* receives the ranger's appointment from the real Emperor, whilst *Count Newberg* is, after all, compelled to marry the old *Baroness*.

The piece was admirably acted, and, apart from the burlesque, we have not for a long time seen Mrs Keeley in a part so capitally adapted to her peculiar talents as this of the turkey-girl. Her embarrassed assumption of her fine clothes and high-heeled shoes, was delicious; and the bit of pathos in the last scene, where she recalls her old love for *Herman*, was so touching and natural, that it made us regret that we had not more frequent opportunities of seeing her in this line. The other characters were exactly played, calling for no particular remark, except that the *Herman* of Mr. Emery was acted with much intelligent sturdiness and good effect. The piece has been carefully got up, and the plot is very well worked out; but it is much to be regretted that the piece of language is not a little smarter. Nothing can be more common-place than the dialogue, and several points, where capital hits might have been made, were entirely lost sight of. A very little extra care would have remedied this.

The second novelty was also a translation of the vaudeville "Parlez moi Pottery," by Messrs. Dennery and Lafontaine, under the title of "Enquire Within." *Antonnius Dodge* (Mr. Meadows) is an Englishman, who has got a situation as porter in a Parisian lodging-house, the court of which, by the way, is very well represented. He writes circulars to every body whose name he finds in the Directory, going through them alphabetically, and telling them that somebody dear to them is trifling with their affections. In consequence of this, all sorts of *quarrepos* arise; the first one being the arrest of *Captain Bravo Brut* (Mr. Emery), a blustering husband, and *Mr. Bowing* (Mr. Turner), a lachrymose one, at finding their wives (Miss Arden and Miss Grove) in the house, on what is apparently a clandestine visit to a refugee, *Count Armand*, (Mr. Kinloch). It is, however, discovered subsequently, that the foreign nobleman, being in reduced circumstances, has merely been teaching them the Polka, which is beginning to make a stir in Paris. But *Dodge* has made a good harvest by his scheme, as well as reconciled various parties to his marriage with *Fanny* (Mrs Wigan). Mr. Meadows was sufficiently quaint as the porter, and Mr. Turner made a great deal out of nothing in the part of *Bowing*, while Mr. Emery blustered about in the most approved fashion as *Captain Brad*. The piece is pleasantly written; more smartly, indeed, than the one preceding it, but lacking the construction. It was played with general applause, and we can fully understand that it must have been a great favourite in Paris, where the idiosyncracies of the different characters would more directly excite the sympathies of the audience. The house was very well attended.

A new comedetta is announced to be in rehearsal; as well as a new comic drama, called, "The King's Wedding; or, Up to Supper." This, we expect, will prove to be nearly the same as the piece underlined at the Adelphi, "The Boy King:" both of them being translations of a vaudeville which has been playing at Paris, with much success, called, "Un Souper sous Louis XV."

ADELPHI.

"Mr. Caudle at Home and Abroad," who was to have made her curtsey to the audience of this theatre on Monday evening, was prevented by Mr. Wright's indisposition, came before the public on Monday. We are sorry that we cannot award to the piece the same praise which Mr. Selby's pleasant productions have usually drawn from us. Not that there was any lack of the usual ingredients which experience proves are best calculated to excite the approbation of the house, indeed, the scenes in which the author had drawn upon his own inventive fancies, instead of upon Mrs. Caudle's lucubrations, were received with the most general laughter. But the same fault, which we have pointed out in all the other adaptations of the "Caudle Papers," was here also apparent. The real spirit of the original was entirely lost sight of; and, consequently, the sympathies of the audience were never enlisted in the action of the piece. "Caudle Lectures" acquire their popularity from many causes, than which nothing can be more totally undramatic. They are filled with quiet hits at domestic life, founded on keen observation, but perfectly unfitted to excite laughter on the stage. Then the privacy of the scene of their delivery; the play afforded to the theatre, hence the non-existence of all the varieties and here we write advisedly. The diverting italicised echos of Mr. Caudle's replies; the hopeless looks of compulsion in which he listens to them—all these things are entirely lost in the dramatic representation of a single chapter of the "Caudle Papers." Over, and in which a number of people in white wigs wander about a lighted room—room, and go in and out doors, and talk of camp rucks and *letters de cachet*, to the complete bewilderment of the audience. *Louis XV.* (Madame Celeste), aged fifteen, leads a revolt against his tutor, aided by a number of young noblemen, personated by Misses Woolgar, Ellen Chaplin, Taylor, &c.; and, by filling up the number of guests, with the names of some Co rt interpreters, send them to the Bastille, and eat a supper prepared for them. The prisoners final y escape, and all are made friends. The main object of the drama was to introduce a number of little children as soldiers, who marched about to the music of a band of juveniles in a very creditable manner. The place has been spendidly mounted: indeed no expense appears to have been spared in its production: it is therefore the greater pity that it is not to bring a corresponding return to the treasury. The applause at the fall of the curtain was pretty general, mingled, however, with some disapprobation.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Another success—honourable and unqualified—has been achieved by the Misses Melesville and Cheverly, who produced on Thursday evening, under the title of "The Boy King; or, Petite Peccadilloes." We are sorry that we cannot record its complete success. It is one of those pieces, founded on an anecdote that dies with its single chapter of the "Caudle Papers" at the period of ever, and in which a number of people in white wigs wander about a lighted room—room, and go in and out doors, and talk of camp rucks and *letters de cachet*, to the complete bewilderment of the audience. *Louis XV.* (Madame Celeste), aged fifteen, leads a revolt against his tutor, aided by a number of young noblemen, personated by Misses Woolgar, Ellen Chaplin, Taylor, &c.; and, by filling up the number of guests, with the names of some Court interpreters, send them to the Bastille, and eat a supper prepared for them. The prisoners finally

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

The light and dark shades of life are presented to us in the aspects of foreign politi.s—the very lamentable and the very ludicrous! The dightful promise and progress of our Queen's visit to Germany is contrasted in the northern states by a semi-revolution at Leipsic, and the shedding by the sick bull and the torturing of geese; in Madrid there are martial law, famine, closed shops, and public executions. In France there is every appearance of peaceful demonstration towards England;—there is more than friendliness, there is almost affection from Louis Philippe to Victoria; while in England, Lord Palmerston and the partakers of his pseudo panic are talking of a French invasion, and talking so loudly that the *Times* has thought two leading articles not thrown away in undeceiving the national apprehension! If some of these points are not lamentable, if the *last* is not infinitely ludicrous, then have our senses most grossly belied our judgment.

At all events, we shall have a Chat upon these subjects—all and sundry—with our readers; and as the French Invasion presents the liveliest aspect of pleasantry, we will commence with that, and strike our terrors into the form of a

SONG

What! will you invade us, then, beautiful France?
And will you come over to teach us to dance?
Has *Louis* declared so? ... has gentle *Guizot?*—
Or is it the *furor* of Butcher *Bugeaud?*

Will he come on a steam bridge of fearful dimension?
Or will he throw over a bridge of suspension?
Oh! do let us know if he means to throw over
A bridge of suspension from Calais to Dover!

Will his troops land at Deal—all alive, not a man ill;
Or will his steam navy sweep all down the Channel?
Will their hopes never waver, their hearts never bend,
Till they land, unresisted, at gallant Gravesend?

The Marshal's a bright one as ever was sunn'd on;
Pray, mayn't we consider him almost in London?
Won't he coop us alive in our dungeons and towers,
And give us a roasting for forty-eight hours?

Do say, when he once lands his troops from the-main,
Will he come by the road—will he travel by train;
And did he send forward an order from Calais,
To get him clean quarters in Buckingham Palace?

Our army are traitors—our navy is done—
And they both have agreed to be beaten like fun;
Not a man of-war's seen on the waves now to dance,
But has made up its mind to be taken to France.

We've got no militia—and pray ye or urge ye
Ye wont get a bit of fight out of the clergy;
While the whole of the lawyers have pack'd up their rags,
And are hiding their heads in their very blue bags!

Then as for the people—Bugeaud you may come!
They are pottroon, pacific, low spirited, dumb;
So my blood thirsty Marshal you'll have no occasion
To take too much pains with your British invasion!

We suppose we can afford our joke over this formidable expedition of menace as being a bugbear of our own creation—a Palmerstonian mare's nest; and we suppose France can as well afford to laugh at the banter, as England to bestow it. Thanks to good manners, good feeling, and the march of civilization, the two countries are never likely to be engaged in a war of invasion, whatever other quarrels may spring up between them.

It will be seen that the Queen of Spain keeps up her bull-fighting; and, indeed, is generally fond of, riveted upon, and delighted at, all kinds of exhibitions of torture. She has five geese slung up at a boat-race, that the boatmen may leap up as they pass under the line, and he who wrings off the goose's neck bears away the prize. A number of competitors try the experiment, and fail, her Angelic Majesty sitting in maidenly contemplation of the torture of the writhing bird. At last a strong man consummates the slaughter, and the Queen pays him for the work of blood! As for the bull-fight, she prefers the theatre of that pastime to the Church of her God, and was a reluctant absentee from one of these exhibitions to partake of an imposing ceremony in one of the temples of her creed. In the morning she had gazed applaudingly on the wanton butchery of eleven beautiful horses—seen the lives of as many of her subjects put in peril—cheered on the dogs of blood against the bulls—and smiled at the enthusiasm of the multitude when those bellowing victims reared and roared under the agony of the fiery darts that were driven into their reeking flesh. And all this time the entrails of the horses were hanging upon the ground! And at this august spectacle her Mother and her Minister assisted, so that young and depraved Royalty was ably seconded in its Christian delight! And in the capital of her kingdom was placed in a state of siege—the shops shut—the people in insurrection -the merchants idle—provisions short—the soldiers in the silent streets in occupation—and executions ordered without compassion, and —arrests progressing -and executions ordered without compassion, and effected without remorse. And yet all these horrors do not reach the measure of disgust inspired by the blood-love of that girlish Queen.

Very different causes moved the disturbances in Leipsic. We should as soon have thought of an Alderman revolting against turtle or turbot, as of Leipsic against the governing power. The great book shop of Germany—the Paternoster row of the people—the mart of cheap learning and quickening intelligence—the native-home of the arts of peace—to dismiss its muses, cancel its printed reams, throw away its parchment and calf-skin, gag its presses, bind up its crayons, make faggots of its pencils, dissolve its Artpresses, bind up its crayons, make faggots of its pencils, dissolve its Artunions, and bash its counters with a breast -and all this to rush to the sword, and the armour, and the war, certainly produces a surprise in our minds somewhat akin to that which the weaver felt when his work couldn't be carried on because his head had been carried off! Yet it was fact, and that strange revulsion of the order of affairs was all brought about for conscience' sake, and proves how powerfully religious feeling exercises their authority over the German mind.

No disturbance, however, has occurred to interrupt the happiness and tranquility of our beloved Queen's visit to the family home of her princely and popular consort. All has gone smoothly and well, if, indeed, we except the laughable difficulty of slow travelling experienced on one or two stages of the journey. We may have our joke at the expense of travellers from Mayence to Wurzburg:—

Ye who travel in Bavaria,
May find time to sing an aria;
Nor your feelings let it hurt, oh!
If you hear a whole concerto
'Twixt the time you fix to start
And that when you do depart.

Then it won't be in your power
To go *quite* five miles an hour;
The *calèche* you have to sit in
Would excite a groan in Britain;
Broken down, with wheels depending
More on straw and rope for mending
Than upon the hazy wood —
Then, it's oversplash'd with mud!

When you're shoved and *tied* inside it,
Soon you find you can't abide it;
And you have to look sharp, mind you,
At the luggage lash'd behind you,
Like a boat lash'd in the rigging—
People there are up to prigging.

Well, at last you're off, and sleeping
On the road; the horses creeping —
Did you hear? the carriage jumbles—
Flop! what's that? the luggage tumbles—
Ropes give way—don't, for your fame now,
Let your temper do the same now!

This, believe me, least of shocks is
See!—they're picking up the boxes.
Be so kind as lend a man' to
Lift inside here that portmanteau.
But it's muddy! Yes, I know it!
Now, all right! Postilion, go it!

And in this style, and after this fashion, did all who followed her Majesty have to

"Drag their slow length along."

But her Majesty made them put on the steam, and astonished them into ten miles an hour, in spite of themselves.

There—we have had such a long ramble over foreign matters, that we shall not trouble ourselves about "our domestic affairs."

DISCOVERY OF A PICTURE.—A painting, of extraordinary merit, if not of the high character attributed to it, has lately been discovered in Lincolnshire. It appears that the worthy heir to the Revesby estates having resolved to build a new mansion on the property, the materials of the old house were sold by auction, when Mr. Tewson, of Boston, purchased, among other lots, a large old cupboard, from the Housekeeper's Room, the back of this cupboard, Mr. Tewson found to be a picture on oak panel, with the painting inside, although it was nailed to the shelves. These he carefully removed, and found there to be twenty-two figures in the composition -the Adoration of the Shepherds, and very like the work of Raphael. The picture has been removed to London, and when restored, it will be exhibited: it is supposed to have formed the altar-piece of the abbey-church at Revesby, and to have been placed, for security, in the time of the Puritans, in the situation where it has just been found—church paintings being special objects of the fury of the Parliament, during the Civil Wars.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ALEXANDER FERRIER

This gentleman, who bore the rather sounding title of Lord Conservator of Scottish Privileges, was formerly her Majesty's Consul for South Holland and Zealand. He was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order in 1834, and a Knight Bachelor in 1835. He died on the 17th instant at Rotterdam, in the 73d year of his age.

MAURICE ZEDEKAUER.

Some fifty years ago, Maurice Zedekauer, a member of the Hebrew persuasion, came to Prague a penniless adventurer. Unassisted by aught but his own industry, sagacity, and energy, the poor Jew contrived to connect himself with the merchants and mercantile pursuits of Prague; and, step by step, ascended Fortune's ladder, until he became the wealthiest and most eminent merchant in all Bohemia. He made a noble use of his gains: during his lifetime the larger part of his immense revenues were devoted to the encouragement of science, art, and national industry, and to the relief of the indigent, without distinction of religion or race. M. Zedekauer died recently at Prague, at the age of 77, and he has left behind him seven million of florins—£700,000; nearly half of this he has bequeathed amongst the benevolent institutions of Bohemia. The honour and affection which this Jewish merchant enjoyed from his fellow-citizens were unbounded. He was followed to the cemetery of his nation by men of all ranks and beliefs—by the poor of course, by the civil and military authorities of the capital, by all its distinguished men, and also by many clergymen of various Christian denominations. Sectarian spirit was disarmed, and charity alone prevailed over the grave of a man so excellent as Zedekaur.

THE REV. RICHARD WARD.

This estimable clergyman, who was incumbent of Cromford, in the County of Derby, for near half a century, was the author of a popular work descriptive of Derbyshire: he died at Brandon, in Suffolk, on the 1st inst., in the 83th year of his age. The reverend gentleman was grandfather of Mr. Francis Redfern, of Manchester.

MARIE SCHILLYNCK.

This extraordinary woman, who recently died at Ghent, performed, for seventeen years, military service during the wars of the French Empire. Marie Schillynck was born at Ghent; she was present at twelve battles, received six sabre wounds at Gemappe, and was taken prisoner in Italy. At the passage of the Bridge of Arcola, she received a musket ball in the thigh. Her sex, although known, did not prevent Napoleon's conferring on her the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Jena, she obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and a pension of 700 francs. The Emperor, in bestowing the Cross upon her, said, "Receive from my hands the reward of the brave, which you so well deserve." Then, turning to the officers, he bid them honour this courageous woman, for she was one of the glories of the army. The Philanthropic Society of the Officers of the Empire, established at Ghent, have, to perpetuate the memory of Marie Schillynck, entered her name as an honorary member of their society.

M. SELLEGUE.

M. Sellegue, as a man of science, displayed great knowledge and skill, and was rapidly rising to the highest reputation, both in France and abroad. He was the author of a great variety of scientific applications to the purposes of trade and manufacture. He died recently at Paris, aged 59, and his loss is universally regretted.

POLICE.

FORGERIES ON THE SOUTH MIDLAND, NORTHAMPTON, AND LEICESTERSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Saturday, *Edmund Thomas Yeakell* was again examined at CLERKENWELL, charged with having forged the name of Col. Howard Stanley, of Home park, Windsor, to the subscription contract deed of the South Midland, Northampton, and Leicester Railway Company, for the amount of £500 Some particulars of the case were given in our paper last week. In addition to the evidence already taken, Mr. Charles Stuart Bowles, solicitor, of Windsor, was called He knows Hon.e Park, Windsor, which is a portion of her Majesty's domain. In May last it was occupied only by her Majesty's servants. No such person as Col. Howard Stanley or Mr. Carkson (to the prisoner) resided there.—Prisoner: I am ready to admit that the name of Col. Howard Stanley is all imagination—quite a fiction, a creation of the brain.—*Mr. C. Lander* was charged with a forgery on the same company, under similar circumstances. Messrs Clarkson, Stevens, and Pearson, solicitors, proved the forgeries; and Mr. Humphries, the solicitor, for the prisoner. Mr. Henry Stanley, secretary to the South Midland and Northampton and Leicestershire Railway Company, gave evidence as to the meeting [illegible] at which the name of Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq., the merchant and banker, in May last, with the address "Russell House, Balham-hill," for shares, which were allotted. Mrs. Shaw, who, with her husband, had the care of Russell House, gave evidence to show that her husband was formerly acquainted with the prisoner, and that he requested her to allow him to direct his letters there, which was granted, until a subscription across that there was something wrong going forward. He gave his direction "Mr. C. Lander, 11, Webber-street, Blackfriars road." -Mr. Greenwood remanded the prisoner for a fortnight, but, as in the other case, he would accept responsible bail to the amount of £500 himself, and two housekeepers in £250 each.

A STRANGE LETTER WRITER.—At LAMBETH office, on Tuesday, *Crispin George Pentlade*, a singular-looking young man, was charged with annoying his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his grace's domestics, at Lambeth Palace. by forwarding by post, and also calling with, various letters and parcels for his grace, and endeavouring to effect an entrance into Lambeth Palace. The prisoner, who is small in stature, wore a thick pilot coat, which was buttoned close to the chin. His features are small and sharp, with dark piercing eyes, and altogether he presented a singular appearance.—George Lipscombe, porter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, deposed that about ten o'clock that forenoon the prisoner presented himself at the principal entrance to Lambeth Palace, and demanded an interview with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Having been in the habit of frequently calling at the Palace with letters and parcels for his grace, and also having refused to give any account or explanation of his object in addressing his grace, witness stopped him, and, in order to put an end to his further annoyance, and fearing, also, that some one might get in at the wicket gate, he availed himself of an opportunity of getting access to the Palace, he (witness, gave him into the custody of a policeman.—The policeman who had charge of the prisoner here produced a large square parcel, covered with great care, sealed up, and directed to "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace," which Mr. Henry directed should be opened. This was done, and, upon the paper being removed, a most beautiful lady's work box, of very considerable size, was exhibited. In fact, it was a splendid specimen of art, taste, and genius, and must have occupied the unfortunate prisoner several months in its completion. It is oval, and sides of small portions of the variegated wood, were of the most tasteful and beautiful description.—Henry Hutchin, an assistant to Mr. Mathews, a pawnbroker, in Princes street, Princes road, Lambeth, said that he had known the prisoner for two years and upwards, and, though somewhat eccentric, he believed him to be perfectly harmless person. He had pledged a table at his (witness's) master's shop, for six guineas, which was inlaid with woods in the most beautiful manner. And he believed it to be his invariable practice to pledge all the work he did, as it was not his wish that it should get into the market, and become common.—Mr. Gunn, the clerk, then read the following letters, which was written in a careless and indifferent hand, and addressed to his Grace the Lord Bishop of Canterbury:—

"My Lord,—You will question me what object I have in view. I shall be able to tell more better what I am fit for when my mind is more settled. Should I ever [illegible] you will be able to make something of me—I think I shall be fit for a member of parliament, or else a magistrate.

"My Lord, I want to be away from here, can you lodge me anywhere. I wish some one would come up to my house. The next time I come to the Lord's meal to come for good. There will be time for me to remove to-day, after you have received this note.

I am, My Lord, your obedient servant,
"C. G. PENTLADE."

"August 19, 1845.

"My Lord, -My object in sending to you is to gain a seat. Will the favour be too great for me to wish to be numbered with your rank of society. If you can decide -mind early I shall be glad.

"I am, My Lord, your obedient servant,
"C. G. PENTLADE."

"August 25, 1845.

Mr. Henry remarked he should call upon the prisoner to find good bail; but his impression was that he was insane, and he should, therefore, send him with an officer and the letters produced, before the medical gentleman belonging to the parish of Lambeth to ascertain the real state of his mind. On Tuesday evening, Pentlade was taken before Mr. Duke, the surgeon of Lambeth parish, and that gentleman, after a short examination, and putting some questions to the unfortunate man, pronounced him insane. He was, in consequence, taken into the workhouse, preparatory to his being placed in some asylum.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BRING BACK MY FLOWERS.

"Then glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and, with the swift motion of childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide, until every bud and blossom had disappeared; then seeing her task, she sprang on her feet and, bursting into tears, called aloud to the [illegible] "Bring back my flowers!" —*Lucette Orlee.*

Her fairy boat moving serenely along,
A child sat, weaving flowers;
The sweet spring time was on her brow
When sunshine gilds the hours.

The band of flowers was soon complete,
That pleasure past, soon
Upon the streamlet at her feet
She threw them, one by one.

The music of the water stole
O'er her, like sunlight's beam,
And as it passed upon her soul
The flowers fell in the stream.

She laughed, with merry child like glee,
To see them onward glide,
As if to dark oblivion's sea,
Fast down the sparkling tide.

But soon upon the stream the last
She flung, in rosy show'rs

The gayest, as from her sight they pass'd
Exclaim'd—"Bring back my flowers!"

She listen'd—but the stream roll'd by,
As fled the passing hours,
And, echo answered to her cry—
"Bring back—bring back my flowers!"

'Tis thus with us; we, children, stand
Beside Life's stream, and careless shower
The gems that smile in pleasure's hand
Upon the streamlet, flower by flower.

And when the last loved pleasures fly
From our weak sight in rosy showers,
With grief beside the bank we sigh,
And cry—"Bring back my flowers:"

Will the stream stay?—The flowers are gone!
Will [illegible] return the rosy hours?
No!—Echo answers, and a sad tone
"Bring back—bring back my flowers!"
F. E.

THE GREAT PATRON OF LITERATURE.

Fierce is the strife as to who is the greatest patron of literature in the present day. Various names are mentioned. None of th m, in our opinion, are entitled to the glory. The real man is Sir James Graham. We unhesitatingly affirm that no individual has of late so pre-eminently distinguished himself for his love of *Letters* that he should be ever resign his office of Secretary for the Home Department, the place we suggest for him is that of Keeper of the *Seals.—Go a Head Journal.*

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN CEYLON.

The last India papers state that the cultivation of the tea-plant had been commenced, and great expectations were entertained of the result of the experiment. According to other opinions, although the tea plant will grow within the tropics, and maintain a flourishing appearance, the leaf is said to be totally destitute of flavour, and therefore useless.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.

The King of the French is at present the grandfather of eleven children—namely, the Duke of Orleans, 2; the Queen of the Belgians, 3; the Duke de Nemours, 2; the Princess Marie (dead), 1; the Prince de Joinville, 1; the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, 2

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY TRAIN INDICATOR.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Dujardin, the inventor of an electrical telegraph, submitted a plan for rendering this invention valuable as a means of indicating the precise position of a railway train upon different parts of the line. He proposes that as a locomotive, passes by certain places, it shall touch a spring in connexion with the wire and thus communicate with the index of the station by certain signs previously agreed upon.

A LIGHT IN THE EAST.

A newspaper is about to be established in the city of Jerusalem. In commenting upon this fact, one of the papers says, Solomon, with all his wisdom, never dreamt of such a thing.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF OYSTERS.

A letter from M. Carbonel was read at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he asserts that he has discovered the means of producing oyster-beds in fresh water ponds and basins, so that every man who has a few feet of ground to spare for the construction of a basin may always obtain fresh oysters!—[This extraordinary discovery must astonish the natives].

LILLYUTIAN DEER.

A specimen deer has recently been brought home from Java, the proportions of which are more likely to excite the interest of the naturalist than the gusto of the epicure. It is only 9 ght inches high, and weighs but 3lb. 1oz., and is pronounced a mouse deer. It is perfectly domesticated, following its owner like a spaniel, and is said to be the only one of the species in England.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

A Correspondent says:—"A few days since two swans, the property of a gentleman residing at Petersfield, Hants, kept on a large piece of water in that district, were observed to rise steadily from the banks to the height of about 70 feet; then darting out across the country, made a circuit of about five miles, and then returned once more to their aquatic home with a rapidity of flight that would not have done injustice to a swallow."

CHEAP POSTAGE IN AMERICA

The United States Government has adopted a reduced and uniform system of postage. The rates are, for any letter under half an ounce in weight, going less than 300 miles, five cents (9½d.); above half an ounce, ten cents, above 300 miles the cost is doubled. The weight allowed to be carried is as much as three pounds. In New York, they have adopted a postage label to represent the five cents; it bears a portrait of Washington, and is somewhat larger, but not so ingeniously engraved as those used in this country.

A GENTLEMAN.

A day or two ago, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, one of the bail, residing in Kensington-gravel-pits, was described in his affidavit as a "gentleman." Mr. Commissioner Law declared that the Court did not know such a description. If it was meant that the party was in no business or profession, it had better be mentioned. He would not take an affidavit from an attorney or a military officer with such a description.

A TOWN LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS.

Fredonia, a town in America, of 1,200 inhabitants, with neat white houses and churches, is lighted up with natural gas, which bubbles up out of the ground, and is received into a gasometer. This gas consists of carburetted hydrogen, and issues from a black bituminous shale in the beds of the Hamilton group of the New York geologists, or part of the Devonian formation of Europe.

MARVELLOUS EFFECTS OF GUANO AND ELECTRICITY.

A Yankee lad whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by the thunder storm, hefell asleep on a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over, went into the farm-yarn to look after his son, and met a gaunt, eight feet high, coming out of the barn. "Hallo! who are you?" he demanded; "what are you doing here?" "Why father," squeaked the Goliah, "its me; don't you know Tommy?" "You!" the astonished parent exclaimed: "why, Tom, how on earth did you get so long so as to reach almost a time;" "Why, father,' replied the boy, looking down upo i the gaping old man, "I slept upon them bags of guano as you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together has done the business."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

In the course of Queen Adelaide's recent journey to Exeter, a letter was placed on the table of the waiting room, at the Bridgewater station, addressed upon the railway —for her Mos Grasious majesty quene adalade Railgray Hotel, tanton.

RAILWAY WITHOUT STEAM OR FIRE.

The proposed railway from Callao to Lima, in Peru, will neither require the agency of steam nor the aid of fire. The ground has a gradual and unbroken rise the whole way. Above Lima there is the river Rimac, which passes through a part of the city in its way to the sea near Callao. This river, though not navigable, affords at all seasons of the year a hundred times the water power necessary to work any traffic that can possibly come upon the rail. The saving of the usual expense of fuel is thus effected; and the cost of the steam-engines, and, what is no small item in railway expenditure, the charges for their after management, are entirely avoided.

THE PHŒNIX AND THE DOVE.

My wings are bright with the rainbow's dyes,
My birth is amid perfume;
My death song is music's sweetest sighs;
The sun himself lights my tomb.
My flight is traced in the clouds above,
The grave teems with life for me;
I stand alone.—Alone? cried the dove,
Oh! I then can but pity thee.

EYE GRAFTING.

A Dr. Pionvies, of Lille, has recently tried some experiments in what the French call Kiraoplastie, which consists in replacing a diseased cornea by a portion of the cornea taken from another individual, and which, in fact, is a kind of animal grafting. Dr. Plouvies, states that he recently performed the operation on a female, 33 years of age, and who became blind at the age of three years. He removed the cornea, and substituted by suture that of a young dog. The grafting process was entirely successful, but it does not appear that much benefit was derived from it. The girl does not see well enough to move about without a guide, and the only difference between her present state and that before the operation is, that she can now just distinguish night from day.

A TRUE AND A FALSE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A vigilant and jealous eye over executory and judicial magistracy; an anxious care of public money, an openness, approaching towards publicity, to public complaint: these seem to be the true characteristics of a House of Commons. But an addressing House of Commons, and a petitioning nation; a House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair; in the utmost harmony with Ministers, whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence; who vote thanks, when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice demands account; who, in all disputes between the people and the Administration, presume against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse even to inquire into the provocations to them. this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things in this Constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, wise, awful Senate; but it is not, to any popular purpose, a House of Commons.—*The Wisdom and Genius of Edmund Burke.*

ROSENAU.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

(Continued from page 137.)

Palace is a neat private chapel, in which the English spectator is surprised to see the crucifix on the altar, as in Catholic churches. But this is a very general custom in the Lutheran churches of Germany.

[In our Journal of August 16, we engraved the exterior of Schloss Kallenberg: we now present to our readers the interior of the palace-chapel, with its antique carved pulpit, pierced gallery front, &c.; both scenes being from his Royal Highness Prince Albert's drawings.]

The place on which the festival was held yesterday presented, throughout the evening, and till a late hour at night, the appearance of a fair. The whole meadow glittered with lights, and there were long lines of booths and drinking tables, all filled with merry people. An odd and grotesque addition to this scene of nocturnal revelry presented itself in the shape of *al fresco* cooking places, where, on fires made of heaped fir branches, enormous gridirons were continually covered with still more enormous sausages, which were handed round among circles of greedy purchasers, on whose faces the lurid light of the fires produced an effect quite Rembrandt-like. Then there was also a travelling theatre *à la* Bachelet, where tumblers and posture-makers performed their feats to a gaping audience; and gigantic merry-go-rounds, with hobby-horses and carriages, mounted or filled with people of both sexes, produced the most absurd combinations of effect possible, as they whirled madly round, to the music of polkas and other airs, played by a capital band. And although the people were as merry as they could be, what made this German fair so pleasing was, that there was no drunkenness or indecorum. The people here seem always to remember what is due to themselves; they do not, in the midst of their enjoyment, lose by excess the faculty of enjoying

Several of the Paris papers publish letters respecting the Royal Visit, some of which contain some pleasant gossip.

The *Constitutionnel* says that Queen Victoria must have been stunned with the deafening salvos of cannon which were fired in honour of her arrival on the banks of the Rhine; it appears that at Antwerp her Majesty entreated that the guns might be allowed to "hold their peace" during her passage, but in vain. When the Royal party arrived at Coblentz the crowd were too much engaged in listening to the roar of the cannon and musketry combined to utter cries of rejoicing. "The Queen of England," says the writer, "ought to be well satisfied with the quantity of powder exploded in honour of her Majesty since she set foot on the banks of the Rhine. It is certain that the English artillery has never been so prodigally fired for any of the foreign Sovereigns who have lately landed on the shores of England; and the reception given to the French King at Portsmouth last year was not half so important, as far as noise was concerned, as that with which Frederick William II. has just honoured the presence of his ally, the Queen of Great Britain, at Coblentz."

Another Paris paper asserts that a ridiculous incident signalised the reception of her Britannic Majesty at Mayence. The *Fairy* steam-vessel was nearing the place of disembarkation, when it was discovered that the carpet which covered the platform by which the Royal party were to land—composed as it was of a patchwork of unequal fragments, and completely worn out by long service—was unworthy of being trodden by the august, though fairy feet of the illustrious Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. All hands were immediately set, and ordinance upon ordinance was issued, for the purpose of procuring a more suitable carpet. Three or four "brans" (new ones were speedily brought, but they were hastily constructed of planks, wretchedly joined together, and which, covered with fragments of tarpaulin, presented a truly miserable appearance. "The Municipality of Mayence assuredly did not draw their purse-strings very freely in honour of the august ally of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, although it is true that the visit of the Queen of England was not paid to them, but to the Prince of Prussia, the Governor of Mayence for the Germanic Confederation."

The Queen and Prince Albert were very closely pressed by the populace on their way to the Palace, and they were unable, in fact to enter its precincts until the Generals and their Aides-de-Camp had performed the duty of gens d'armes, and forcibly repressed the too ardent curiosity of these eager sight-seers. "What must Queen Victoria have said?" asks the French writer, "she who gave such evident signs of her displeasure last year at the vulgar curiosity of the inhabitants of Brighton, who would fain see whenever she went out?"

An enthusiastic writer in the *Presse* speaking of the *fêtes* at Bonn, exclaims, "Liszt is the Schiller of his art, as Thalberg is the Veit! What are! What spontaneity! What grace! What force! Liszt was never finer in his life!"

The same amusing gentleman writes: "A number of toasts were drunk (at Bonn) to the health of the king of Prussia, Beethoven, and Liszt. The latter at length rose, but his emotion was so great that he positively forgot to mention the French nation in the course of the generous tribute of thanks which he addressed to all those who, like ourselves, were assembled to *fête* the immortal Beethoven. M. Clavel, a French *artiste*, recalled to the memory of Liszt, in a speech full of dignity and moderation, this flagrant omission. Liszt wittily replied, saying that he owed his fame to France, and that the French would excuse him, when they were informed that, moved by the marks of esteem with which he had been honoured, he had even forgotten his own native country—the proud and noble Hungary! The health of the Queen of England had been drunk. These German gentlemen are usually ungallant towards the ladies. There were no less than two hundred at table, amongst whom Paris (not the city, but the son of Priam) would have been greatly embarrassed to make a choice. Yet you will hardly believe, my dear fellow, that not one of these orators had the gallantry to propose a toast in honour of our pretty table companions! I had a great mind to include the healths of all these females in that of our excellent and revered Queen, Marie Amelie, but I did not wish to give the pleasure of toasting our Queen to these Germans, who had actually forgotten, in their emphatic speeches, to pay a compliment to Auber, who sustains their lyrical drama, and to Meyebeck, who has done more for the glory of Beethoven than all Germany united. I therefore *brangued* familiarly with my own heart; and the cherished remembrance of my mother, mingled with that of the mother of all suffering French people, caused a sentimental tear to fall into my silent glass!"

CHAPEL AT KALENBERG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO GERMANY.

(From Tuesday's Gazette).

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham has received a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., dated Rosenau, near Coburg, 20th August, 1845.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Rosenau, from Wurzburg, on the evening of the 19th; and her Majesty has not experienced any fatigue from the journey.

Her Majesty, after taking leave of the King of Prussia, at Stolzenfels, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th, ascended the Rhine, as far as Mayence, in the *Fairy* yacht. On Sunday her Majesty rested at Mayence, and attended Divine Service at the English chapel.

On Monday, the 18th, the Queen slept at Wurzburg, and was received, on her arrival at the Palace, by Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, in the absence of the King, who was detained at Munich. During the passage of the Queen through the Bavarian territory, her Majesty was treated with great honour and respect.

On the arrival of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the Duchy of Coburg, they were met by the Reigning Duke, and were greeted with universal demonstrations of joy and attachment.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half yearly general meeting of this corporation, was held on Tuesday at their offices, 69, Lombard-street. Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The directors' report and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, were read to the proprietors, of whom there was a numerous attendance. It appeared that the operations of the company continue successful—the workings for the first six months of the last year, though highly satisfactory, had been far surpassed by the workings of the corresponding period of the present year; and the general aspect of the company's affairs was calculated to give great satisfaction. After announcing the customary dividend, the cordial thanks of the proprietors were voted to the Chairman and Directors.

LONDON AND CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC LINE.—A series of experiments have just been made on this line of railway, as to the power of ascending inclines, and have proved successful. A train was brought to the foot of an incline of one in fifty, and stopped, so as to deprive it of any power it might have acquired from the impetus of its previous progression. It was then propelled by the atmosphere up the incline, and that which many of our most eminent engineers have declared an impossibility was accomplished with the greatest ease imaginable. Among other results that have been obtained, we may mention that the five miles' length of tube has been exhausted in its whole extent, the barometer being at the time 27½, and that the piston has traversed its whole length. The experiments, as far as they have gone, demonstrate, not only the practicability, but the superiority, of the atmospheric mode of propulsion. The train was frequently propelled at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

JUDGE LYNCH ON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, urging certain corn plants against the Washington and Bait more railroads, says:—"I am at a loss which to recommend to an insulted community, the tearing up of the rails, or hanging the president and directors at suitable and appropriate distances along the line." The hint seems to have been taken by the "insulted community," for a few days afterwards several of the rails were torn up, and the fact was discovered only just in time to prevent an accident which must have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.—It is very remarkable that Monsieur Arago the French astronomer, whose prediction that the Seine would be frozen over this year on the 6th of March, was so singularly realised, has been equally right in his anticipations as to the very day when the wet summer (which he also predicted would end. He foretold that the weather would change on the 20th of August—and so it did after a storm which has left behind it fearful traces in France. If the brilliant September which M. Arago now announces come true, there will be nothing to retard the development of British industry in the dearth or dearness of food, for never was the ground so laden with produce—the green crops, vegetables, and fruit, being even more abundant than the grain.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Duke of Cleveland has issued the strictest orders to all his tenants and servants, on no account to allow any railway engineer to make a survey through any part of his property, by giving all who attempt to do so, notice to desist; and if this is disregarded, commencing immediately an action for trespass against them.——The amount of traffic last week on the 1800 miles of railway, was £166,251, of which £80,873 was received for the conveyance of passengers, and £22,060 for the carriage of goods; being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of £17,108.——The number of passengers carried over the German lines in June last, amounted to 1,163,000, being 87,000 more than in the previous month. The largest increase arose on the Baden line.——The railway king in France, the French Hudson, is an odd looking, but keen observing individual, of the name of M'Kenzie. He is a great favourite of Louis Philippe.——There is some activity in the Irish lines. A project for running a line round the entire bill of Howth has been entertained. It has been surveyed, and it is said the engineering difficulties are not formidable.——The Limerick and Waterford line begins to be worked between the town of Tipperary and Limerick; the line adjoining Waterford awaits the opinion of Sir John Rennie and the rest of the Board of Works.——The whole line of the British and Irish lines, from Dumfries to Portpatrick, has been laid off for examination by different engineers, who are busily employed making up their respective surveys.

EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—The appeal of Jaques Burrhus (condemned for murder) to the Court of Cassation having been rejected, the execution was fixed to take place at Colmar (Haut Rhin) on Monday week at six o'clock, and at a quarter past five, the culprit having been roused from his sleep, the fatal news was communicated to him, which he received with great apparent calmness, merely saying, "I am prepared. This is my birth day. I die at twenty four years of age." Before leaving the prison a glass of wine was offered him to support his strength, which he refused saying that he did not need it. On arriving at the Champ de Mars he cast a melancholy and hasty glance at that lovely promenade, never again to be trodden by him; the next object that met his gaze was the guillotine, to the platform of which he ascended, accompanied by the pious curé, M. Maimbourg. Burrhus then embraced M. Maimbourg, and prepared himself to receive the fatal stroke. In an instant after he had ceased to exist. The priest was so moved that he nearly fainted, and required the assistance of two men to descend the steps of the scaffold.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* of the 18th, states from Naples that the Government of the Two Sicilies has definitively abolished the tax on sulphur

SKETCHES ON HER MAJESTY'S ROUTE.

The sketch-books of our artists who have attended the Royal Tourists *en route* from Antwerp to Coburg, and the majority of the interesting events and incidents of the Visit, have already been transferred to our pages. The annexed sketches from "the highways and bye-ways" of Cologne, Bonn, &c., will convey an accurate notion of the characteristic costumes of those towns, and the peasantry of the surrounding district—many thousands of whom flocked into the cities, to witness the arrival of our beloved Queen. It has been sensibly observed that, "of course, these characteristics would have been the same under any other similar circumstances; but it is not every day that there is an event of sufficient interest to collect so many persons together, or to bring such elements of the picturesque into direct contrast."

It may be added, that in the Netherlands and Germany, the costume of the people is generally found to be modernized, and reduced to the condition common in London and Paris. It is principally among certain classes of the fishing population, and the peasantry, that any striking peculiarity exists.

The first engraved group have been sketched on board a steam-boat on the Rhine; and they present five average specimens of tourists: first, we have the shrewd-looking passenger with his high stock, and round-crowned hat; then the pursy *voyageur*, with the cap and cloak, the "consolations of travel;" next the bearded youth, with slouched hat and cravat *à la Byron*, cigar-in-mouth. But, where is the pipe?—why in the mouths of the two remaining characters, one of whom wears a cap of almost eastern cut, whilst the other has the real cap of travel, which, by the way, is of German origin, and has become the travelling-cap of Europe.

In the second line of figures, the first group shows three students of Bonn; the small cap, jauntily placed upon a pile of hair, the short quaintly cut morning coat, and natty trowsers.

The second group consists of women of the middle class; and in the third, the lady has on a morning bonnet, with a long "curtain," and a sort of polka pelisse; such as are worn in the country: the fashion is seen, in miniature, in the child's dress. The hat of the gentleman is of unmistakeable Continental magnitude. The two latter groups have been sketched from the streets of Cologne.

The next sketch is from the Place d'Armes at Cologne, and shows a group of Prussian officers, their Kasern (barrack), &c.

The general change from ancient to modern costume, to which we have briefly alluded, is thus referred to in a graphic account of her Majesty's arrival at Antwerp:

"Strange was the contrast between these picturesque old streets and the gay-looking modern population with which they were thronged as the *cortége* of the Queen drove slowly through them. If association led the mind to dwell on the image of the broad-built, leathern-jerkined, casqued soldiers of Alva, frowning grim terror among the crouching people, the jerk was sudden which brought it down to contemplate one of the "Braves Belges" with his staring uniform of blue, red and yellow, his heavy black flower-pot hat, or his merry chat and pleasant laugh with the

SKETCHES FROM COLOGNE.

STUDENTS AT BONN.

bloused and moustachioed people around. In place of the grave burghers to whom such antique houses should belong, it was amusing to see lolling in the window the *negociant*, half-dandy, half-bourgeois, smoking his cigar and passing his comments on the pretty Belgians or blooming Flemings who here and there graced the houses around. Two classes alone among the motley groups who filled the streets retained their ancient costume, and were in keeping with the unchanged city. There was the tall, gaunt curé (not always tall and gaunt, but sometimes short and oily), stalking along the streets in his shovel-hat and long black *soutan*, the most inelegant of all the clerical costumes; or there, mingled in the throng, the neat, clean Flemish woman, *paysanne* or *domestique*, with her gay contrast of colours—scarlet, blue, and pink—and her pure white cap of lace, its broad border shadowing the rosy face, and falling over the shoulders like the mailed casquet of a knight. On these costumes the imagination could dwell, and call up scenes of strife which those old houses had witnessed when many a deadly struggle devastated this city of the commerce of the European world. Before the oppressed people could finally drive out out their oppressors. Comparing them with the records of dress which exist in the pictures of contemporary painters, it seems that they are what they were three centuries ago."

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.—PLACE D'ARMES, COLOGNE.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

It is no easy matter to describe the fashions as they exist at the present moment. They present a singular mixture of summer and winter apparel, and in some cases a revival of that worn early in the spring. The toilettes we had noticed, as appropriate to the summer season, no sooner came to light, than the cold winds and gloomy atmosphere caused their withdrawal. The fair leaders of fashion in dress and the marchandes de modes have been alike unprepared to meet such exigencies, and, consequently, toilettes in general have varied from the lightest to the darkest colours—the thickest to the most transparent materials, according to the taste of each fair wearer. Now, however, we hope for a better state of things; the summer costumes, which caused so much expense of taste and forethought to their possessors, will, perhaps, burst forth in all their brilliancy in this month, which, according to the weather-prophets, is to be fine and warm enough to compensate for all past disappointments.

Straw bonnets for country residence, for the sea side, and watering places, are universally worn, as best adapted to such purposes. They are frequently, as in the accompanying plate, trimmed with black velvet ribbon, crossed simply over the crown, with a bow behind, and often edged with three narrow rows of the same ribbon. The tour de tête inside is also composed of black velvet ribbon. This style of trimming is singular in its very simplicity, and much favoured by young ladies. Sarcenet ribbons are also worn as trimmings for these bonnets.

In spite of the bad weather, however, a more light and tasteful toilette has been sometimes imperatively necessary, as, for example, at weddings, which take place in all seasons. On these occasions crape bonnets, in blue, pink, or dust colour, trimmed with light gauze ribbon, and shaded feathers, are much worn; but it is only in Town that such articles of costume are allowable; they would not, by a real *é é ganté*, be considered simple enough for country wear.

Barège dresses in good designs, especially those in which the colour blue cobalt predominates, are very *recherché*, and are frequently made without flowers, as being more adapted to the country. For dinner dresses, gros de Naples glacé in two shades are much in vogue. The favourite mixtures are dahlia and white, sapphire blue and white, wood-violet and china green. These dresses are made high; the sleeves are tight down to the elbow,

and enlarge gradually towards the waist, with an under sleeve of muslin trimmed at the wrist, with embroidered insertion and two rows of lace.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Poil de chévre brochée, in different colours, is also a favourite material for dinner or evening dresses. For the latter, they are made with short sleeves, and have large flounce, headed by a quilling of ribbon of the same colours as the dress.

MORNING CAPS are often made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace, and plain sarcenet ribbon of either cerise, blue, Japan rose, Persian lilac, or straw colour. These caps are placed on the back of the head; are made flat over the forehead, and full at the ears.

There is but little novelty as regards mantlets or scarfs for the promenade, they are often made in white cashmere, with a coloured design. For travelling or for the seaside, cashmere scarfs in deep colours, trimmed with a broad band of black velvet, are also in vogue. They are made, as in the accompanying plate, with a hood, likewise bordered with velvet.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

We have given to our fair readers all the information that can at present be collected on this topic. We hope, however, ere long, to be enabled to afford them more detailed descriptions as the fashions for the autumnal season assume a more decided form.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER—NINE MEN KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

A gallant and successful engagement has taken place on the west coast of Africa between the boats of one of her Majesty's ships and a large pirate slaver. The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the *Pantaloon*, 10, sloop, Commander Edmund Wilson. The prize is a remarkably fine vessel, of about 450 tons, polacre rigged, with immense sails. She is of great celerity on the coast, is armed with four 12-pounders, and had a mixed crew, composed chiefly of Spaniards, amounting to about fifty; and was equipped for any villainous service, whether slave dealing or piracy.

The *Pantaloon* had been baffled in her chase of this vessel, supposed to be a slaver, for two or three days; and it appears the pirate, after leading the *Pantaloon* away to St. Thomas's, and outstaying her, doubled on the cruiser, and then ran to Lagos; but Captain Wilson was too old an officer on the coast to be so taken in, and on the 26th of May the sloop and the stranger caught sight of each other about two miles distant, off Lagos, becalmed. The pirate hoisted no colours, and the captain of the *Pantaloon*, desirous of renewing his attentions, sent the cutter and two whale-boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, Mr. Lewis de T. Prevost, with the master, Mr. J. T. Crout, and the boatswain, Mr. Pasco, with marines and seamen, amounting to about thirty altogether, to make a more intimate acquaintance with the stranger, taking especial care, however, to be fully prepared for a warm reception.

The pirate gave the boats an indication of what they were to expect, as they neared, by opening on them a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and canister, in such a spirited style, that, after returning the compliment by a volley of musketry, the boats prepared for hard work. Animated by the show of resistance, each boat now emulated the other in reaching the enemy, the pirate continuing a sharp fire as they steadily advanced, the marines as briskly using their muskets. In half an hour from the discharge of the first gun from the pirate, the boats of the *Pantaloon* were alongside, Lieutenant Prevost and Mr. Pasco on the starboard, and Mr. Crout, in the cutter, on the port side. The pirate crew, sheltering themselves as much as possible, nevertheless continued to fire the guns, loading them with all sorts of missiles—bullets, nails, lead, &c., and amidst a shower of these our brave sailors and marines dashed on board.

Lieutenant Prevost and his party in the two boats, notwithstanding their hot reception, were soon on the deck of the prize. The master boarded on the port bow, and, despite the formidable resistance and danger, followed by one of his boat's crew, actually attempted to enter the port as they were firing the gun from it. He succeeded in getting through, but his seconder was knocked overboard at the discharge; the gallant fellow, however, nothing daunted, was in an instant up the side again, having part with the master, who was engaged in a single encounter with one or two of the rascals. Having gained the deck, after a most determined resistance, they now encountered the pirates hand to hand, when the cutlass and bayonet did the remainder of the work.

Lieutenant Prevost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number lay dead on the deck, and seven or eight more were severely wounded, that they ran below or yielded.

A fine able seaman, named Henry Jackson, was killed, and a private Royal Marine was so severely wounded, that he died a very short time after. The master was severely wounded; Pasco, the boatswain, was slightly wounded; as were also four others—Carrick, the captain's coxswain; Soughton, a quartermaster; Harmer, an able seaman; and a marine, named Freemantle. An able seaman, named Jones, was severely wounded.

The affair has excited a great sensation on the coast.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Dutch papers contain numerous accounts of the devastation caused in various parts of Holland, by a hurricane or waterspout that came from the south. The houses have suffered enormous damage—the roofs are carried away, and the windows smashed to pieces. It is impossible to estimate the damage, for not only the stock in the barns, but also what corn was mown and still in the fields, was taken up and scattered far and near. A small vessel on the Rhine, on board which were a man and his wife and three children, was turned upside down; the mast of it was fixed in the bed of the river.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff has taken up his residence at Malines, and has accepted the chaplainy of the English Protestant Chapel there, where he will perform divine service every Sunday.

Count Viennot de Naublanc, one of the most distinguished members of the Legislative Assembly and a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and Minister of the Interior under Louis XVIII., died at Paris a few days ago, aged 69.

The *Rhine Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Coblentz, that whilst the King of Prussia was at the château of Stolzenfels a Council was held, at which several political questions of high importance, and also the question of the religious differences in Germany, were discussed. Prince Metternich, says the letter, presided at the Council, and the Earl of Aberdeen and Count Bresson were present.

A letter from Leipsic dated Aug. 15, says:—"Their Majesties the King and Queen of Saxony arrived here yesterday from Dresden. His Majesty mingled among the people, and was heartily welcomed by them. The King promised to have the strictest investigation made into the late events, and consoled the mother of the person killed with the prospect of being provided for. His Majesty then went to the hospital, and conversed with the wounded. It might be easily imagined what a soothing effect this generous conduct of his Majesty's upon the people."

We learn from Bonn, that Queen Victoria, before her departure from Cologne, subscribed 3800 thalers (about 14,000*fr.*, towards the completion of the dome in that city.

A terrible fire has just laid in ashes the ancient city of Luczk, in Volhynia. The fire commenced in the chimney of the Convent of St. Bridget, and has destroyed many precious monuments of the ecclesiastical history of past times, in which the convent has played an important part. It has, among other things, consumed the valuable library, containing a number of documents concerning church history, the Polish Diet, the incursions of the Tartars, and the conquests of Persia and Russia.

In virtue of a convention with the Persian Government, French ships will henceforth be received into the ports of Persia upon the footing of the most favoured nations, and the produce of the industry of France will be admitted on a duty of 5 per cent. The Persian Government always puts this charge upon imported articles, in order to restrict the introduction of such as may tend to effeminate or vitiate the people.

Recent accounts from Constantinople describe several provinces of that empire as in a very disturbed state. In the province of Van, and in the neighbourhood of Bagdat, numerous disturbances have taken place. A new poll tax imposed on the Chafais, or Kurds, is the principal cause of the outbreak in Van. Bahri Pacha has been sent with troops to reduce them to obedience.

Asia Minor is at the present moment suffering all the horrors of a famine. For the last two years the crops have failed, and water is so scarce that the quantity required for the consumption of a small family costs an enormous sum.

A letter from Insterburg dated Aug. 13, says:—"The distress in Poland must be extremely great. The poor people penetrate in crowds into our provinces, and fall on the fields of grass and potatoes; the peas are immediately devoured raw—the stalks of the potatoes are cut down, and boiled and eaten in the field. A detachment of troops has been sent to protect our frontier. It is said the fields in Poland, so far as the eye can reach, lie desert, and therefore the distress must increase in the approaching winter."

The last Cape of Good Hope papers contain a report of the trial and conviction of John Reas Thompson, storekeeper at Cape Town, for embezzling £10,929 10s. 8d., the property of the British Government. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported to Van Diemen's Land for 14 years. His father (the late Sir John Reas Thompson, Knight) was originally a clerk in humble circumstances, at Leith, and by dint of assiduity, perseverance, and zeal, became a commissioner of the late navy board. On the abolition of that appointment, the Lords of the Admiralty, to mark their sense of Sir John's distinguished services, bestowed on his son the joint appointment of naval storekeeper during the war, agent victualler at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived in 1809, to enjoy a salary of £700 per annum, free house, &c.

Letters from Berlin announce that the new Excellency the Turkish Ambassador at the Prussian Court, Talat Effendi, who is about to return to Constantinople to fulfil a high office in the Ottoman Government His Excellency will be succeeded here by Schekeket Bey.

Letters from Malta of the 15th inst. make mention of a rumour having been spread that a hostile meeting had taken place at Corfu between two officers of the Rifles, in which affair one had been so seriously wounded as to render it expedient for his antagonist and second to keep out of the way; but neither names nor dates are mentioned.

The *Portafoglio Maltese* of the 16th inst., brings news from Tripoli of the 9th. On the 7th, the American frigate *Cumberland*, bearing a Commodore's flag, arrived in that harbour; on the following day, two Ottoman ships of war merely touched there on their way to land two Turkish naval officers, and in the evening a zebeck reached from Tunis, with three French passengers, and despatches for the Consul of France. The most contradictory reports were in circulation. The Pasha, it was said, intended to attempt a *coup de main* on the island of Gerbi. A body of 3,000 well armed and equipped Arabs was encamped outside the walls of the city, and other troops were expected from Constantine.

Captain Manby has presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert a geranium, raised from a cutting off one that was in Nelson's cabin, on board the *Elephant*, at the battle of Copenhagen.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Government is endeavouring to put down the religious excitement, by preventing public meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, was stopped by the police, at the moment when the people were assembling. A declaration to that effect is to be published by the Government. The latest accounts from Leipsic merely state that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin of the disturbances in that town have not yet made their report. The town is now quiet.

A Bath paper states that native silver ore of a very rich quality has recently been discovered in the East Coombe Silver and Lead Mine, in the parish of Stembridge, and the prospect of working it very flattering.

The Athens journals of the 10th confirm the fact that Coletti had appointed sixteen new senators, all selected from the ultra constitutional party. Admiral Canaris, the Minister of Marine, had refused from the Cabinet. Admiral Canaris, the Minister of Marine, had also expressed his intention of resigning, but had been induced to withdraw the letter containing his resignation. Senor Riga Palamidis is spoken of as the probable successor of Metaxa.

The following particulars are from Bois-le-Duc:—"We have received here further details of the terrible hurricane at Arnhemberg by the dreadful hurricane on the 19th of this month. The roof of the new church fell in, and in its fall carried away the ceiling, 11 houses are wholly destroyed, 66 very much injured, and 60 others slightly damaged. Through in a less degree. Three persons lost their lives; the damage done to effects and furniture, and to the fronts of the Castle is very great.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, *Friday.* The accounts which have reached us this week, from nearly the whole of our wheat growing districts, are highly favourable, and in the southern and western counties—are, on the whole, of a favourable character. In Essex, Kent, Hampshire, Devonshire, &c., large quantities of wheat have been carried in good condition. North of the Humber, very little wheat has as yet been cut. Since Monday, the arrivals of wheat of home produce for our market coastwise, and by land carriage, with those reported on several previous weeks; nevertheless, they have proved reasonably large. A few speculative purchases having been effected in the article on Wednesday last, the show of samples here, to-day, was by no means large, yet fo by adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. On the whole, the factors were disposed to submit to lower terms; consequently, very little business was transacted at unaltered prices, and a clearance was not effected. The duty on foreign wheat having remained stationary at 18s., very few parcels have been entered for home consumption this week. For every description—fine as well as middling—the demand was very dull, yet prices of the former have undergone no change. 2880 quarters. We had a very limited show of barley, the sale for which was tolerably steady, at previous rates. There was an increased supply of malting, chevalier, and distilling, for which the demand was very dull, yet prices of the former have undergone no change. 2880 quarters. We had a very limited show of barley, the sale for which was tolerably steady, at previous rates. There was an increased supply of malting, chevalier, and distilling, for which the demand was very dull, at previous prices. A very large import of oats as taken place from abroad, viz., 20,000 quarters; but, as on our own coasts, as also from Ireland, scarcely any parcels came forward, the trade was extremely inactive, and previous rates were barely supported. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly at unaltered figures. We had a few parcels of new seeds offering, in fine condition. The seed trade ruled dull, yet prices were not lower. The accounts respecting the new crop were somewhat more favourable.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 850 quarters; barley, 60; oats, — quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 2070 quarters; oats, 26,200 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2880; barley, —; oats, 26,200 quarters.

Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 42s, fine, ditto, 43s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ditto, 36s to 38s; rinsing, ditto, 40s to 42s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling, 23s to 25s; maltings, ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 56s to 60s; brown malt 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s, potatoe ditto, [illegible] 20s to 21s; Dutch white beans, [illegible] 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Essex ditto, 32s to 34s; Egyptian ditto, 30s to 32s; Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] 30s to 32s; Spanish white peas, [illegible] 32s to 34s; boilers, [illegible] 34s to 36s; Essex and Kent ditto, [illegible] 36s to 38s; Tares, [illegible] 30s to 32s; English red clover, [illegible] 40s to 44s; white ditto, [illegible] 50s to 60s; extra superfine flour, per sack, [illegible] 70s to 72s; fine ditto, [illegible] 66s to 68s; Essex and Suffolk ditto, [illegible] 60s to 62s; Foreign: fine wheat, 38s to 42s; fine barley, 32s; oats, 18s to 20s; ditto grinding, 16s to 17s; peas, 36s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s, Baltimore, [illegible] per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 0d; barley, 20s 9d; oats, 22s 8d; rye 32s 4d; beans 41s 8d; peas, 38s 11d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 34s 0d; barley, 20s 6d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 31s 5d; beans 40s 8d, peas, 38s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 18s; barley 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans 2s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

TEA. There have been offered at public sale this week about 14,000 packages, about 600 of which found buyers, at previous rates, with the exception of Gunpowders and Imperials, which declined 1d. to 1½d per lb. The imports continue on a moderate scale, with large deliveries. Privately, the single parcels are very small. Low and middling Congous are selling freely, but all other kinds of teas are very dull.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been doing in West India sugar this week, and the speculations have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt. In Mauritius, very little is doing; but all other descriptions are in good request, at full prices. Brown lumps are selling at 66s, and standard do, 75s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has been steady, at 46s to 47s per cwt. In Jamaica, only a moderate business is doing; while the foreign market is very inactive, but prices are not lower.

Cocoa.—Owing to the present high rates, very little is doing in this article. Small lots of West India have sold at 43s to 44s for good ordinary Trinidad, and 45s 6d to 46s for good red.

Rice.—We have to report a very slow inquiry for this article, which may be purchased on very easy terms.

Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter being large, and the arrivals extensive, the demand is heavy, at a further decline in value of 1s per cwt. Nearly the whole of the late imports of foreign butter have been taken at full prices. There is rather more doing in bacon, though at a decline of 1s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 48s to 49s, inferior ditto, 44s to 47s, and heavy, 43s to 45s per cwt. Hams and lards dull, and rather lower. Other kinds of provisions inactive.

Tallow.—This market has ruled very steady, but no further improvement can be noticed in the quotations. Town tallow, 42s to 42s 3d per cwt. The shipments, at St Petersburgh, are progressing in about the same ratio as those of last season.

Oils.—There is more business doing in nearly all kinds, and prices have an upward tendency, especially for southern and linseed.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s 6d to 46s 6d; useful ditto, 48s 6d to 49s 6d, fine upland ditto, 46s 10d to 48s 6d; clover hay, 46s 6d to 49s 6d; oat straw, 26s 6d to 27s 6d; wheat straw, 26s 6d to 27s 6d, per load. New meadow hay, 40s 10s to 44s 12s 6d., and new clover hay, 42s 6d to 46s 5s, per load.

Smithfield (Friday).—Chester Malt, 18s 6d; Holywell Malt, 18s 6d; New Tenfield, 14s; Orell's Beaconsfield, 15s; Tower Pale Malt, 14s 6d; Walker, 15s; Hassell, 16s 6d; Pemberton, 17s; Stewart's, 18s 6d, and Lambton, 18s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts which have reached us to-day from Mid Kent are to the effect that the blue is looking very unpromising, and from all other parts, our advices are, comparatively speaking, favourable. For most kinds of hops, we have a ready demand at fully previous quotations. A packet of new hops, grown at Hoesley, in Sussex, was on offer this morning by Mr Dunk. The quality was good, and the sale; price 40s per cwt. The duty is stated at £175,000. Sussex Pockets, 42s 8s to 49s 6d; Weald of Kent, 49s 8s to 56s 6d; Mid Kents, 49s 10s to 58s 6s; East Kents, 49s 10s to 59s 6s.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, yet the sale is steady, at from 40s to 80s per ton.

Beef, Pork, &c. (Friday.)—In to-day's market the supply of beasts on offer was, for the time of year, moderately extensive, but of no fine quality. For a breadth of demand rather heavy, Monday's prices were with difficulty obtained. From Holland we received 60 beasts, being very large; by 300 less than three months since. The number of sheep was also large, but the sales were somewhat sluggish. The number of calves was small, and the sales not a shade improved. From Holland we received 60 beasts, 300 sheep, and 24 calves, from Scotland 100 Scots, mostly in fair condition. The number of sheep were large by 300 than three months since. In this city nothing

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[illegible] PATENT.

MEMBER ASSIGNED TO [illegible] PATENT PARTNERSHIP.

CROWN OFFICE, July 28. Stewartry of Kirkcudbright: Thomas Maitland, [illegible] of Dundrennan.

[illegible] R. B CLARKE, Gower street North, [illegible] Gower street, [illegible] WILLIAMS, Bridgwater, Somerset, [illegible] Liverpool victualler. W. M. HANSARD, Park road, Holloway, and Bridget, North [illegible] Liverpool victualler. W. M. HANSARD, Park road, Holloway, and Bridget, North [illegible] Liverpool victualler. W. M. HANSARD, Park road, Holloway, and Bridget, North [illegible] Liverpool, surveyor. A. HINDES and J. THOMPSON, Leeds, stock and share brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. RIDDELL, Glasgow, hotel and boarding-house keeper. A. SANDISON, Knowhead, Aberdeenshire, farmer. J. STEEL, Edinburgh, bookbinder.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

BANKRUPTS.—G. CHENNELL, Canal Surrey, carpenter and builder. J. GUY, Burystreet, Westminster, publisher. S. C. BIGMARE, Ely-street, Suffolk, straw plait manufacturer. J. RODDEN, Cambridge, coach-builder. R. HUTCHINSON, Jewry-street, Aldgate, leather-seller. J. JOPLIN, Shoreditch, [illegible] Hackney, farmer. R. OWEN, Manchester, stock broker. W. S. HARLEY, Penzance, Cornwall, baker. J. CURTIS, Liskeard, Cornwall, linen and woollen draper.

BIRTHS.

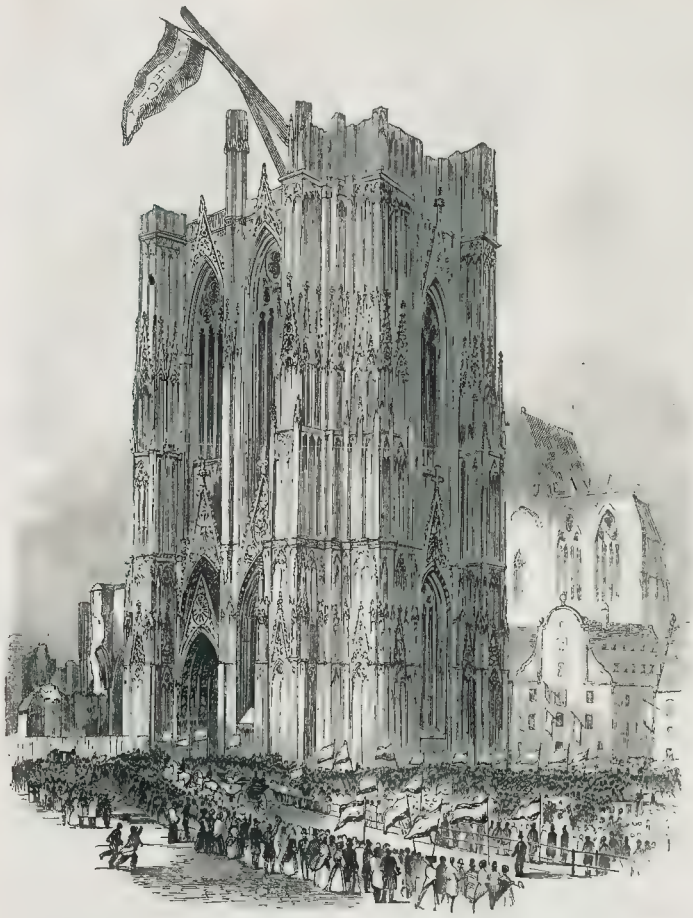
At Croom's hill, Greenwich, the wife of George Brocklehurst, Esq., of a daughter.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of William Strahan, Esq., of a daughter.—In Wyndham-place, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.—In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Thomas Cantwell, Esq., of a son.—At Sevenoaks, the wife of Thomas S. Fleming, of Champ-green, Cheam, Surrey, of a daughter.—At Eaton-place, the wife of Sir R. Gordon, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Stockholm, of a daughter.—At East Farleigh Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Southwold, Suffolk, the Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, to Margaret Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Holmes.—At Stock Gayland, Thomas Heap, Esq., to Rhoda, Charlton, third daughter of the Rev. Harry Fryer Tewinay, LL.B.—At Stapleton, Charles Le-ell, Esq., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Bayley, Esq., of Wood Hall, in the island of Jamaica.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Wood Bell, Esq., to Harriet Elton, second daughter of Major General Elton, C.B.—At Bexley, the Rev. M. P., to Rebecca Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thomas Cranbury-ne e, near Winchester.—At Bath, Frederick-place Berkeley, M.P. for Chelsea, to Charlotte Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late General Onslow.

DEATHS.

At Tunbridge wells, in the 78th year of [illegible] Louis, de ...ster of the late Silvanus Grove, Esq.—At the Priory, near Wrexham, Elizabeth Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Egg



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CATHEDRAL, AT COLOGNE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

In our Journal of the Royal route, we briefly described her Majesty's visit to the Cathedral (Dom Kirche) of Cologne, which, though in an unfinished state, is one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe.

The Royal visit took place on Wednesday afternoon (the 13th), but press of other illustrations of her Majesty's progress prevented our inserting the accompanying representation in our paper of last week.

The Queen and suite, accompanied by the King of Prussia, left Brühl for Cologne, in order to see the Cathedral and some few other of the remarkable sights of the city. By an order from the authorities, which was previously promulgated in the papers, a procession was formed of the Dombau-Verein, or committee for superintending the completion of the Cathedral, together with the workmen employed under them. They formed in a long line, two or three abreast, in a small square near the Cathedral, so that when the Royal party came up they were ready to precede them. The carriages drove slowly round the area in which the Cathedral stands, the Queen being thus enabled to see the full beauty of the structure, which, although, as every reader knows, it is unfinished, is nevertheless magnificent.

The great design of the architect for the whole building is marked out with tolerable clearness, but nearly all that is necessary to give it an *ensemble* of architectural beauty is unfinished. The great tower, which is a miracle of lightness and elegance for so gigantic a mass, was to have been 500 feet high, but it is cut short at about 160. It was to have had a companion tower of the same height, which, however, was not even commenced. From the top of one of the towers, the Royal flag waved, and, singular to say, from the crane which was left by the workmen at the top of the tower when the work was left unfinished in the very early part of the sixteenth century.

BAYEN THURM, COLOGNE.

In the second Engraving, we gain a glance at the picturesque river scenery of the suburbs, and its industrial population; for they attend to matters of more import than dancing and beer-drinking at the guinguettes. In the distance is seen a steamer, strangely jostling with the Roman Colonia, and the times when Cologne was called "the Rome of the North."

As the Queen now passed round the Cathedral, a vast crowd of persons lined the way. They behaved with the utmost decorum. As soon as the circuit of the exterior had been made, her Majesty and the other distinguished personages left their carriages, and entered the Cathedral. The bells were set tolling at the time, and their blended tones, more deep, and, at the same time, more soft than those of the finest organ, produced the grandest harmony conceivable.

The choir of the Cathedral is remarkable as one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic architecture extant. Here, also, is the famous shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne. All these things, and many more, which are familiar to travellers, and the circumstantial particulars of which are to be found in the guide-books, were visited by the Royal party.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*E.*" *Winkhe factory.—A private communication was forwarded a month ago, directed "Yorkshire," but has been returned by the Post-office authorities. Will our correspondent oblige us with a particular address?*
"*J. H.*," *Newbiggin.—It is not contrary to the laws of Chess to Castle the King after he has been in check. The position sent is utterly deficient in point or purpose. In a problem, the best defensive moves must be given to the beaten party, and he must be mated by force in despite of them, or the problem is nought.*
"*Bookworm*"—*Not of Dr. Parr. The anecdote, which we remember reading in the "Quarterly Review" some years since, is told of Archdeacon Coxe, and is to this effect:—Shortly after he first left college, he spent a few weeks at Margate; upon his return, a lady, hearing him speak enthusiastically of Chess, remarked that he should have been at Margate lately, where a melancholy gentleman was to be seen playing Chess by himself in the public library for hours together. "Did you know his face?" asked Mr. Coxe. "No, indeed," said the lady; "but I can remember his back, and should know that in a moment." Mr. Coxe placed himself in the attitude of the Chess player, and was immediately recognised as the melancholy individual of the Margate Library.*
"*Foolscap*."—*Write again more explicitly, we cannot understand the question.*
"*Hawthorn*."—*Try the following:—White King at his 3rd, Rook at Q B 6th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, and P at Q 2nd; Black King at his 4th, and P at K B 4th. Having placed the men thus, show how White mates in seven moves.—Another: White King at his B 6th, Q at her R 3rd, Rook at Q R 4th, Pawns at K B 6th and K Kt 5th; Black King at his R square, and P at K R 2nd. In this situation, White engages to give checkmate with his Kt's Pawn in ten moves without taking the Black Pawn.—Again: Place the men precisely as in the last problem, except the White King, which must stand on his B's 5th instead of 6th square. Here, also, the Mate is to be forced with the Kt's Pawn in ten moves without taking the Black pawn. These last stratagems are extremely difficult.*
"*A Lover of Chess*."—*Confessedly knowing little or nothing of the game, would it not benefit for the amateur to devote the time he can spare for Chess to his own improvement, rather than to animadversions on games, the beauties of which he does not seem to understand? In reply to the queries of his postscriptum, it is not advisable to take the Gambit Pawn in the Queen's Gambit. Get "Lewis's Chess for Beginners."*
"*W. W. T.*"—*The far-famed Chessmen of Charlemagne are still preserved in Paris. They are not exhibited in the Royal Library, but at the Hotel Cluny.*
Solutions by "H. B.," "J. W. H.," "J. B.," "J. H.," Woolwich; "Alpha," "Nonitas," "H. P.," "L. L. R.," and "Kate," are correct.
Those by "A. E.," "04," "M. M.," "Beta," and "Nanc," all wrong.
*** *An amateur of Plymouth is desirous of playing a friendly game of Chess by correspondence; address to "No. 12, Post-Office, Plymouth."*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 83.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K's 7th (dis. ch)	K to his B's 3rd or *
2. R to K B's 5th (ch)	P takes R
3. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to his Kt 4th
4. K B's P two (ch)	K to R's 5th
5. Kt takes K B P—(mate)	

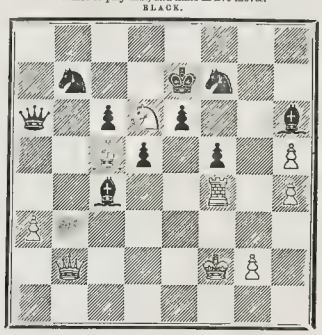
* 1. K to Q's 3rd
2. R to Q's 5th (double ch) K to Q B's 2nd
3. Q to her 6th—(mate)

PROBLEM NO. 84.

By HERR KUIPER

White to play first, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME NO. 22.

The following game, played by the celebrated basso, Herr Standigl, against a Metropolitan amateur, exhibits an ingenious defence invented by the former to meet one of the variations of Ghulam Kassim's version of the MUZIO Gambit.

WHITE (Mr. ——)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Mr. ——)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. K P two	K P two	8. B to Q Kt 3d ‡	Q takes P
2. K B P two	P takes P	9. Q B takes P	K Kt to B 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	10. Q Kt to Q 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one	11. Q to K Kt 3d	Kt takes K P †
5. Q P two*	P takes Kt	12. Q takes Q B.	Q to R 7th (ch)
6. Q takes P	Q P two †	13. K to Q sq	Q takes Kt (ch)
7. B takes P	Q B P one	14. B taken Q	Kt to K B 7th (ch)

Winning the Queen, and having a clear piece more than his opponent.

* In the ordinary attack of the Muzio Gambit, the first player now Castles. The present variation occurs originally, we believe, in Koch's Treatise, published at Magdeburg, 1828, but it has since been carefully analysed, and much improved, by the great Indian player, Ghulam Kassim. (See his "Variations on the Muzio Gambit," Madras, 1839.)
† The authorities concur in declaring this to be the best move.
‡ A powerful attack may now be obtained by taking K B P, checking.
§ This and the succeeding moves by Black are very skilfully played.

GAME NO 23.

Lively skirmish recently played between Mr. Staunton and a celebrated amateur, the former giving the Pawn and two moves. (Before playing over this game, the student must remove White's K's B's Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr —)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. K P two		9. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P one
2. Q P two	Q P one	10. Q to K R 4th	Q takes Q
3. K B P two	K Kt to B 3rd	11. Kt takes Q	Kt takes K P
4. K B to Q 3rd	K P two*	12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
5. K B P takes P	Q P takes P	13. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 3nd
6. P takes P	Kt takes P	14. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)
7. Q to K B's 3rd†	Kt to his 4th	15. P takes Kt	Castles
8. Q to R 5th (ch)	Kt to K B 2nd		

The game was carried on a few moves further, but ended in favour of Mr. S.

* This, followed anon by K's Knight taking K's P is certainly a daring innovation upon the customary defence to the present variation of the "P and two" game; whether it is equally sound, we must leave the reader to determine.
† Had he taken the Kt, the white would have checked with his Q at K B's 8th, recovering the piece, and obtaining a much finer position.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 175.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1845. [Sixpence.

HER MAJESTY AT GOTHA.

Gotha, August 28.

BY AN early hour, yesterday, her Majesty left Coburg, *en route* for this place, stopping at Meiningen at two, to lunch with the Duke and Duchess; and sleeping at Reinhardtsbrunn, a seat of the Duke of Coburg and Gotha. Her Majesty arrived there at eight o'clock last evening, and is expected at Gotha in the course of this afternoon. In consequence of the *détour* to Meiningen, made by the Royal party, some of the towns and villages on the Coburg and Gotha road were greatly disappointed, all their preparations of flowers, arches, and flags having been thrown away. Here all is gaiety and bustle, the whole city being in gala dress — all festoons and garlands, from one end to the other. At a short distance from the gate by which her Majesty will enter, a large and splendid arch is erected across the road; and from thence to the gate itself the way leads under a roof or arcade of wreaths and flowers. Here the Queen will be received by the municipal and military authorities of the place, with the usual ceremonies. There will be a public festival during her Majesty's stay, and a grand ball at the theatre; but no fixed arrangements are yet made.

Gotha, August 29.

Yesterday was a "great day" for Gotha; though Kings and Princes walk about its streets without either parade or remark, the expected arrival of the Queen of England set the whole population astir. As a beginning, the citizens raised a subscription of some six thousand crowns, for money is as much the sinews of festivity as war, and, that to work with, old Gotha was decorated as it never had been before. The style was generally the same as at Coburg, wreaths and garlands disposed along the fronts of the houses; with the addition (in some of the streets) of poles planted along the *trottoirs*, with evergreens twisted round, and a mile or two in length of festoons of the same suspended between them. These preparations extended along the roads two or three miles from the city; every village had its arch, or more or less of decoration. The pines, which abound here, were laid under contribution very extensively; and the dark green of their branches, when relieved by clusters of the bright red berries of the mountain-ash, had a very pretty effect. The barriers across the roads for the collection of the chausse-geld, were raised aloft, and converted for once, by aid of wreath and garland, to the purpose of ornament. Between the city and Reinhardtsbrunn, on the road by which her Majesty was expected to enter, the preparations were the most elaborate. At the point where it joins, almost at right angles, the high-road, a short distance from the city gate, a Triumphal Arch, in imitation of stone, on a much larger scale, than such fabrics created for the moment usually are, was erected. (*See the engraving at page 152.*) In front of it, towards the city, two stages were placed, one for the municipal authorities, the other for a band of music. The road is shaded on each side by lofty trees, and the avenue from the arch to the city gate was transformed on this occasion into a perfect bower, by garlands suspended across it. It descends to the city in a gentle sloping, and enters it in front of the Palace of Friedenstahl, the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, where her Majesty is to stay. (*See the engraving at page 153.*)

The people had evidently resolved that the day should be a festival; the villagers and peasantry were thronging into the city from six o'clock in the morning, in omnibuses of shape and make that would rather astonish Paddington and the Bank, but of wonderful containing powers; and carts and waggons of the most primitive structure, but which, with the good horses and fine roads of this country, do all a vehicle is required to do as well as better. This continued throughout the day, and as all the peasantry donned their best array, and gayest head-dresses, and as every village has a different one, the variety of costume was immense. As groups gathered at the corner of some quaint old street, hung with wreaths and flowers, the scene was more like one of the stage than of actual life.

In the morning, many parties drove out to Reinhardtsbrunn, for a chance of catching a glimpse of the Queen, during her usual drive. The residence is about eight English miles from Gotha. It was once a Priory, or religious establishment, founded by Reinhardt, a monk, whose name it still preserves. It is beautifully situated, just where the plain, in which Gotha stands, begins to rise into pine-clad hills of the same character as the whole of the Thuringian range of mountains, of which the scenery and character are completely Swiss. The mansion is half castle, half country-seat—irregular, but picturesque. (*See the engraving at page 153.*) On the evening of her Majesty's arrival, a body of the miners from the neighbouring hills, paraded the gardens and forest-paths, around the Chateau, with lighted torches.

Here her Majesty spent the day quietly, while the good city of Gotha was in a perfect ferment: crowds parading the streets—Lancers galloping to and fro, as if the fate of a battle depended on the message they bore—the Burger-guard mustering, and doing their best to look as little like respectable tradesmen as possible. At two o'clock, they took up their

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. GREGORY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ground, lining the roads.de, from the city gate to the Arch; here they stood in our weary hours, under arms, during the tedium of duty by smoking profusely and drinking beer extensively—for the day was hot and the road dusty. It must have been a great support under their arduous duty, but it detracted somewhat from their martial appearance. It is beyond the power of belt and buttons to make a respectable, middle-aged German look like a hero; it requires short coats, tight trousers and a pipe—a combination of which there were several instances.

As the afternoon wore on, the crowd gathered into a compact mass along the wide footways; the Municipals, with the Burgomaster, in a Court suit, occupied the platform raised for them; they were accompanied by several clergymen, in their gowns. At last, a distant cannon announced the departure of the Royal cortege from the Residenz Palace. Firing was repeated at different points along the road, as they advanced, and at last the head of the procession appeared in sight. It was headed by a body of gendarmes on horseback—a number of coaches, then a very respectable carriage for two; the Duke's chasseurs, mounted, the Duke himself, on horseback, and the carriage of Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Prince Albert. At the Arch the procession stopped, the Burgomaster descended to the side of the carriage, and welcomed her Majesty in a speech to the following effect :—

"Happy in the consciousness of your Majesty's presence in our town, we lay our most heartfelt devotion at the feet of the great Sovereign of the British Empire. Happy are we that the kind sympathies of the mother and the wife, have never lost their truth or their intensity amid the splendour of the greatest throne of the world. To those sympathies we owe the incomparable pleasure of this day—that of welcoming to the home of a beloved Prince, the greatest and at the same time the most amiable of Queens, as his consort. Little is it in our power to convey to your Majesty the delight that fills our hearts in welcoming such illustrious guests to our humble town. Still we have the consolation of knowing that had the utmost been done in outward demonstration, it never could have equalled the fervency with which we say hail to Victoria, hail to Britain's Queen."

Her Majesty bowed her thanks repeatedly during the address, and at its close the procession moved on, and her Majesty alighted in the courtyard of the Dowager Duchess' residence.

GOTHA, August 30

The visit of her Majesty is well timed for participating in the public amusements or national festivities of Germany. At Bonn, the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven had drawn together a vast concourse of celebrities, and the ceremony itself was a memorable one; and here the Queen has arrived in the midst of the *vogel-schiessen*, or the bird-shooting, a *fête* annually held by a society formed for the encouragement of skill in rifle shooting. It begins on the last Sunday in August, and continues for a week, which is one of great gaiety. The club has a spacious house about half a mile from the town, and, on the square in front of it, a very joyous fair goes on while the *fête* lasts; business is slightly mixed with pleasure, but the latter predominates; there is a little trading, but only in the light wares, that seem manufactured on the same principle all the world over—to look as bright with as little value as possible, for great and universal is rustic simplicity; and the *Autolycus* of the stall, with ready tongue and nimble hand, is not wanting; the head-dress of the female peasants of Gotha must be seen to understand the importance of ribbons in rural commerce; a dozen yards per head is a moderate quantity, and, but for the Zollverein, the demand would make the fortune of Coventry. Other nick-nacks, needless to specify, are here in abundance, to say nothing of shows of conjurors and automats, marvellous monsters, and music; and the eternal roundabouts which seem the German peasant girls' paradise, and are much more elaborate affairs than with us. All this, however, is but the accompaniment of the *fête*, of which a brief description will suffice.

Every one knows, from Weber's "Freischütz," what importance is attached to winning a prize at these contests of skill as a marksman. In Switzerland, the desire to excel amounts to a perfect passion, and there is scarcely a village without its shooting place; and the triennial match of all the cantons is a national solemnity of no slight political influence. There are many societies of the same kind in Germany, and that of Gotha is one of the best. Their house is a spacious mansion; the ground-floor is fitted up as a shooting room, if the term is admissible, where the rifles are loaded—a very nice operation, as much depends on the proportion of the powder to the weight of the ball. From the side of this apartment, looking into a garden at the back of the house, a little recess is thrown out, open towards the garden, with an upright beam, to which is fixed a rest for the rifle, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. The marks are targets of various sizes, figures of animals, that can be put in motion by cords and wheels, as it were, running; and, as at present for the *fête*, the figure of an eagle on a high mast, with outspread wings, the firing at which resembles that in the contest of the popinjay, described by Walter Scott in "Old Mortality." Any one may fire, paying for each shot, the money forming a fund from which prizes are given, either in cash or articles of value. There is a stock of rifles on the establishment, but every one may bring his own if he chooses; they are of all sizes, from the lightness of a fowling-piece to a weight almost impossible to hold without a rest. The *fête* is commenced by a shot from the deputy of the Duke, generally his favourite *chasseur*, and then it is free to all. As a sport, it does not seem very exciting; with a still mark, a heavy piece, a sight that guides the most unskilful, and a trigger that acts with the touch of a feather, it appears almost impossible to miss; to get a prize is not so easy, as the ball must strike certain defined points, which throws an element of chance into it. As an amusement, to excel in it requires more nerve, but scarcely so much skill of eye and hand as billiards. As a means of offence and defence, the value of the rifle is well known in every army of Europe.

The *fête* was proceeding merrily when her Majesty arrived, and it was resolved to take advantage of the concourse of people from the surrounding country who thronged to it, to furnish the Queen with a sight of the peasantry. A platform in front of the Shooting House was arranged with seats, and served as a large dais, on which was her Majesty, surrounded by all the Royalties at present here. There is a square open space in front of the house, the centre of which was occupied by the crowd: along the three sides, the front of the terrace making one of them, a clear roadway was railed off; the whole area was surrounded by the booths and stalls for the holiday makers. The Royal carriages arrived on the ground at two o'clock, and as soon as her Majesty had taken her seat on the front of the terrace (and behind a short quickset hedge), the head of a procession appeared, the like of which, probably, never passed in review before Royalty. It was composed of the farmers, peasantry, and labourers of all the districts and parishes round Gotha: the farmers rode, the peasantry came in their long narrow waggons, gaily dressed out with arches and leaves for the occasion. They were filled with men, women, and children. The national costume being general among the girls and women, there was no attempt made to produce a greater effect, by selecting the best looking or the best dressed as a show, in any part of the procession. The gayest and richest dresses might be seen in the same waggon with the most ordinary; in fact, the whole seemed arranged in family parties, or friends and neighbours from one village, without any distinction whatever. The men are a strong, sturdy, sunburnt race, and the same description will apply to the farmers; the last were well mounted, the horses here being generally good, but less neatness is displayed in the matter of bridle and saddle than might be wished, where there are ample means of securing it. The procession passed in defile before her Majesty for nearly two hours in one continuous line, and the arrangements were so well made, that no stoppages or confusion occurred. It entered at one corner of the enclosure, passed round in front of her Majesty, and left by the opposite side, changing the plain in another direction, on their return to the city or their homes, and looking in the distance like a camp of Scythians in motion. As each carriage came in sight of the Royal party, great was the speculation among the peasant girls as to which was really the "Königinn"—whether it was the lady in the pink bonnet, or the blue. Their doubts were not set at rest till they approached near enough to be assured by the bow and smile which her Majesty had for all, appearing highly delighted with the whole proceedings. The Queen certainly never gave a reception on so large a scale before. The number of waggons alone was a hundred and twenty, and, taking a moderate average, they held twelve persons each; the detachments of horsemen were very many, and they passed on and on till it seemed as if it would never end.

shortly before four, when her Majesty and the whole party left the ground in the same order as they had arrived.

GOTHA, August 31.

Her Majesty attended yesterday a grand hunting in the forest, about four miles from Reinhardtsbrunn.

Every one has read of German hunting, for descriptions of it swell the pages of each tourist and romancer, who has placed his fictions or his facts in the land of the Saxon kindred. We have heard of the gigantic scale on which all the appointments for the chase were made, of the numbers engaged in it, and of the immense amount of game slaughtered; and we picture to ourselves an exciting scene, which a true Nimrod would freely cross oceans to witness. If he once saw a *Treibjagd* or battue of deer, he would be sorely disappointed, and for the course of his natural life would never cross a street to see another.

Custom reconciles us all to many things, which, to a stranger, appear repulsive, and those who are to the "manner born," cannot conceive what he finds to be offended at. Thus, an Englishman's ideas of what is sport, are totally different from those of Germany: we hunt for the excitement, the exercise, and the danger, which has, of itself, a charm; the German makes the *Jagd* on a principle that produces neither of them; the game is driven in for him by servants, it is confined without the possibility of escape, and shot by a party standing at a table as if they were in a saloon, listening to the waltzes and polkas of Strauss, played by a band in attendance to make the thing as agreeable as possible! All this is far from our notions of what hunting is; but here the practice is established; all who take part in the exclusive amusement, are brought up in the system, which is not the only one, for the real "chase," with hound and horn existing also here, but followed with less intensity than in England. If the object of the battue is to thin the large herds of deer by killing a portion of them in the shortest time and with the least trouble, it is quite successful; but of the interest and animation of a hunt, it has none whatever.

Reinhardtsbrunn lies at the edge of the large tract of forest that clothes the mountains of Thuringia, the timber of which produces to the Duke, or rather the State, an immense annual revenue. The mountains are steep, and the pines stand so close that it would be impossible to pass through them on horseback; the great difficulties of riding such a "country" may have tended to encourage the battue. On the present occasion, a beautiful spot was selected for the purpose. It was the crown of a hill, lower than the mountains around it, but still high above the valleys around, forming the area of a kind of natural amphitheatre. The character of the scenery is Swiss—all pine and rock; through an opening in the mountains the view extended to the fertile plain beyond as far as the horizon. The comparatively level space in the centre of this hill was cleared of trees and bushes, except a few not high enough to give any shelter, and inclosed on three sides by a high net-work, with canvas behind it. In the centre, a small circular pavilion was built, open on all sides, carpeted, and fitted up with easy chairs for her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and attendants. It was slightly raised from the ground, and around it on the outside was built a fence of pine boughs three or four feet high, forming a kind of gallery, within which stood the marksmen of the highest rank—Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, Duke Ferdinand of Coburg, and the Prince of Leiningen; for here the field does not level distinctions, and the sport is regulated with all the pedantry of etiquette. Lower down the slope a table was placed, covered with flasks and all the materials for loading, with attendants for each. Next of Nobles, Princes, and Counts who were permitted to join the Royal party, but not those of the first rank of honour. A band of music was stationed among the trees, and played at intervals during the whole battue.

For some time previous to the arrival of the shooting party, the drivers, in the uniform of chasseurs, assisted by peasants, had formed a line in the woods, gradually closing in and driving the deer into the enclosed space. They first appeared in straggling parties of three and fours, but the main body was driven in about three o'clock. On emerging from the thicket into the cleared space, with men before and behind, and hemmed by the firing and the clang of music, they seemed, after one or two attempts to escape, to become frantic. They rushed rapidly in a long line across the enclosure, and a whole volley of rifle balls was fired into them at little more than pistol range. Very few, not more than three, fell on the spot; but many were severely wounded and fell at different parts of the enclosure. Those who escaped, dispersed in various directions, some huddling closely together among the few bushes that had been left standing, apparently stupified with terror, or as if they knew that any effort was useless. When the firing ceased for an instant, the attendants cut the throats of the wounded animals that had escaped notice, and remained struggling in agony, piteous to witness, for a long time. The contrast of the slaughter that was going on with the stillness of light timber had something shocking in it, and altogether it was a scene which no sportsman would like to take a part in.

At four o'clock, the *Jagd* closed; the dead deer were brought up and laid in the centre, in a line from the Pavilion. Some of them were fine animals; the number killed, large and small, was forty-eight; but it was thought some others would be afterwards picked up and brought in.

Besides the Royal personages before mentioned, the following were at the shooting party:—The Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Reuss, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince of Reuss-Ebersdorf, Duke of Wurtemberg, Prince of Parstenberg, Count Mensdorf, and a host of others equally Royal and noble.

The following are some additional particulars of the route from Coburg to Gotha :—

The Royal travellers left Rosenau, on the 27th ult., at eight o'clock, to proceed by Meiningen to Gotha. The weather was pleasant, and the ride through a fair country.

Nearly all the villages and the little towns along the road were decked in wreaths and festoons, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, turned out in their Sunday attire to greet the cavalcade of the Queen.

A few miles beyond Rudach, the first stage from Coburg—a lifeless, tumbledown looking collection of wood and plaster houses—the road passes into the territories of Meiningen. The boundaries, indeed, are marked by stakes, here run in a curious zig-zag fashion. Morsels of different principalities and duchies in Lower Saxony, so that in the course of a few miles travelling you may have journeyed through the lands of half a dozen powers.

At the Meiningen boundary the authorities of the state were in waiting to receive the Queen, under a triumphal arch, a few gensdarmes and state postilions joining the *cortege*.

Hildburghausen is the first town you pass in the Duchy of Meiningen. Here everything was in a bustle—every house within its quiet walls—for the reception of Brit ish Royalty. The civic authorities were in full fig, a sort of local National Guard of citizens lined the street, a band dressed in bourgeois discovered very respectable powers, and a pretty double row of little girls, all white muslin and ivy wreaths, were arranged along the principal street.

From Hildburghausen to Gotha you can go by two distinct roads. Her Majesty took the longer in point of distance, and the more interesting in point of romantic scenery, with the view of making a passing call upon the Duke of Meiningen, at his Palace, situated in the capital of the duchy.

The Royal party arrived at Meiningen at two o'clock, lunched there with the Duke, and proceeded on to Reinhardtsbrunn, which they reached shortly after eight o'clock.

They arrived at the Palace of the reigning Duke, at Gotha, about four or five o'clock on Thursday afternoon (the 28th ult.)

Her Majesty looks remarkably well, and, despite the wonderful gallantry of her Lutheran host, who endeavours to shield her from the scorching rays of the sun, yet, from continual exposure to the air, the *al fresco* breakfasts and dinners at Rosenau, the drives and walks in the country, her Majesty's complexion has assumed a glow of health, the pure and eloquent blood speaks in her cheeks so fervently, that her subjects will scarcely recognise their Sovereign on her return to the Isle of Wight. Prince Albert has lost his habitual pale cast of thought, and looks as if he enjoyed the tonic bracing air of the Thuringian hills.

The Queen brought at Gotha models of the picturesque costumes of the peasants. Whilst her Majesty was inspecting them, the Queen of the Belgians observed, "How pretty our Alice will look—she must indeed be anxious for our return."

Our last mistake will certainly be corrected by the Royal visit to Gotha. The revenues of the Coburg family will no longer be represented as amounting to such an insignificant sum as it has been erroneously supposed. The Reigning Duke has to keep up the establishment of fourteen palaces, and his property in the Thuringer Wald produces £70,000 per annum in the sale of timber.

The Queen was to leave Gotha on Wednesday last (the 3rd). Her Majesty was to sleep at Fulda on the first night, and at Wiesbaden or Frankfort on the following night. From thence to Cologne, and, perhaps, pass a day at Brussels, or at the Palace of Laeken, with King Leopold; but the interior portion of the route has not yet been definitively arranged, although it is certain that her Majesty will embark at Antwerp.

Great festivities are also going on at the chateau of Rumpenheim, near Frankfort. The Duchess of Cambridge is staying there with a large party of friends and relations. The Duke of Cambridge is expected to join the party, there is little doubt, as the Queen of Hanover, who is at Lucerne, the land of Savoy, would not leave his own kingdom, as it was his intention, to come to pay his respects to the Queen of England at Gotha. He sent the Baron de Gersdorff, who was formerly Saxon Minister in London, to Coburg, to compliment the Duke and the Queen, and to carry his apology.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty and Prince Albert will arrive at [illegible] on Saturday next, and embark on board the *Royal Victoria* and [illegible] steamers, [illegible] and [illegible] to Ostend, and proceed [illegible] to Brussels, where they will remain [illegible] on the 9th inst., when the vessel will again anchor, and her Majesty and his Royal Highness will disembark on Monday morning, and proceed to Osborne House.

The *Peregrine*, Captain Bullock; the *Black Eagle* steam-yacht, Master Commander Cook; and the *Lightning* steam-tender, Master Commander Fairley, are ordered to proceed to Antwerp, to attend on her Majesty on her return to the Isle of Wight. The *Monkey* steam-tug will also proceed to Antwerp, to assist in conveying the Royal luggage, &c., to this country.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. GREGORY, AT COBURG.

Although our Correspondent at Coburg described this very interesting Festival in one of his communications of last week (see page 130 of our Journal), we have availed ourselves of our Artist's sketch-book to picture this very engaging scene. We subjoin a few additional details:

As soon as the promenade was over, and the promenaders had returned to the pavilions, the children's turn came. They formed once more in procession, and walked slowly round the inclosure to the music of the bands, passing severally by the Queen. It was a pretty sight. The little fair-haired girls in their chaste costume of white and ivy wreaths; the strange, often grotesque, mixture of the fancy dresses of the boys; the uniforms of the gendarmerie, and of the officers who attended the party; the music, flags, and the general stir and excitement among such a multitude of people,—rendered the whole thing one of the gayest and most animated scenes we ever remember to have witnessed. The procession was a sort of Eton Montem show in miniature, but with the graceful addition of the girls; and the whole ground on which the festival took place, with the shows and booths, the music, and the gay crowds of people sauntering about and enjoying themselves, looked like a fair, but without its rude license.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Louis Philippe has been assuredly bitten by some archeologist. For some time past he has been [illegible] season that leaves France for Greece or Egypt is commanded to keep his eyes open, and to beg, buy, borrow, or steal, any statue, or *torso*, or *bas-relief* that may come within his ken or beneath his fingers. The result has in some instances been successful, but the Cit zen King has come rather too late in the field of antiquity to gather much from the well-gleaned harvest. The possession of the Elgin Marbles by the English seems to have awakened the true Egyptian thirst; and though no new well has yet been discovered, a spoonful of the element is better than eternal drought. A really splendid specimen, however, of antique Egyptian statuary arrived last week at the Louvre. It is of black granite, and represents a divinity, with a lion's head. The body is that of a female, exquisitely proportioned, and bearing on the bust the ancient symbol, styled *Polos*. Various hieroglyphics ornament the seat of the goddess, and the angular cross is twice repeated. I rather fancy it to be a statue of Isis, who is frequently represented with figures of different animals. It is to be given to the Musée de Antiques, the sculptures and inscriptions discovered by M Lebas during his sojourn in Greece, will be placed in the Museum of the Louvre. The King has described that these monuments of the time "When Greece was young," should be placed in the Lower Hall, near to the spot where stand the antiquities of Nineveh. M. Lebas has been wonderfully successful in his search. Many of the specimens are exceedingly fine, and as the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has achieved the reputation of an Art Journal, a slight reference to the subject may be acceptable to your readers, *en gr* —

1. Basso relievo representing Theseus naked, invoking as the heroic protector of Attica. This statue is perfectly executed, and in admirable conservation, belonging to the best days of Grecian art. Its excessive delicacy does not admit a doubt of its age and attributes.

2. A funereal stele of a good epoch, representing a young girl bidding farewell to her parents, who are grouped around her bier.

3. Fragments of a frieze supposed to have belonged to one of the lesser temples of the Acropolis, which time or the disasters of war have effected the disappearance. The subject is an amazonian combat.

4. Basso relievo (votive) from Cortyne or Crete, and in the best school—Jupiter seated with Hebe and Mercury—or, I should say, Ecrope and Cadmus; for such the latter received offerings from the former. In the corner is a person habited in a flowing mantle, and of lesser stature than the three divinities, in a supplicatory attitude.

5. Fragments of a small statue, of which the head and a portion of the arm are wanting, but of which it is easy to recognise Hercules seated on a rock; for on the rock is spread the lion's skin, and on the left leg is the club. It is admirably executed, and is very interesting, as it will doubtless ultimately cast a light on the person of the famous Belvidere Torso, to which it bears a great analogy both in form and pose.

6. A low-relievo, of the Nine Muses with their attributes, between Mercury and Apollo. As the inscription on the plinth proves, it was a votive monument, consecrated to Apollo. The workmanship is wretched, and of a late epoch. It cannot, properly speaking, be deemed a work of art, but rather an interesting page of the history of the decadence of art among the Greeks, and a proof of the obstinate persistance of the religious practices of the Heathens until the very verge of Christianity.

To the above, M. Lebas has added twelve marbles, bearing Greek inscriptions, all of which were discovered at Mylasa and Cairo. These are of historical importance, especially three of them, which contain three decrees of the time when the famous Masale was King of Cairo. There are three dates: the first, of the reign of Artaxerxes; the second, Mnemon and Artaxerxes; the third, Ochus; proving they belong to the years 367, 351, and 338 before our era. These are valuable acquisitions. Some or them, I confess, as an Englishman, I should be glad to see transferred to the British Museum. But, after all, art is universal, and every nation of Europe should join in the good work of conservation. Had not this been the case, many of the finest works would have been destroyed by barbarians, and the rarest specimens been consigned to the building of outhouses or cattle-sheds, for some stupid Turk or dirty Egyptian.

Architecture seems to be the besetting rage of the present race of Frenchmen. Streets are removed, houses are taken down, and all sorts of improvements are contemplated; in fact the English mania has passed to this country, increasing during its *trajet* to a perfectly rabid state. I must do France, however, the justice to acknowledge that in almost every instance a positive good—accomplished; for instance, at this moment, in the Rue Traversière or Saint Antoine an edifice is nearly completed—an office in a singularly severe style of architecture. There are seven or eight immense surface. It is a new model prison, to be called the "Nouvelle Force." The plan of this model penitentiary reminds one of the ribs of a fan; five grand wings of buildings radiate in a half circle from a central centre, whence the inspectors can see every thing that passes in the long galeries upon which the doors of the cells open, which amount to upwards of twelve hundred. The whole is the most perfect system ever conceived that exists either in Europe or America. It is warmed equally throughout by a powerful steam apparatus, with ventilators in summer. There is a chapel in the centre, and the cells or buildings for officers are vast and commodious; there are green swards for daily exercise; and water, air, and gas are abundantly distributed. This important edifice, which is nearly completed, was, I am credibly informed, intended to receive its tenants in 1846. When possession of this new prison is taken, the ancient one of "la Force," situated in the Marais, will be consigned to the hammers of the destroyer. Humanity will gain by the change, for you can have no conception of the combination of filth and wretchedness of the majority of French prisons.

The unpleasant affair of the Duke and Duchess of Stackpool is now exhausted. In the first instance judgment was given by default. The result was, that the lady was to receive, for herself and her two daughters, an alimentary pension of 12,000 francs, and an additional provision of 60,000 francs. This allowance was, however, contested *pendant lite*; but the final decision of the Tribunal is, that if the Duke of Stackpool resumes his former residence as a French citizen, and applies the necessary sums for the upholding the dignity of the Duchess, the former judgment to be reversed; but in default of such engagement, that he be condemned to allow the Duchess an annual pension of 48,000 francs, and 4000 francs to be paid monthly. The whole business has been disgraceful, and the Duke is rightly served. He will now perceive the folly of French naturalisation, and the eccentricity of French bull-fights under the paternal government of Louis Philippe, a man of gallantry. When the lady was accused of having a peculiar *penchant* for display, and in the habit of giving splendid *fêtes*, and indulging in outrageous expenses—as a French critic phrases it, "*des soirées* with *petits soupers*, &c. &c., it was answered by the legal dignitary, that all these things and many more, were the natural and proper result of her social position, and that while trade benefited by the outlay, no moral dam. ge followed. A Daniel come to judgment!

A most painful act of suicide has excited a considerable sensation for the last few days. The place selected by the wretched person was the highest tower of Notre Dame. The following are the particulars that I have been enabled to gather of this melancholy event. At about ten o'clock of the morning a young man twenty-five years of age, presented himself to the keeper of the Towers of Notre Dame, and requested to inspect the interior of the edifice. The keeper ran the bolt, to inform the man who [illegible] watch the visitors, of the visit [illegible]

project he had conceived. In spite of the apparent tranquillity which till then he had assumed, in an instant he scaled the parapet of the tower, and precipitated himself from it. The unfortunate victim turns out to have been the Baron Achille Maynard, the possessor of a hand some fortune, and who, but fifteen days since, married the daughter of Comte d'Esparron. He had but just purchased an equipage, which was to serve for a contemplated journey, in company with his wife and sister, to the banks of the Guarente, where he has a chateau, and every one is lost in conjectures as to the cause which could have induced so dreadful a resolu tion M. Maynard was the author of two volumes of poetry, dedicated to M. de Martine: for many years he had furnished articles to the *Gazette de France*, and to the *Nation*.

The time is rife with prophets. Two days since, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a respectably dressed individual appeared on the Boulevard St Martin, at the corner of the Rue du Temple, bearing a large wooden cross, painted white, upon which was painted, in large red characters, these words :—" Counsel to all! Misfortune to the Great City! That which has been written in on the point to be accomplished." The crowd began to evince some interest in the strange announcement, and grouped around the man, when several sergens de ville appeared, who quietly carried him away. The grotesque nonsense seemed to have a wondrous effect on the population of this intellectual and enlightened city.

FRANCE.

We find by the Paris papers that M. Guizot has resumed his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and an ordinance has been published relieving Count Duchatel, who had been appointed to the office temporarily, from the further occupation of it.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following interesting article on the compara tive state of the French and English steam navy, grounded upon the report of the French naval commission, over which the Prince de Joinville pre sided :—

"The commission formed by the Minister of Marine to examine questions connected with steam navigation has recently terminated its labours, and in consequently dissolved. The Prince de Joinville has presided at almost all the sittings, and has given the deepest attention to the subjects under con sideration, some details of which have transpired. The first point submitted to the examination of the committee, was the present state of our steam force, and everything connected with the merits of the fleets which we possess. There was only one opinion on this subject; our present *materiel* was unanimously condemned. The conclusions of the pamphlet of the Prince were admitted without reserve, and to their fullest extent. It is not a steam fleet which we possess, or scarcely anything resembling it. Our two largest specimens have far from realised the opinion formed of them, and the frigates of 450 horse power are wanting both in force and speed. There is no one of them which can be considered as a fighting vessel capable of contending with advantage against an enemy. They are more useful for purposes of transport than those of war. The *Gomer*, the *Asmodée*, and the *Infernet* are the only ones of this class of vessels afloat, have none of the qualities on which confidence can be reposed. If steam power is to be used as an effica cious arm, models must be sought for in which the motive power should be more in harmony with the purposes for which the vessel is required, and where the exigences of speed should not be constantly opposed to those of armament. This opinion of the members of the commission on the first class vessels enables us to anticipate pretty correctly what their ideas of the inferior class would be. The only steamer of 320-horse power, the *Sane*, has been always regarded England, the greatest maritime country in the world, the commission has had to point out the same faults, the same weakness, the same errors. The steam fleet of our neighbours is little more than double of ours. There have been on the other side of the Channel, as on this, several experiments at once onerous and unfortu nate. Several steam-frigates have been rebuilt as many as three times, and others have been condemned as unserviceable at the moment of launching. Vessels of inferior speed. Private builders have alone improved in England; those of the Government have been left far behind. It is private builders who have made the paddle of 30 feet as the rate of thirteen or fourteen miles an hour; it is they who have applied the screw, and who are every day making fresh improvements."

The comedy of Madlle. Plessie, the actress, to M. Arnould, a literary gentleman, was published at Paris on Sunday last.

A shocking murder was committed, last week, in the rue Godot-de-Mauroy, by a man of the name of Lemaire, as yet unknown. The wretch, armed, it is seized a large hammer, and struck his wife three tremendous blows on the skull, which killed her on the spot. On attempting to arrest him, he snatched a knife, and attempted to kill himself by stabbing himself in the breast, but was happily prevented and secured. Jealousy is thought to be the cause of this crime.

The Duchess de Nemours left Cautarets on the 28th ult. for Luz and Saint Sauveur, after giving a dinner, at which the Duke de Rianzares (Munoz, the husband of Queen Maria Christina) sat on the right hand of the Duchess.

Judgment was given, on Monday, in the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, in the case in which the M. Pepin Lehalleur was defendant, and certain subscribers to the railroad company for the Great Northern line plaintiffs. The Court decided that as the subscribers who now complained had not paid their deposit money within the time originally fixed by the company, and as any further delay allowed by the defendant was a matter of favour and not indulgence on his part, the demand for the plaintiffs must be considered as un founded; that in consequence the Court decided them to be nonsuited, and sentenced them to pay the costs.

The *Moniteur* announces that Louis Philippe continued to take much exercise. On the 30th ult. his Majesty, after walking through the large park and the plain of Rhalmaison, mounted his horse at Tréport and continued his ride until half-past six o'clock. On the 31st, the King, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, walked for two hours in the park, and afterwards drove to Tréport and Mers, and having alighted at one of the gates of the park, continued to walk until five o'clock.

The weather in Paris has been beautiful, and the most sanguine, and probably well-founded, expectations are entertained of a plentiful harvest.

On Saturday last the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by M. Dumon, the Minister of Commerce, and M. d'Houndetot, the King's Aide de Camp, arrived off Havre in the *Pluton*, Government steamer. His Royal Highness had been in this vessel from Tréport to Brighton, and other points on the English coast, and had inspected at Brighton the damage lately done to the floating breakwater. The Prince, on returning to Tréport, found he could not land from the state of the sea, and therefore seized the opportunity of running along the coast to Havre, in order to gain some desirable informa tion, and landed at M. Normand's shipbuilding yard. After examining the frame work of a beautiful iron yacht being built for the King, his Royal Highness went to the Hotel Frascati, where he had a long conference with the chief naval engineer on the projected improvements of the port. At seven o'clock his Royal Highness set out by land for Tréport, where the *Pluton* returned on Sunday.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid, of the 27th ult., state that the capital was tran quil at that date. The Queen and Royal Family were at Mondragon, in good health. The accounts of the events at Madrid, which had reached Saragossa, had not produced any effect there, as everything was perfectly quiet. There was a report in circulation, that the shopkeepers intended to close their shops again on the following day, unless the pay which had been granted for the payment of their taxes, and that they were about to try to have a subscription opened on their behalf.

TURKEY.

The advices from Turkey are important. Our letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult., state that Riza Pacha has been dismissed from office No whisper had reached the Ministry of their impending fall, when, on the evening of the 7th, Seim Bey, a household officer of the Royal Palace, was despatched, in the name of the Sultan, to demand of Riza Pacha his *Nishan* or decoration of office. This form of receiving was an act of dismissal to the Minister the most unceremonious. On the following day Hafiz Pacha, the Capitan Pacha, received also his dismissal; and there is no doubt enter tained but that Saffeta Pacha, the Finance Minister, and Chekib Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will follow. To fill up the vacancies which have been made by the dismissals just named, Rifat Pacha, formerly in the cabinet, has been appointed President of the Council, Sulyman Pacha being made Commander in Chief, or Grand Seraskier, to make room for him; and Mehemet Ali Pacha, the Sultan's brother in law, has been appointed Captain Pacha, or Grand Admiral; whilst another of the brothers-in-law of the Sultan, Achmet Feti Pacha, some years ago ambassador at Vienna, is to succeed Mehemit Ali as commandant of the arsenal at Tophany. The successor of Saffeta Pacha will be, it is said, Hadj Sahib Effendi, who held the post of Finance Minister under Reschid Pacha, and Alii Effendi, formerly Secretary to Reschid Pacha, is designated as the successor of Chekib Effendi.

The French papers assert that Riza Pacha was dismissed in a very con temptuous way by the Sultan, but, according to other accounts, the Sultan had granted him a pension of 30,000 piastres per month, and expressed him self highly pleased with his services and loyalty.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives his version of the affair, in a letter from Constantinople, dated August 13 :—" On Friday last, soon after Riza Pacha had received his dismissal, he was ordered to go to the Palace, but, on his entering it, the Sultan said, 'Take the Nischan from this dog, and turn him out.' The order was executed whilst Riza Pacha was in a fainting state. It is difficult to explain the disgrace in which the ex Seraskier has fallen. It is only known, that two days before his dismissal he received an order never more to visit the Palace, and the next day in the council he was reproached with all the troubles that had broken out in the empire : Riza Pacha, irri tated at this language, quitted the council, but was far from expecting the storm that was about to burst over him. All his clerks and servants were arrested when he was gone to the Palace, and when he returned he found his house deserted, and soon afterwards came an order for him not to quit it. His papers were seized, and his fortune, which is large, has been con fiscated. His horses were sold yesterday. It is supposed that he will be exiled to Konieh."

THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

Accounts have been received from the Island of Madagascar, from which it appears that Ranavalo Manjaka, the Queen of the island, issued an order in the beginning of May, to the effect that all the English and French residing within her dominions must, within eleven days, become her su bjects, by having themselves registered and naturalised, or, on refusal, were immediately to quit the island. On the arrival of this intelligence at the Mauritius, the Governor, Sir W. Gomm, without an hour's delay, dispatched her Majesty's schooner, *Thunder*, to the Cape of Good Hope, with information to the Admiral of that station, giving the requisite instructions to call in on his way at Tamatave, in Madagascar, to inform the affrighted foreigners that he and the French Governor of the Isle of Bourbon would send them succour without delay. According to arrangements, therefore, her Majesty's frigate *Conway* and his French Majesty's ships *Zelee* and *Berceau* met in the roads of Tamatave. Less harsh conditions having been asked from the Queen, she granted to her demands; after which, hostilities immediate ly commenced. Three hundred and fifty men, of whom one hundred were French soldiers, and the crews of the respective vessels, under the command of Captain Peisick and Lieutenant Hoselins, advanced across a plain, under a sharp fire from the fort and battery of grape and musketry. The enemy, however, were soon dislodged, a id the guns all spiked. For a time the fort, which mounted thirty guns, was kept possession of, but having no means of breaching the wall, and the men falling fast, it was deemed better to relinquish the island. Having burnt the custom house, guard-house, and a considerable part of the town, they landed next day and carried off all the Europeans, with their property, the wounded were likewise brought off, but the heads of those who had been killed were placed on spikes and planted on the beach. The whole merchan's in harbour, with the men-of-war, shortly after set sail, no doubt with the view of paying again an early visit when better reinforced. The casualties in this affair have been somewhat severe— English, a man killed, and 1 officer, and 11 men wounded. French, 3 officers and 14 men killed, and 1 officer and 42 men wounded. The dead were mu tilated by the Owas, who stuck their heads upon pikes, on the spot where the French and English had landed.

TAHITI.

We have received numbers of the *Oceanie Francaise* of Tahiti to the 20th of April last. The position of affairs was not very favourable. There was still great excitement among the natives, and a disposition to rise on the first favourable opportunity. The *Oceanie* publishes a curious address of proc amation by Governor Bruat, on receiving the news of the victories of Mogador and Isly, and the exchange of visits between the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain. It was made, he said, a new cf reason at the same time a strong impression of the power of France and of the friendly rel tions between that country and England, so as to remove the belief on the minds of the natives that the English native agents posed to give them encouragement and support in their resistance to the French authorities at Tahiti. The proclamation is in the native language. We translate it as literally as possible. It is as follows :—

"The Governor of all the French lands in the Pacific Sea, great orator of the King of the French, near the King-woman of all the Islands of the Society, to all the chiefs and all the men of all the lands of the Society, Friends, health to you all. This is my speech to all of you. Two great battles were gained by the armies of the King Louis Philippe, the protecti r of you all, and of us the Sovereign, the one on land, and the other below on the sea. In the battle on land were beaten 40,000 soldiers of the kingdom of Morocco by 10,000 French soldiers. The son of this great land of Mo rocco was the great chief of all these soldiers. At the other battle were ravaged two towns by the cannonading of the French ships of war, com manded by the son of Louis Philippe, Prince de Joinville, French Admiral, and in the great conversation of the enemy demanded by him peace. Eight hundred men of Morocco were killed, and 2000 and upwards wounded, and the enemies lost their ground muskets (cannon) which were taken; and a glorious treaty for the French was concluded afterwards on that land.

Here is another speech :—"There came the King-woman of Britain in to France a few moons since, and then went also our King, your protector, into Britain to visit Victoria. And where the honours given to these Kings in France and Britain, and well felt one for the other the two Governments. Such is the true speech that I make known to you all, that you may not be deceived by lying words."

The *Moniteur* contains the following :—

"Despatches have been received by the French Government from the Governor of the French establishments in Oceania, dated the 23rd of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population, a portion of which still continued in the intrenched camps of Punavia and Paperoo.

"At the Marquesas, a tribe of Noukahiva, irritated at having been fin ed for the plunder of some cattle, and the only one when had not frankly sub mitted to our authority, murdered by stabbing three of the garrison on the 8th of January. A detachment of troops, sent to avenge their death, pursued and dispersed the culpable tribe, and were assisted in that operation by all the other natives of the island. The principal murderers were arrested, their chief, Pakoko, was sentenced to death, and was executed. The others were transported. Tranquility had not been since disturbed. The sanatory and material condition of the establishments of Taohai and Vatahu was more satisfactory."

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.

Last Saturday evening, a melancholy accident took place, about ten o'clock, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, near the Cofton Hill station, which is situated within thirty three miles of Birmingham and twenty of Gloucester, by which Joseph Ward, a fireman, and Miles, a car penter, lost their lives; several persons were injured, and, indeed, two carriages burnt, and two fine engines very nearly destroyed. A luggage train, in the charge of Joseph Ward, engine driver, left Gloucester at nine o'clock for Birmingham, and on arriving at Defford it ran into a heavy truck which had most culpably been left in his way. The shock was so great as not only to throw the truck on the oppo site rails, but to cause the tender to project above the engine and fall upon it. Poor Ward was pressed against the engine rails by the tender, and twenty minutes elapsed ere he was extricated, and not till life was extinct. He was conscious for a good many minutes after the effect which was making to save him. The truck which caused the first accident was thrown on the opposite rails, and whilst in that position a train from Birmingham came dashing on. The driver jumped off and escaped, but the carriages were thrown above each other, two of them caught fire, some of the passengers were scalded, and all were more or less injured. One man, of the name of Miles, a carpenter, going home to his wife and family at Cheltenham, was much cut, bruised, and scalded, that he did not live more than a few hours. Six or seven others were severely cut and scalded, and all in the train very much shaken. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, three of the carriages having arrived, one of them was conveyed to the infirmary, but the others went home. The stoker was very much cut and scalded, but escaped, with his right arm broken in two or three places

The accident must have arisen from one or other of the following mis takes: either the signals were imperfectly given at the Defford station, to indicate that an obstruction had to be guarded against, or that given to the men at all; or that the engine driver fell a sacrifice to his own recklessness in pushing on in spite of the warning

James Hurd, the man who acted as fireman to the unfortunate Ward, makes the following statement :—We left Gloucester at nine o'clock on Saturday night with the luggage train. When we got to Ilerden the pump s of the engine got bad, and, by our attending to them, we were delayed very much; but by the time we got to Eggington the pumps were working pretty well, and Ward said he would push on and get the fire filled up. I then com menced filling up the fire, and he assisted me by opening and shutting the fire door as I put in the coke. I am not exactly sure whether it was at the bridge at Defford, or when crossing the Avon, that Ward said to me, "Jamie, there's something wrong" and speaking to the guard on the other side. On observing this I began to reverse the engine, and what I did no more than I was thrown off it. As I was falling I felt something strike my shoul der; it was very dark at the time, and I regarded again to see what it was, but by the pouring of water over me. On looking up I saw engines and carriages heaped upon each other, and some of them on fire. I asked the person who assisted me if he could tell me anything of Ward. He said, "Stranger, we will take you to the station, you are not fit to enquire after your friends" Hurd attributes the accident to imperfect signalling at Defford

It appears from a subsequent account that William Mills, a carpenter em ployed by some of the contractors, who was in the down train, was so dread fully scalded that his death took place early on Monday morning; another person named Miles, also in the down train, was severely scalded and bruised. Gloucester Infirmary, a fourth lies very ill at Pershore; and others are more or less injured. An inquest was held on Tuesday morning before Mr. James Best, in the village of Defford. Parties were present who were represented by Mr. Wheatley, their solicitor, Mr Saunders, their secretary, Mr Swaine, Mr. M'Connell, and Mr. Faine. Genera. Pasley, the Government inspector, was also present.

The inspector at the station, the porter, and the guard of the luggage train, were all examined; but it was resolved to postpone the inquiry till the 15th instant, Mr Crawford, the foreman of the locomotive department at the Gloucester, having announced on his arrival during the afternoon that Hurd, the stoker, would not be in a fit state to be examined till about that time.

The evidence given confirmed the details we have given above.

Ward, the unfortunate engine driver, was reckoned one of the best hands on the line. He had been a considerable time in the employment of the company, although intervals had occurred during his engagements. This line is once more in good working order.

A WOMAN EMPLOYED TO BREAK STONES IN OXFORDSHIRE.—Maria Oliver, of Stonesfield, Oxon, a young female, has been for some days at late working on the public highways for the surveyors of that parish. Her pay is sixpence a day. The poor creature's employment is stone-breaking : Edward Oliver, her brother, a lad, has been similarly employed, and at the same wages. It appears that their mother is a widow, with a family, and they have been chargeable to the parish as inmates of the Woodstock Union poorhouse.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT BRAINTREE HEATH.—On Friday morning week, the body of Miss Sarah Trott, aged about fifty years, was discovered hang ing by a silk handkerchief, in a stable, upon Mr. Trott's premises, at Brain tree, Essex. The deceased was a respectable inhabitant of the town of Rom ford, connected with her two sisters in a scholastic establishment, which they have conducted for many years. She had been very unwell for a length of time, but about a week back left her home upon a visit to her brother, at Braintree Heath, for the benefit of her health. An inquest was held upon the body on Saturday afternoon, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., at the Travellers' Inn, Braintree Heath. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself, being at the time labouring under insanity."

POISONING BY FUNGI AT NORWICH. A poor man named Walker, and his wife, Denmark-lane, Norwich, have during the last week been poisoned by eating fungi instead of mushrooms The man had been after work into the country, and, on his return, brought with him, as he thought, some mushrooms. They stewed and ate them for supper, and on the following morning were very ill. Mr. Firth, the surgeon, being sent for, found that the disease had been occasioned by eating fungi. The poor woman died on Friday last, but the husband was at that time so bad that scarcely a hope of life could be entertained; but on Sunday he was still living, and some hopes are now entertained of his restoration.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—An inquiry has been proceeding for some days before Mr. Parker, an Assistant Poor-Law Commis-ioner, with a view to elicit, the mode in which paupers are treated in this union, and also to ascertain the truth or falsehood of certain allegations against the master. Notwithstanding the time already employed, there seems little prospect of the inquiry approaching its termination; and, from the rambling and dis connected manner in which it proceeds, it is very difficult to make out the purport of the evidence extracted from the witnesses. The proceedings hitherto have not been of much interest, nor has anything transpired to materially affect the master of the workhouse, so far as the bear ing of the disconnected evidence could be understood. The principal witness examined was a woman named Hannah Mason, who was known in the union as "the devil," from her harsh conduct to the pau pers in the sick ward, where she was nurse. There appears to have been as yet no inquiry into the practice of bone-crushing, which brought this union into notice, and was the cause of the investigation.

CONFLAGRATION NEAR WINCHESTER.—On Saturday (last week) a fire, which has consumed several dwellings, and deprived seven respectable families of their homes, occurred at a village called Micheldever, seven miles from Winchester, on the Basingstoke-road, and within two miles of the mansion of S.r Thomas Baring, Bart, Stratton Park. The fire originated in the falling of sparks from the flue of an oven belonging to the bake house of Mr. Groom, baker, who, at the time, was raking the wood embers. Pieces of these fell upon the thatch of an adjoining cart house, which in stantly burned, and the fire communicating itself to the long line of con tinuous thatch, the whole was speedily in a blaze. Very soon after the outbreak of the fire, information of the occurrence was sent to the seat of Sir Francis Baring, and the Hon. Francis Baring immediately repaired to the scene, having given orders that the engines belonging to the mansion should be promptly conveyed to the spot, with twenty-two men employed from the demesne, who were despatched with them to work them. Mean time, while these arrangements were effected, the flames progressed fear fully. The fire continued to burn until every particle of furniture and stock was destroyed, the houses being gutted, and several valuable pigs, poultry, and domestic animals sacrificed. The loss will be most severely felt, as none of the occupiers are insured. The owner of the houses, Sir Francis Baring, is insured in one of the county offices.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Wednes day week, a dreadful accident occurred on the Lancaster and Carlisle Rail way line, at the cutting through a large hill upon the Shap Fell, Westmore land. A portion of the rock had been charged with gunpowder, for the pur pose of blasting, when, from some cause or other, the charge would not explode, and two of the workmen returned to it and commenced drilling the stone, to force out the powder. One of the men had unfortunately neg lected to pour into the hole a sufficient quantity of water to keep the stone moist, and the consequence was that the jumper became heated from the friction, and ignited the powder. One of the poor fellows was blown into the air a height of thirty or forty feet, and came down upon a heap of stones, after which he rolled into a gullet twelve feet in depth; and the other, by the force of the blast, was driven to a considerable distance. The unfortunate men did not exhibit any signs of life until medical assistance was obtained, when they partly revived. The injuries, however, are of such a description as to leave but little hope of the possibility of their recovery. On the same day, another labourer upon this line, called William Magee, was killed close to Shap, within four miles of the other accident, by the falling of a large crane upon him. The back part of his head was much bruised, and his right cheek bruised, and his right leg broken, besides being severely crushed on other parts of the right side.

WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a daring rob bery was committed on the premises of Messrs. Henry Whittaker and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, of Hurst, a village about two miles from Ashton-under-Lyne, and who also occupy a warehouse in Portland-street, Manchester. The men were at work on Friday night till nine o'clock, when the whole of the premises were locked and made secure; and on the follow ing morning, about ten o'clock, the robbery was discovered. The firm al ways collect their accounts on the last Friday in the month, and this being the time chosen for the robbery leads to the conviction that the thieves were aware of this fact. The cashier, before leaving the warehouse on Friday night, locked up all his drawers and iron safe, in which he deposited £4778 18s. 9d. in cheques and cash, but fortunately of the latter only £3179 4s. 6d. was there, the remainder having been taken away by him, and also opened the safe and drawers by the same means; and having extracted cash only, locked them up again and left them as secure as they found them, but with the valuable contents. There was a large quantity of moveable property in the place, some of it very valuable, but not a single shilling's worth was removed. The locks were not in the least degree injured, and the doors were opened by the men in the morning without difficulty; and it was not until the cashier went to his safe that the robbery was discovered. Informa tion was given to the police, but no trace of the thieves has yet been ob tained. Between eight and ten o'clock on Saturday night, the whole of the cheques, amounting to £4302 7s. 3d. were put into the post office at the receiving-house in Great Ancoats-street, and of course are now in the pos session of the police.

THE WEATHER.—During the last few days the weather has been less warm and bright than previously, while the wind on each day, between mi dnight and morn particularly, has been boisterous. On Tuesday the wind was northerly, very cloudy, and but little sunshine, with the barometer and thermometer falling On Wednesday it was very cloudy and the sun not more than occasionally visible, with the barometer declining to " change," and the thermometer at no time having a greater elevation than 62 degrees. Thursday was rather dull.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the amount of the Paris and Strasburg and the Tours and Nantes Railroads will be adjudicated in the month of October. The administrators of the Northern Railway Company, presided over by Admiral Rosamel, have sent instructions to their agents in Belgium for the commencement of the road to Lyons, under the name of Company of the South. —A project has been talked about for forming a line of railway from Alexandria to Suez.

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A WOMAN EMPLOYED TO BREAK STONES IN OXFORDSHIRE.—Maria Oliver, of Stonesfield, Oxon, a young female, has been for some days at late working on the public highways for the surveyors of that parish. Her pay is sixpence a day. The poor creature's employment is stone-breaking : Edward Oliver, her brother, a lad, has been similarly employed, and at the same wages. It appears that their mother is a widow, with a family, and they have been chargeable to the parish as inmates of the Woodstock Union poorhouse.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT BRAINTREE HEATH.—On Friday morning week, the body of Miss Sarah Trott, aged about fifty years, was discovered hang ing by a silk handkerchief, in a stable, upon Mr. Trott's premises, at Brain tree, Essex. The deceased was a respectable inhabitant of the town of Rom ford, connected with her two sisters in a scholastic establishment, which they have conducted for many years. She had been very unwell for a length of time, but about a week back left her home upon a visit to her brother, at Braintree Heath, for the benefit of her health. An inquest was held upon the body on Saturday afternoon, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., at the Travellers' Inn, Braintree Heath. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself, being at the time labouring under insanity."

POISONING BY FUNGI AT NORWICH. A poor man named Walker, and his wife, Denmark-lane, Norwich, have during the last week been poisoned by eating fungi instead of mushrooms The man had been after work into the country, and, on his return, brought with him, as he thought, some mushrooms. They stewed and ate them for supper, and on the following morning were very ill. Mr. Firth, the surgeon, being sent for, found that the disease had been occasioned by eating fungi. The poor woman died on Friday last, but the husband was at that time so bad that scarcely a hope of life could be entertained; but on Sunday he was still living, and some hopes are now entertained of his restoration.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—An inquiry has been proceeding for some days before Mr. Parker, an Assistant Poor-Law Commis-ioner, with a view to elicit, the mode in which paupers are treated in this union, and also to ascertain the truth or falsehood of certain allegations against the master. Notwithstanding the time already employed, there seems little prospect of the inquiry approaching its termination; and, from the rambling and dis connected manner in which it proceeds, it is very difficult to make out the purport of the evidence extracted from the witnesses. The proceedings hitherto have not been of much interest, nor has anything transpired to materially affect the master of the workhouse, so far as the bear ing of the disconnected evidence could be understood. The principal witness examined was a woman named Hannah Mason, who was known in the union as "the devil," from her harsh conduct to the pau pers in the sick ward, where she was nurse. There appears to have been as yet no inquiry into the practice of bone-crushing, which brought this union into notice, and was the cause of the investigation.

CONFLAGRATION NEAR WINCHESTER.—On Saturday (last week) a fire, which has consumed several dwellings, and deprived seven respectable families of their homes, occurred at a village called Micheldever, seven miles from Winchester, on the Basingstoke-road, and within two miles of the mansion of S.r Thomas Baring, Bart, Stratton Park. The fire originated in the falling of sparks from the flue of an oven belonging to the bake house of Mr. Groom, baker, who, at the time, was raking the wood embers. Pieces of these fell upon the thatch of an adjoining cart house, which in stantly burned, and the fire communicating itself to the long line of con tinuous thatch, the whole was speedily in a blaze. Very soon after the outbreak of the fire, information of the occurrence was sent to the seat of Sir Francis Baring, and the Hon. Francis Baring immediately repaired to the scene, having given orders that the engines belonging to the mansion should be promptly conveyed to the spot, with twenty-two men employed from the demesne, who were despatched with them to work them. Mean time, while these arrangements were effected, the flames progressed fear fully. The fire continued to burn until every particle of furniture and stock was destroyed, the houses being gutted, and several valuable pigs, poultry, and domestic animals sacrificed. The loss will be most severely felt, as none of the occupiers are insured. The owner of the houses, Sir Francis Baring, is insured in one of the county offices.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Wednes day week, a dreadful accident occurred on the Lancaster and Carlisle Rail way line, at the cutting through a large hill upon the Shap Fell, Westmore land. A portion of the rock had been charged with gunpowder, for the pur pose of blasting, when, from some cause or other, the charge would not explode, and two of the workmen returned to it and commenced drilling the stone, to force out the powder. One of the men had unfortunately neg lected to pour into the hole a sufficient quantity of water to keep the stone moist, and the consequence was that the jumper became heated from the friction, and ignited the powder. One of the poor fellows was blown into the air a height of thirty or forty feet, and came down upon a heap of stones, after which he rolled into a gullet twelve feet in depth; and the other, by the force of the blast, was driven to a considerable distance. The unfortunate men did not exhibit any signs of life until medical assistance was obtained, when they partly revived. The injuries, however, are of such a description as to leave but little hope of the possibility of their recovery. On the same day, another labourer upon this line, called William Magee, was killed close to Shap, within four miles of the other accident, by the falling of a large crane upon him. The back part of his head was much bruised, and his right cheek bruised, and his right leg broken, besides being severely crushed on other parts of the right side.

WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a daring rob bery was committed on the premises of Messrs. Henry Whittaker and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, of Hurst, a village about two miles from Ashton-under-Lyne, and who also occupy a warehouse in Portland-street, Manchester. The men were at work on Friday night till nine o'clock, when the whole of the premises were locked and made secure; and on the follow ing morning, about ten o'clock, the robbery was discovered. The firm al ways collect their accounts on the last Friday in the month, and this being the time chosen for the robbery leads to the conviction that the thieves were aware of this fact. The cashier, before leaving the warehouse on Friday night, locked up all his drawers and iron safe, in which he deposited £4778 18s. 9d. in cheques and cash, but fortunately of the latter only £3179 4s. 6d. was there, the remainder having been taken away by him, and also opened the safe and drawers by the same means; and having extracted cash only, locked them up again and left them as secure as they found them, but with the valuable contents. There was a large quantity of moveable property in the place, some of it very valuable, but not a single shilling's worth was removed. The locks were not in the least degree injured, and the doors were opened by the men in the morning without difficulty; and it was not until the cashier went to his safe that the robbery was discovered. Informa tion was given to the police, but no trace of the thieves has yet been ob tained. Between eight and ten o'clock on Saturday night, the whole of the cheques, amounting to £4302 7s. 3d. were put into the post office at the receiving-house in Great Ancoats-street, and of course are now in the pos session of the police.

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FOUNTAIN OF ELISE, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Although the town of Aix-la-Chapelle owes its eminence to Charlemagne, it was known to the Romans: the warm springs were a sufficient inducement to fix that bath-loving people on the spot, and remains of their baths are constantly found in digging.

The Mineral Springs of Aix rise in the centre of the town: they are of two classes—strong and hot, and weak and cool; the first class, of 143° Fahrenheit, containing a larger quantity of sulphur than any other known in Europe. From this class is supplied the *Fountain of Elise*, a very handsome edifice, with a colonnade; serving or a pump-room and a *café*. The guests, or visitors, repair hither early in the morning to drink the water, which, though conducted in pipes direct from the Emperor's Spring, retains a temperature of 49° Réaumur. A band of music plays at the spot until the middle of September, which is considered the end of the season; and breakfasts and dinners are provided in the apartments during the spring. The building is named after the Queen of Prussia. Our Engraving was sketched during the recent Royal visit.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Coburg, August 23.

One of the places visited by her Majesty during her stay here, was the Citadel, or "Festung," the old castle of the Dukes of Coburg, which seems to have been used for many purposes—a fortress, a hunting seat, and a prison. As a fortress, its day is gone, for the walls are old and weak, and there are no cannon; other and pleasanter hunting-seats have been built for the pleasure of the Sovereign; as a prison, it is still appropriated. It is a place, however, of considerable interest, and is always visited. To-day has been a very busy one for the warders, in consequence of the influx of people into Coburg from the surrounding districts.

Supposing it possessed no historical interest whatever, the admirer of beautiful landscapes will be delighted by the view from the walls, which is one of the most extensive and diversified in Europe. It reaches to the mountains of Bohemia, and the nearer hills of Thuringia; the country is either a richly cultivated plain, or hills clothed with "forestrie," or tracts that partake of the nature of both; the roads that stretch far and wide can be traced by the lines of trees planted along them; pleasant villages and hamlets appear at intervals, giving life to the scene; beneath, at the very foot of the mountain, lies the town of Coburg; and beyond, the Castle of Kalenberg. It is a "fair land," and the old Saxon Wittiken, who is painted in the Hall as the founder of the line of Coburg—he being the very root of the genealogical tree—must have had good taste, as well as a military eye, when he chose for his seat the strongest as well as most beautiful situation in his dominions.

Within the walls, there was rather more life than usual; numbers of the peasantry were standing about, or, availing themselves of the accommodation of the unfailing pendant of a garrison—a beer-house—were busy with glass and bottle, under the shade of an old tree, beneath which Luther may have sat, with a heartiness that would have delighted the heart of the old Reformer, whose religious fervour had not the slightest tinge of social asceticism. The sky is almost Italian, the air so soft and balmy, that it is difficult to believe it is not a more southern clime; and the reluctant summer seems to be here overtaken at last.

SKETCHED FROM COBURG.

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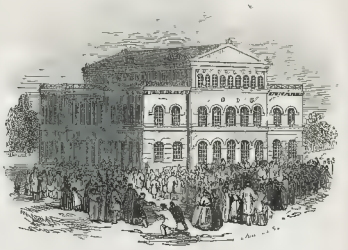
The interior of the Fortress has been renovated, and the chambers have an air of freshness hardly to be expected from the crumbling and decayed state of the exterior. The first hall, however, is rude enough; frameless portraits, in the style of the last century, of no great merit, are hung round the walls, in a neglected condition, reminding one of the lumber room of a family mansion, to which the effigies of forgotten grandsires have been banished, to be out of the way. A full-length of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, and a half-length of Frederick the Great, are all that possess any interest. From this gallery, the suites of rooms open, and they are finished and complete specimens of the style of the time in which they were built: the renovation has not been change. The floors are exquisitely inlaid, and as polished as mirrors; the walls are wainscot, of different woods, so beautifully worked as to cause regret that the style has been completely banished among ourselves. The most curious room is the "Horn-zimmer," or Horn Chamber; the most interesting, the apartment of Luther, who here found an asylum, while engaged in his struggle with the Catholic Church. The Horn Chamber is a trophy of the intense love of the chase, which distinguished the nobles of the Middle Ages in all countries; is one elaborate hunting-piece, every panel of the chamber is a representation of some scene of the "shadow of glory, dim image of war;" they are executed in a kind of *marqueterie* or inlaid work, of different woods, with the assistance of colour on the surface. They exhibit a contempt of perspective perfectly Chinese, but some of the outlines have a breadth and rude vigour very remarkable, considering the difficulties presented by the material. The starting of the game, the halt in the woods, and the meal in the open air, the death of the stag, the bearing home, the flaying, even the cooking of the venison, with formidable spits, and a most cheering number of cooks—all are there. One scene is a perfect picture of the modern *battue*, with its beaters and wholesale slaughter. There is not one event of the chase omitted; and the artist, if not a hunter himself, must have been directed by some Nimrod of his age—probably, the Duke himself; for skill in the woodland craft seems an hereditary quality in the line of Coburg. Great must have been the solace of this chamber on the days when no hunting was to be had; in the pictured scenes, the reality might be lived over again. There are some carvings, all of the same subject, that are in a much better style.

Another room contains a series of full-length portraits of Tilly, Gustavus, Adolphus, Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar, Wallenstein, and the Emperor, Charles V. They are all modern, but in imitation of the old style, and were painted by Schneider; the best, as a painting, is the portrait of Tilly—the most characteristic, that of Duke Bernhard; the head of Wallenstein is disappointing—it has a high, intellectual brow but the expression of the face is that of cunning, rather than the nobleness we attribute to Schiller's hero; it is, no doubt, a copy of an old likeness, and we have no right to expect a realization of all the idealities of the dramatist and the poet.

Two apartments are shown as those occupied by Luther; they look into the interior of the Castle. His sitting-room is elaborately ornamented with painting and gilding—rather too much so for the associations connected with the scene and the name; it might have been kept venerable, but has been made fine. On one side of the door is a portrait, on a panel, of the great Reformer, in a black robe, with the Bible in his hand; the countenance is very expressive. On the other side of the door is that of Catherina von Born, his wife, in a nun-like dress; her face is beautiful, but bears the trace of deep melancholy. Around the room are portraits of the champions of Protestantism—Melancthon, and the rest "who called Luther friend;" they are all in the same style—black on a ground of gold; a copy of an old painting of the Confession of Augsburg completes the decoration of the room. All is bright and polished, as if the finishing touch of the artist had been given yesterday, and it immediately occurs to the mind that it was not thus when the courageous churchman dwelt there; but respect for his memory has prompted the labour, and it is far better than indifference or neglect. The room in which Luther slept is preserved more in its integrity; the hand of the gilder has not intruded here, and several relics of his residence are still existing. His bedstead, broken and decayed, a few boards once belonging to it, and some fragments of a chair stand in the same position they occupied three centuries ago, when the stout frame of the overthrower of an ancient faith sank upon them exhausted by mental labour. The zeal of the Pilgrims to this shrine has been sadly destructive of the objects venerated; the posts of the bed are cut and hacked to half their original size, and the process is still going on; the German guides are even less respectful than the visitors, and have no scruple whatever in slicing off a piece as coolly as they would chop a billet of fire-wood. There is an ordinary stove in the room, and a bust of Luther stands on a table; but the whole apartment is much in the same state as when he left it. (*See the Engraving at page* 249.)



THE THEATRE, COBURG.

In the room mentioned above as containing the portraits of Tilly and other great Commanders, is a remarkable collection of drinking cups—more in keeping with an old hunting seat, than the relics of a theological controversialist. They are of all sizes, and many shapes—narrow topped and broad-bottomed, and the reverse; thick, burly, honest-looking vessels, fitted for the mouth and hand only of capacious drinkers; as Homer describes the stone cast by Ajax, by stating the impossibility of his own degenerate race to lift it, so the mighty cups of our ancestors, which we should fruitlessly essay to drain, prove what must have been our progenitors' powers of imbibition. If they were not "exquisite in their drinking," they were copious, and withal devout; many of these

SKETCHED FROM COBURG.

cups bear round them figures of the Apostles, and of scenes from Scripture; they would appear to us much out of place on a modern decanter; the Crucifixion on a claret-jug would partake of the profane, but it was not so of old; Scripture was the great source from whence artists drew their subjects, and to the present day a taste not dissimilar lingers among the lower ranks of German society. Some of these flagons could never have been made to drink from, for they are almost too heavy to lift. From some such vessel Yorick must have poured the "Rhenish" on the head of the gravedigger, "a pestilence on him for a mad rogue;" others are more portable—but good honest quarts are the lowest measures. Some have ancient golden coins let into their sides, others are carved and painted with most "delicate monsters;" all speak forcibly of many a goodly revel past. But they have not been filled for many a year; their pewter covers open with a sort of sigh from the void, and flap down again with the clamour of hollowness, leaving a faint smell—the mere shadow of a perfume—of spiced wines and fluids, of which we have forgotten the compounds. The *semel imbuta* dwells with them still, and there is a certain social piety in the wish that rises to see them replenished and circling the board once more; but that board must not be mahogany, and they would scorn the frail companionship of glass; the only tap worthy of them would be the Great Tun of Heidelberg, and the occasion nothing less than a revived hunting feast of old Duke Cassimer.

The Armoury is a small but interesting collection; it contains complete suits of mail for the knightly chief, and the corselet and jack of the vassal, cross-bows and bolts in great profusion, lances and spurs, and swords and daggers, in all the varieties of nicely calculated destructiveness. Among them is the sword of justice, or the beheading instrument of the state—a two-handed, short, broad and pointless blade—which is said to have decapitated a hundred criminals, and thus has won its retirement—a new sword being required after that number. It is dull and blunt now, but the steel is good, and capable of bearing a keen edge; it is balanced, so as in a skilled hand to deal a terrific stroke; it is embossed with devout emblems, and a skull and cross-bones.

In a dim-lighted room, under the part of the Castle used as the prison, are more relics of olden grandeur; they are the state carriages used by Duke Cassimer—who died during the Thirty Years' War—on the occasions of his first and second espousals. They are very primitive in form, but rich in decoration; carving and gilding have not been spared, and, as they are remarkably well preserved, they are interesting specimens of what a little in the way of comfort could at that time be compensated by a good deal of splendour. The same apartment contains a collection of sledges for the use of the Court—some of them as old as the coaches, others still in service; they are very fanciful in design, terminating in various figures, some of which appear chosen on the principle of contrarieties; one bears a figure of Summer—when they are never used; another a personation of Neptune—where the ocean was never seen. Above these royal properties are lodged the prisoners, fortunately not numerous, nor guilty of very aggravated crimes. They are employed in different trades; the "hard labour" is the occupation of rasping wood. The barred windows look into a garden, somewhat neglected, but still green and pleasant to the eye, through which strangers are continually walking. Is this a solace to them, or an aggravation of their punishment?

LUTHER'S BED-ROOM, IN THE CITADEL OF COBURG.

COBURG, August 26.

The visit of her Majesty to the Court of Coburg approaches its termination; to-morrow all are again on the wing for Gotha: a stay of five days there concludes the tour, and then the route will be homeward, with all possible speed, through Fuhlda, Frankfort, &c.

The last few hours of the sojourn here have brightened up into more gaiety than has been visible for the last few days; the whole Court were last night at the Theatre; to-day is the birthday of Prince Albert, and there is a rural festival at Rosenau; the authorities of the town pay their compliments to the Prince; and the day is to be wound up with two balls—one at the Residence (Rosenau), and the other for the worthy citizens, in a saloon just outside the gates of this miniature city.

The "Duke's servants"—for here the Theatre is in the same state as with us, when it produced a Shakspeare, the actors being as completely the *employés* of the State as the army—performed last night a comedy; it was the "Zopf und Schwert," of Karl Gutzkow. The scene of it is laid in the Court of Prussia, in the reign of Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great; and the title of the piece indicates the two ruling influences of the period—the "sword," and the intrigues of the "pigtail" diplomacy of the time. Both are exhibited in action crossing each other, with the usual mingling of love, as opposed to policy, to add to the perplexities of the plot, all becoming merry as a marriage-bell at last. The company play better in the sock than the buskin, and the piece was a humanly put on the stage; there was elegance and finish in all the arrangements, to a degree rarely seen where theatrical management is a commercial speculation. *Fredric William*—his brutalities considerably softened down—was admirably played by a Herr Dobbelin; his stubborn will, military abruptness, and unkingly parsimony, were all well brought out, and coloured with a humour which his Majesty may or may not have possessed, but which the actor, at all events, lent to the character. The *Princess Wilhelmine* (Mdlle. Mügge) was lady-like and dignified; nothing less could have been tolerated in the presence of so many princely critics. The best scene in the piece, however, was a representation of one of the Royal evenings at Berlin, when King, Council, and Courtiers were in the habit of smoking and drinking together on terms of equality, in the style of "old Sir Simon" of ancient memory. The Monarch and his suite had each a veritable "clay," and the mugs were undeniably of the tap-room; it was characteristic, though kept far below the vulgarity and riot of the Royal *réunions*, as they are described in the memoirs of the time; and the author has contrived to give it a deeper interest, by a touch of feeling and sentiment thrown in at the close, which was highly effective.

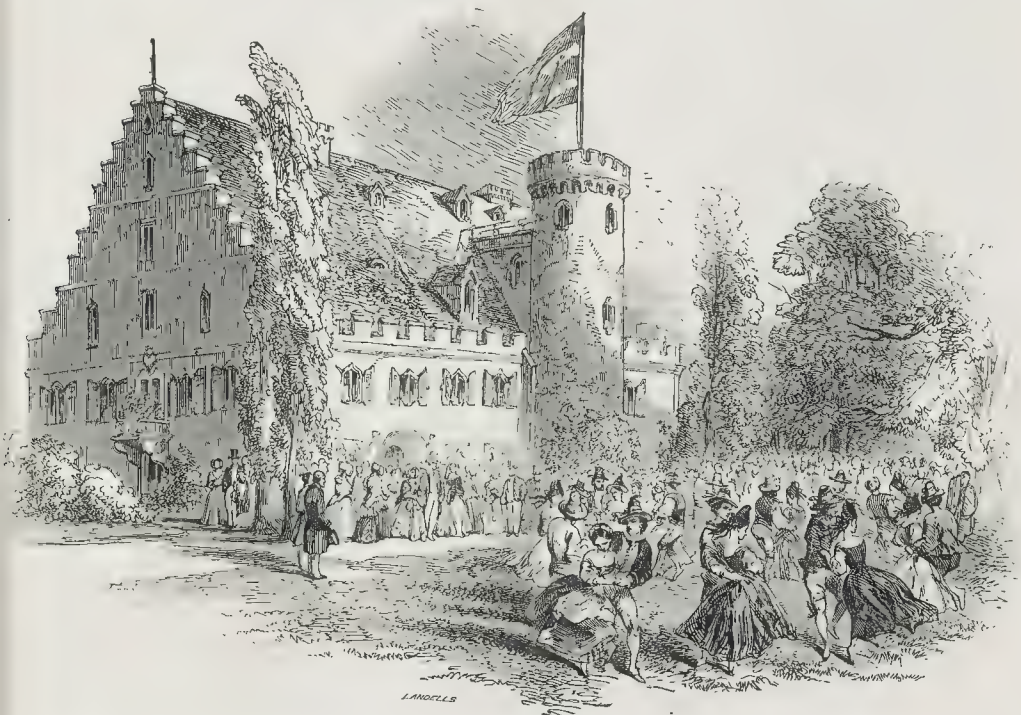
Her Majesty was in excellent spirits, and laughed heartily at the "points"—for her knowledge of the language is perfect. At the fall of the curtain, "God save the Queen" was played by the orchestra and sung by the audience, with two additional verses, the product of some Coburg muse, as a "farewell greeting" (*Abschiedsgruss*) from all. This is not the only ebullition of poetry *apropos* of the Royal visit—odes and verses of elaborate rhyme hailed the arrival: like most productions of the kind, they have not strength enough to bear translation, and are, moreover, local in their allusions. There are better things in Uhland and Schiller—as the reader will readily believe. But the verses of the farewell song, sung last night by the whole audience, are brief and pleasing enough to be given in the original:—

Der letzte Ton verhallt—
Sie schwand zu rasch, zu bald
Das süsse Ziel.
Beglücken sind beglückt
Sah'n wir Dich, hochentzückt
Und nun—dem Auge entrückt
Weist Du bald weh.

Entrückt dem Augenstern,
Bleibst Du stets wenn auch fern
Den Herzen nah.
Der Wehmuth Zähre rollt,
Die aber strahle hold
Des Glückes Sonnengold,
VICTORIA!

It would be unpardonable to quit Coburg, without noticing one of the Lions of the place—which happens to be a collection of wild boars, kept by the Duke, in a pine forest, about two miles from Rosenau. All the Princes of Coburg have been mighty hunters; leisure and plenty of forest land tended to develop the taste. The late Duke was a first-rate shot, and the present Prince inherits his skill. The establish-

(Continued on page 152.)



CELEBRATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY, AT ROSENAU.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, September 7.—16th Sunday after Trinity—Battle of Borodino and Moscow, 1812.
Monday, 8.—Nativity B. V. M.—George III. and Queen Charlotte married, 1761
Tuesday, 9.—Length of Day, 13 hours—United States first so styled, 1778.
Wednesday, 10.—Tithes first granted, 854—Richard Reynolds, Member of the Society of Friends, died, 1816.
Thursday, 11.—Day declines 3 h. 40 m.—Lord Thurlow died, 1806.
Friday, 12.—Intelligence received of British Expedition against China, 1840.
Saturday, 13.—Quebec taken, 1759—C. J. Fox died, 1806.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 13

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
7	5 44	8	6 32	9	7 20	10	8 7	11	8 52	12	9 37
13	10 22	14	11 6	15	11 53	16	0				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. G.*"—*Bolton-le-Moors.*—*A catalogue of Sir John Soane's Collection may be purchased at the Museum, in Lincoln's Inn-fields.*
"*A Poetical Correspondent*" *is thanked for his suggestion; but we differ with him as to its eligibility.*
"*Hero*"—*A letter addressed to the artists of the frescoes might be of service.*
"*E. T.*"—*Our journal is issued in parts each month.*
"*M. B. B.*"—*The fourth volume of D'Aubigné's Work on the Reformation has not yet appeared in French.*
"*Omega,*" *Brighton.*—*We are not in possession of the required information.*
"*R. H.,*" *Bideford.*—*Potatoes were first brought from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1585; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.*
"*W. W.*" *Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell street Covent-garden, as to the value of the Roman and British coins. See Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving," or Vol. 4 of our journal. We cannot estimate pictures by their sizes!*
"*R.*" *Kirkcudbright.*—*Felo-de-se implies felony, by willingly and deliberately killing: therefore, such a verdict could not reasonably be returned in a case of "temporary insanity."*
"*Herodotus*" *should forward the paragraph to our office.*
"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the sketch from Brompton Barracks; but, we have not room for its insertion.*
"*The Author of the Evening Melodies.*"—*Nos. 17, 18, and 19 have been received.*
"*G. P.*"—*The details of the pigeon fancier's art are not suited for a newspaper. There will be found some good practical information on the subject in the "Boy's Own Book.*
"*A True hearted Englishman,*" *New York, may dismiss his apprehension. We had no intention of illustrating the brutalizing scene.*
"*I. S.*"—*The railway sketch is quizzical, but too slight.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Alphington.*—*A correct idea of the metres of poetry may be gathered from Mr. Guest's "History of English Metres." Some excellent observations on the subject will be found in Heath's "Principles of English Composition," a cheap but valuable little work; and Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," lately published, may be consulted with advantage.*
"*J. G. A.*"—*The "Lines on the Royal Tour*" *will not suit.*
"*A Lover of Chess.*"—*The Nos. shall be forwarded as proposed.*
"*Phila-Canus.*"—*We have not heard of the whistle in question.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Salop.*—*The fee charged for the victualler's license is, doubtless, correct.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*See No 143 of our journal for information as to the Channel Islands. The price of Mr. Inglis's work is about 3s.*
"*G. E. F.,*" *Liverpool.*—*The price of "The Illustrated New Testament," complete, is not expected to exceed 4s.*
"*Oxon,*" *Scarborough.*—*Several conflicting opinions as to what constitutes a Gentleman have, of late, been delivered from the bench. Jacob, in his "Law Dictionary," defines a gentleman to be "one who, without any title, bears a coat of arms;" and, according to Blackstone, quoting Sir Thomas Smith, "whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the universities, who professeth the liberal sciences, he shall be called master, and taken for a gentleman." Blackstone defines Esquires to be all who bear office or trust under the Crown, and who are also covered by the King in their commissions and appointments; but all gentlemen are now generally termed esquires both in correspondence and in deeds, except solicitors and attorneys, who, in course of business, are called gentlemen.—See "Popular Errors," pp. 257—271.*
"*Inquisitive*"—*Spoonfulls is correct.*
"*Justice,*" *Brighton.*—*We may find an application to a police magistrate useful for the recovery of his MS., provided he have proof of its delivery.*
"*A. C. T.*"—*We are not in possession of the particulars of the Duke of Normandy's death.*
"*A. M. T.*"—*A married man can only be at liberty to contract a fresh marriage after he has divorced his first wife.*
"*A constant Subscriber.*"—*The sketch of the yacht* Sapphire *did not reach us in time.*
"*Capt. Grover,*"' *Ramsgate, is thanked for the copy of his pamphlet.*
"*Isabel Cecilia.*"—*The Aldine Poets is the name of an edition of the British Poets, published by Mr. Pickering, of Piccadilly. As a book adapted, not unworthily, the Aldine mark (a dolphin and anchor —*i. e. *the mark of Aldo Manuzio, the celebrated Italian printer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who surpassed all other printers of his time in the correctness of his books —*

> "*Would you still be safely landed,*
> *On the* ALDINE *anchor ride,*
> *Never yet was vessel stranded*
> *With the* dolphin *by its side.*"—Sir Egerton Brydges.

"*Arabia.*"' *Exeter.*—*Messrs. Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheapside.*
"*T. C. W.,*" *Cheapside. There are twelve great Livery Companies in the Corporation of London: the first in the order of precedence is the Mercers'; then, 2. Grocers'; 3. Drapers'; 4. Fishmongers', &c.*
"*A Bookseller*" *is thanked for the suggestion, which could not be acted upon in time; we have, however, reported the interesting event.*
"*Apollo.*"—*We are unacquainted with the merits of the improvement.*
"*Notrosemal.*"—*Thanks for the hint as to the arboretum at Derby; an illustrated description was published at the opening of the establishment.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Cork.*—*Address, The Amicable Office, Fleet street.*
"*Chevron.*"—*In the motto of the Tighe family, as inserted last week, there were two manifest typographical errors, owing to the proof not having been read. Thus, for "Summum," read "Summam;" and for "aptem," "optem."*
"*R. G.,*" *Newcastle.*—*Montreal is the present seat of Government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, reunited by the Act of the British Parliament of the 23rd of July, 1840. The city and suburbs contain a population of 24,000, having increased in fourteen years 15,000; and the improvements are rapidly advancing. One of the streets is 344 yards long and 30 feet wide. Previous to 1840, Quebec was the seat of Government of Lower Canada.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Southampton.*—*The depth of the stage of Drury-lane Theatre, from the foot lights to the back wall, is 59ft. 3in.; the width, from wall to wall, 77ft. 8in. The similar measurements of the stage of Covent garden Theatre are 59ft. deep; width, 85ft. 6in. The width of the Drury-lane proscenium, at the curtain, is 49ft.; of the Covent-garden proscenium, 38ft. 8in.*
"*U. V. W.*"—*A person without pedigree on either side can obtain a grant of arms upon payment of the customary fees.*
"*H. W. D.*"—*The Marquis of Lorn married, 31st of July, 1844, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. The Marquis's mother (who died on the 22nd of January, 1828) was Joan, only daughter and heiress of John Glassel, Esq., of Long Widdry, in East Lothian.*
"*W. S. M.*"—*No one unentitled to arms can take the ensigns of his wife's family; nor can a widow, whose husband had no armorial bearings, bear her maiden arms, or, indeed, any arms at all. The issue of such marriage inherit no shield.*
"*A Philanthropist*" *is thanked for his hint, but the test of the apparatus suggested would occupy more room than we can possibly spare.*
"*P. L.,*" *an Old Subscriber.*—*The catastrophe at Rouen was detailed in the late edition of our journal of the 23rd ult.*
"*C. S.,*" *Exeter.*—*We do not know precisely the depth of Ramsgate Harbour. The recent Parliamentary Report on Harbours of Refuge may, possibly, supply the information sought.*
"*A Bookseller,*" *Jedburgh.*—*Seal engravers take impressions of seals in wax by first oiling the seal, and dusting over it vermilion, previously to placing on upon the wax.*
"*H. R. H.,*" *Lisburn, is thanked, but we have not room for the sketch.*
"*W. C. Z.*" *is referred to the Census of 1841, published in our journal.*
"*W. H. P.*" *should appeal to the Income-tax Commissioners for his district.*
"*W. B. J.,*" *Ashford. We do not know.*
"*A Civil Engineer.*"—*The charge for the advertisement will be 12s. remitted.*
"*N. R.*" *is liable to the toll.*
"*R. R.,*" *London-street.*—*We have not room.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The custom of drinking healths in private parties is obsolete.*
"*H. A. H.,*" *Twickenbury.*—*The exact variation, at present, of the compass is 21 deg. 30 min. W.*
"*Φρενητής,*" *Cullercoats.*—*Derby and Hertford are now mostly pronounced as written: the substitution of "a" for the letter "e" in each name is a provincialism.*
Ineligible.—"Oxon."
Erratum.—*Mr. Bencraft's address is Barnstaple, Devon; not Brighton, as stated in our Journal of the 23rd ult.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1845.

It is always a source of pleasure to the members of a community so essentially mercantile as the great majority of the population of Great Britain is, to find the light of a liberal commercial policy extending, and making, if not rapid, at least steady, progress throughout the various nations into which civilised mankind is divided. But that feeling of honest pleasure and generous satisfaction, which the advance of enlightenment thus affords, is greatly enhanced, when the light of the true principles of commerce is found penetrating into those countries where, previously, th utmost darkness and most perverse ignorance, as far as relates to this subject, prevailed—where the smuggler, when the Government imposed absurdly high and restrictive duties on the import of foreign goods, stepped in, and corrected the abuse; where, in consequence, the fair trader and the honest dealer were condemned to poverty, and, but too often, to complete ruin; and the contrabandist alone prospered, while the interest of the consumer, badly understood, as the best, was totally disregarded on all sides. A gratification such as we refer to has been lately presented to us by an announcement which has recently appeared in the French papers, that the Government of his Holiness the Pope has modified the Roman tariff, and consented to admit into the ports of the Papal States manufactured goods, at a much lower rate of duty than that which has hitherto existed. Some of the articles, and the rates of duty at which they are to be in future admitted, are—cloths and woollen fabrics, other than the coarse articles manufactured in the country, twenty-five Roman crowns, instead of sixty, the former duty; mixed fabrics, of silk and cotton, &c., fifty, instead of one hundred Roman crowns; cotton velvets, forty-three, instead of sixty-five Roman crowns. There are, also, similar reductions on such articles as coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

One of the causes assigned by our foreign cotemporaries for this change of policy on the part of a State which, in every sense of the word, is the most *Conservative* in the south of Europe—since it *conserves* unchanged, not only its ancient institutions, but the long-established abuses of them also, as the age had rendered even them too venerable to be touched by the hand of the innovator and reformer of modern times—is the fact of the mirred Statesmen of "The Eternal City" having had their eyes opened to the folly of their ways by finding their treasury empty. Their Eminences have, it is said, at last found out that all the profits, be they great or small, which the trade of the Romagna yielded, found their way into the pockets of those profane gentry—the contrabandistas—alone, and that the customs revenue of the Pontifical States was represented by the word *nil*; and forthwith they set about righting matters which had so long gone wrong. At all events, whatever the motive be which has led to this incipient reform, we hail the fact as a good omen of what the future may bring forth for Italy; and, without any irreverence towards his Holiness, we may, on the occasion of it, say to him, in the ancient language of his own fair land, *macte virtute.*

The great number and variety of accidents which have recently occurred on several railways, both in England and Scotland, not only call for public animadversion, but also for the adoption, by the Legislature, of some effective means to put a stop to the carelessness which seems to prevail in the management of, we regret to be obliged to say, a very great many lines. One of the first measures which Parliament, in the next session, should immediately direct its attention to, is one the object of which should be to visit with heavy penalties all those parties engaged in the management of railways who, by their culpable negligence, or culpable carelessness, whether the accident consequent on such remissness were trifling or not. One of the most alarming of those accidents which it has been the painful duty of the journalist recently to record, occurred on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line; and, but that the train was at the time providentially near to a station, it would, in all probability, have been attended with the most disastrous results. When the up Glasgow mail train was about a mile from the Castlecarey Station, a cattle-box, filled with household furniture, and a luggage van, both of which were between the engine and the passenger-carriages, were discovered to be on fire; and, though the engineer was hailed by the passengers and the guard to stop, he, either not choosing to heed, or not observing the signals made to him, proceeded on to the station, where the fire was quickly extinguished; not, however, before the first van, with the furniture it contained, was consumed, the loss amounting, it was supposed, to about £200. The accident occurred in consequence of the grazing of the fire-box of the engine being so defective as to admit of large ignited coals being blown from it to the luggage-van, which was contiguous.

Fortunately, no person was hurt, with the exception of one passenger, who in his alarm leaped out of the carriage in which he sat, and was very much bruised about the face. The evil in this instance arose from a very slight cause, and could have been obviated by the most ordinary attention. It seems the act rather of insane than of rational men to place an uncovered van, which this is said to have been, containing feather beds, next to the engine—and that, too, an engine with a defective fire-box.

It is certainly due to the safety of the public, now that railroads are becoming almost the sole means of transit in this country, that the Government should interfere to insure better management than at present exists on many lines.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen Dowagerr.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager will leave Bushy Park for Witley Court on the 16th instant. It is expected that her Majesty's illustrious relatives the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, with the Princesses Anne and Amelia, will accompany her Majesty to Witley. Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, will be in attendance on the Court at Witley.

Drayton Manor.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel are entertaining a select party at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

Lord Stanley.—We regret to hear that Lord Stanley is confined to his residence, Walton-on-Thames, by a very severe attack of gout.

Christening at Stafford House.—On Monday afternoon, the infant son and heir of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, the Earl of Campbell, was baptized at the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, at St. James's. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lady Emma Campbell, Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lord Frederick Leveson Gower and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, Lord and Lady Hamilton, and a select family party were present at the ceremony. The christening took place in the spacious picture-gallery, according to the rites of the Scottish church. The noble infant took the names of John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland. The Rev. Mr. Story, chaplain to the Duke of Argyll, performed the ceremony.

Marriage in High Life.—The Earl of Caledon was on Thursday married to Lady Jane Grimston, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, at Gorhambury, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, in Herts.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

August 30.

Mr. Robert Gandell, scholar of Queen's College, has been elected a Fellow on the Michel Foundation of that college. The Rev. T. L. Claughton, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, has been appointed an Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has appointed the Rev. Edward M'All, Rural Dean, West Medina, Isle of Wight.

Adhesion of the Rev. G. Ward to Romanism.—Mr. Ward has at length made up his mind to secede from the Established Church. A long correspondence has been published explaining the reason of his doing so.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Assessor to the Westminster Court of Requests.—On Boroding the election for this office took place at the Court House, in Castle street. Considerable interest has for many weeks been excited in Westminster by the contest. At the close of the poll (which was by ballot), the numbers were declared to be as follows —For

Mr. Moylan	44
Le Breton	26
A'Beckett	23
Keene	20
Powell	14
Majority for Mr. Moylan over the next highest candidate	18

City of London Registration.—Mr. Thomas James Arnold is appointed revising barrister for the London lists, and he intends to hold his Court for the purpose in the Common Plea Court, Guildhall, on Monday next.

West London Railway.—On Wednesday the half-yearly and special meeting of the proprietors of this company was held in Abchurch lane. The report stated that an act has been obtained in the last session for leasing the line to the London and Birmingham, and containing provisions for referring all differences between the several classes of share holders to Mr. G. C. Glyn (chairman of the London and Birmingham), Mr. George Hudson, and Mr. G. Stephenson. All the debts and liabilities of the company, with the exception of four or five, have been settled, and there would be a surplus upon the whole of £50,000 to be received from the Birmingham, after their payment. The number of directors would, for the future, be reduced to five. Resolutions were passed *nem. dis.* ratifying the lease of the West London line to the London and Birmingham Company, who will forthwith commence working the line for their merchandise and mineral traffic.

The New Houses of Parliament.—It is understood that at the commencement of the session of Parliament the House of Lords will be ready for occupation; but with respect to the House of Commons, it is not probable that it will be ready so soon. Certainly, the centre hall and other parts of the building necessary for the accommodation of the Lords will be completed, and it will be for the consideration of Parliament, next Session, whether, under the circumstances, it will be advisable to indulge in such undue speed as shall be requisite to complete them in 1847, or postpone it for another year. The Committee rooms will be completed next year.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The new line of road from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church is now nearly completed. The curbs are laid down along its whole length, and carriage and foot traffic are carried on on nearly the whole of it. The new street will be continued through to High-street, Shoreditch, where it will come out on the southern side of the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, but no preparations are at present made for the formation of this part of it. The estimated cost of the construction of the portion reaching from Spitalfields Church to Shoreditch, is £40,200. It is projected that the line shall be further extended from the Railway Stations, across Curtain road, Paul-street, and Tabernacle walk, into the City road, at the point where it is intersected by Old street. This plan, which would give a direct communication between the eastern and western parts of the metropolis, would also serve as a junction to the two railways running to either side of England, and, it is expected, would ease the City of the burden of a great deal of traffic towards the waterside. The amount required for the completion of the project is £112,000. The plan of improvements in this quarter also includes a street from the Commercial road to the end of Red Lion-street, in Whitechapel road.

Bartholomew Fair.—The annual saturnalia were opened on Wednesday, at one o'clock, by the Lord Mayor reading the usual proclamation for holding the fair, in Cloth Fair, to the precincts of which district it was formerly confined. The reception of the civic dignitary was anything but gratifying, he being saluted with groans, hisses, and other discordant sounds, and more solid marks of disapprobation, in the shape of rotten eggs. There was a mob of between 400 and 500 persons assembled, and the iron gates opening into Smithfield were with much difficulty closed by the police. The site of the fair presented a sorry aspect, as no more than four stalls for the sale of gingerbread were erected, which, in the course of the afternoon, were augmented to nine. With the fair still lingers the old "Pie Poudre Court," the most ancient and expeditious legislative tribunal in this country. The court is still held at the Red and not Green pie house in Cloth Fair, but, instead of, as formerly, taking cognizance of "all matters pertaining to the fair," it is now confined merely to the taking of "pence and stallage" it was established as a very early period, the term "Pied Poudre" in Norman French signifying the dusty feet of the suitors, or that justice might be obtained as easily as it was possible to step off into the dust from the fair. With the fair, established in the time of the benevolent jester, Rahere, the founder of the magnificent endowment of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will expire this sole vestige of early and prompt justice now left in the kingdom.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending on Saturday, August 30, was 825, a return which exhibits a marked decrease on the previous weekly annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 904 and 963. The deaths from diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs present a very considerable decrease, the numbers for the week being 186, while the averages stand respectively as 229 and 292. During the same period the number of births registered was 1291, being an excess over the mortality of 456.

The Present from the East India Company to the Pacha of Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, dated Aug. 19, 1845, says:—"The magnificent silver fountain, presented by the Hon. East India Company, has at length been placed in the possession of the Pacha, to the last instant notice was issued by Captain Lyons, the East India Company's agent, that the ceremony would take place at nine o'clock on the following day; and at the appointed hour the greater number of the officers of the foreign residents repaired to the palace. The Pacha entered the reception-room at half past nine in the morning, where upwards of sixty persons had assembled to witness the presentation; and a suitable address having been read by Captain Lyons, his Highness expressed his thanks to the East India Company for having manifested the esteem in which he was held by them in such a costly present, and for services which he was pleased to say he did not conceive he had merited. His Highness appeared in excellent spirits, and much pleased with the beauty and exquisite workmanship of the gorgeous present.

Manchester and Leeds Railway.—The half yearly meeting was held on Wednesday at Manchester. A dividend was declared of 4 per cent. upon the half-year upon the paid up capital, viz., £2 18s. on the £100 shares, £1 5s. 4d. on the £50 shares, and 5s. per share on the Quarter shares, subject to the Income Tax. The report was agreed to unanimously. At the conclusion of the half yearly meeting, a special general meeting was held, for the purpose of authorising the directors to create 100,000 shares of £20 each, to be called Fifths, and to allot of such shares to each registered proprietor (less the fractional parts of a share) a value equal to 75 per cent. of the nominal amount of the aggregate stock standing in his name on the 20th day of this present September. For the Manchester and Leeds Railway, the Ashton, Stalybridge, and Liverpool Junction Railway, and the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railways respectively, amounting to £1,309,100; also for paying off the mortgages, which amount to £686,900. And for taking and deeming upon certain arrangements for leasing the Manchester Railway Company and the Leeds and West Riding Junction Railway Company, the West Yorkshire Railway Company, the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway Company, the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway Company, and the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company, in reference to the making of new lines in the West Riding. These recommendations were authorised.

Railway Speculation.—A Birmingham paper says:—"There is at the present moment a perfect railway mania here. The Manchester and Southampton Direct line through Marlborough to Cheltenham have not yet appropriated their whole number for Parliamentary purposes, but no less than 3,000,000 shares having been applied for. For the Southampton, Oxford, and Manchester (Bethell's line) above 2,000,000 have been written for, and nearly as equal number for the Manchester, Southampton, Gosport, and Portsmouth line, Parsons's line). It is rumoured that the Committee of the Stock Exchange are about to make a resolution that all scrip transactions (excepting, of course, registered shares) shall be dealt in only for money.

A Curious Eel.—Very like a Whale.—A Glasgow paper gives the following:—As a party of gentlemen from Glasgow were out fishing for eels on Saturday, opposite Hecambridge, one of them hooked a fish of unusual magnitude, which gave him a great deal of trouble to bring to the surface of the water. This being at length achieved, he was startled by observing an unusual appearance about the head of the fish—the fine large eel, at least seven feet in length, and of proportionate thickness, and called out to his companions to come to his assistance. By their joint exertions it was hauled ashore, and the eel, as if resenting the unwelcome disturbance, appears to have sudden y revived, and insinuated its body through the sleeve of a shooting coat which one of the party had left carelessly hanging over the gunwale of the boat. In another instant, and before any effort could be made to arrest its progress, it darted overboard, coat and all, to the no small an axement of most of the party, and to the consternation of the luckless owner, who was so unceremoniously deprived of his garment. In the pocket of the coat was a small whisky flask, a yellow silk handkerchief, some railway scrip, and a promissory note, just due, besides several letters, some of a tender nature. The gentleman was at first inclined to jump into the water after this extraordinary depredator, but was withheld by his companions, who forthwith rowed ashore. A reward was immediately offered for the apprehension of the eel with the coat on, and we understand that the boatmen of Helensburgh are making several unsuccessful attempts during the day to fall in with it. In the meantime, the hat of C. K. remains in proper custody, little the worse for its immersion.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Gotha, Sept. 1.

Yesterday, the Queen attended Divine Service in the Church of St. Augustine here. The chapel in the palace had been previously found to be too small, and would barely accommodate her suite and the household of the Duke, the Queen, with her usual kind consideration for the public, named the parish church. It is an old and simple looking Gothic building, without any external ornament, standing near the centre of the city. It was formerly an old monastic edifice, but the greater portion has been pulled down. The interior is fitted up with three ranges of galleries one above the other; the painting and ornamental portion being somewhat gaudy and theatrical, as is the case in many of the continental churches.

Her Majesty and the Prince arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, and were conducted to the ducal pew by the clergyman. With her Majesty came the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, Prince Ferdinand, and several members of the Royal suite. The Lutheran service was performed, the greater portion being chaunted, and all the congregation joining. The service terminated at half-past twelve; the Queen returned to the palace in her carriage, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg walked back on foot, without a single attendant. Her Majesty afterwards drove out to Moisdorf, one of the Duke's chateaus, about 12 miles from Gotha, thence to Ohrsdorf, a hunting lodge, of which a portion stands in the territories of the Duke of Coburg, and a portion in those of Prince Hohenloe. The Royal party afterwards visited Tehrtbansen, where dinner was prepared, and partaken of, and the Queen returned to Gotha to dinner.

In the evening the Queen and the Prince paid a private visit to the the tombs of the Dukes of Gotha, where the Prince's grandfather and great grandfather are interred. The burial place is a vault under the altar, in the centre of the public park, and is reached through long hedge rows of beech and poplar quaintly cut and trimmed. There is a very large sheet of water, well stocked with water fowl, on the southern side, and a little floating bridge carries the visitor over to the burial ground in a few minutes.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

The *Politique* of Brussels has the following :—"A courier, who has arrived at Brussels from Coburg, brings the positive intelligence that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will proceed direct from Cologne to Antwerp, and reach the latter city on Saturday, the 6th inst. (to-day). Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the young Princes, and all the Court, will meet the illustrious guests at Antwerp, who will be accompanied by several high personages from Germany. The Queen of England and the Prince will be entertained at a banquet in the Palace of Antwerp, by their Belgian Majesties, and will remain there for the night. Queen Victoria will sleep on board the Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert*, and leave early on the morning of the 7th. The banks of the Scheldt, and the tower of Notre Dame will be brilliantly lighted up during her Britannic Majesty's embarkation, and there is some talk of a *fête* similar to the one which took place at Cologne. Count d'Arschot and Mr. Conway, of the Royal household, have gone to Antwerp, in order to make some arrangements with the local authorities respect ng the *fêtes*, the expenses of which will, it is said, be partly defrayed by the civil list."

The *Gazette* of last night has this official intimation :—The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., has received a dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., dated Gotha, the 1st of September, 1845. Her Majesty continues to enjoy perfect health. It was the intention of her Majesty to leave Gotha on the 3rd, and proceeding by Fulda and Frankfurt to reach Mayence, and thence embarking in the *Fairy* yacht to descend the Rhine. Her Majesty's return to the Isle of Wight may be expected in the early part of next week.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—The following notice has been issued by the High Bailiff :—"In pursuance of a precept received from the Sheriff of the county of Surrey, for electing a Burgess to serve in Parliament for this borough, I do hereby give notice, that I shall proceed to such election accordingly on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, at the hour of nine in the forenoon, at the Town-hall, in St. Margaret's-hill, within the said borough, when and where all persons concerned are desired to attend. WILLIAM PARSONS, High Bailiff, and Returning Officer for the Borough of Southwark. Town hall, Southwark, Sept 5, 1845."

THE LATE BENJAMIN WOOD, ESQ., M.P.—The will of the late Hon. Member for Southwark was proved on Saturday last by the executors, Gordon Whitbread, Esq., and his nephews, William Page Wood, and Western Wood, Esq.: to each of them as well as to his brother, Robert Wood, Esq., he has left a legacy of £1000. To his sister, Mrs. Dunsford, £100 a year annuities to some of his nieces, and legacies to others, and a bequest to his sister, Mrs Watkins. The residue of his personal estate, which was worn under £30,000, he bequeaths to his wife absolutely. He also gives, devises, and appoints to her all his real estates, freehold or copyhold, to her and her heirs and assigns. The will was made in March, 1844. The deceased died at his seat at Dunk Lodge, Kent, on the 19th of August last, in the 68th year of his age.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Some experiments with this new principle of railway were made yesterday and Thursday, in the presence of Mr. Wilkinson, Chairman of the Company, and several of the Directors. Mr. Samuda directed the proceedings. Five carriages were attached to the piston carriage, the aggregate weight amounting to probably thirty tons. The first experiment was from Croydon to the Dartmouth Arms, but from some misunderstanding as to time, one of the stationary engines was not brought into action, and the vacuum obtained in the tube was in consequence imperfectly developed. The speed attained, however, was fully equal to that usually adopted in the working of the locomotive lines, being, on the average, 30 miles an hour. On the return, a greater speed was attained, the barometer, at starting, indicating above 21 inches, or 10½ lbs. of atmospheric pressure on the square inch of the piston. There was no stopping at any of the intermediate stations. The distance of five miles was accomplished in six minutes and a quarter, giving an average of forty-eight miles an hour; but part of this distance (quarter of a mile) the speed reached sixty-five miles an hour. The second upward trip was continued throughout at an equal speed, and the distance was accomplished in seven minutes, being rather above forty three miles an hour. The return to Croydon was equally satisfactory. The barometer indicated from 26 inches, the maximum, to 11 inches, the minimum, or from 13 to 15 pounds on each square inch.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Spread Eagle, Camberwell, on the body of William Blackburn, who attempted self-destruction, by cutting his throat, immediately after murdering his wife, at the village of Stondon Mopey, in that county, in June last, and committed what was termed a "Wilful Murder" was returned by the Coroner's Jury. The man and his deceased wife had lived as servants in the house of Mr. French, of Stondon Hall, and she was found in her bedroom, lying on the bed, dead, with her throat cut. The husband was nowhere to be found, and, later in the day, was met with near a neighbouring wood, having also inflicted a frightful wound in his own throat. A razor was discovered in the room, and he acknowledged committing the injuries. He was unable to take his trial for the murder of his wife at the late assizes. Latterly he became more rational, but exceedingly dejected. A nurse was constantly with him, and extreme exhaustion ended his days on Friday (last week). The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of a wound in his throat, inflicted by himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—The *Presse* publishes a curious account of a dispute between General Narvaez and Senor D'Altuna. It appears that, at a ball at Mrs. Gregory's, in the old Basque fashion, which had been got up in honour of the Queen, Senor D'Altuna presented to General Narvaez and his officers a *libretto* of the performances, into which had been introduced eulogies of the latter. General Narvaez appears to have been greatly excited by this very natural exhibition of provincial patriotism, and to have made use of language which greatly surprised the two Queens. The Queen Mother more especially. Narvaez attempted to bully Senor D'Altuna, but he replied with so much boldness and dignity, that the President of the Council found himself in a wrong position. The Queen exhibited deep indignation at the conduct of Narvaez; and, on leaving the room, the Queen Mother cast upon the assembly a glance which was perfectly understood, and which was received with marks of applause. Letters from Barcelona mention that Bellera had entered that province from France, and was in the neighbourhood of Tarragona at the head of a body of his partisans. Troops had been sent to Barcelona to put down the movement.

On the 23rd ult. an aged Highlander, almost worthy, in respect to years, of being classed among the patriarchs of old, departed this life in the parish of Kintearn, Ross shire. This veteran, named Donald Ross, had attained to the vast age of one hundred and fifteen years. Among the memorabilia of Donald's life was his being sent as a special messenger with a letter from Lochbroom to Dingwall at the time of the rebellion in 1745. The old man retained possession of his faculties, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health till within a few days of his death.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

POLICE.

ASSAULT AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—At the MANSION HOUSE on Monday an investigation was made into the circumstances connected with a dispute which had taken place at the East India House a few days pre viously. Mr Parry appeared for the complainant, and Mr Cracraft attended for the defence. The matter excited a good deal of curiosity. Mr Parry, in stating the case as it appeared in the following evidence, observed that it was of extreme importance that gentlemen having a right to attend a Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, not convened by the Directors, should know whether they were to be liable at the caprice, or in consequence of the irritated vanity of any individual to be placed in an ignominious situation before their fellow proprietors and the public.—Mr Peter Gordon stated that he resided at No. 8, Barnsbury street, Islington, and has been since last June a Proprietor of the East India capital stock, to the amount of £1000, for which he had paid upwards of £2800. On Saturday the 23rd of August, a Court of Proprietors was convened by special requisition for ten o'clock. About half past nine witness entered the court and sat in the chair which the Chairman usually occupied. There were no Directors there at the time. Many other Proprietors entered, amongst whom was Mr G Thompson at ten o'clock Sir H Willock, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and several of the directors came into the Court at the special entrance in a body. Witness continued sitting in the chair after the entrance of Sir Henry Willock, who said something to the purport of removing him from the chair, but witness could not remember whether the words were in the shape of an order or of a polite request. He was very agitated. Mr. Hogg, the member for Beverley, and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, addressing Sir Henry Willock, prompted him to turn out witness, who was composedly sitting in the chair. Mr. Hogg was angry. There were several proprietors assembled, and witness said it was an important question, and it was for them (the proprietors) pleasure who should occupy the chair, and he had no objection to see Sir H. Willock in it. He thought he first proposed that Sir H Willock should take the chair, but Mr. Thompson subsequently proposed, and he seconded, that motion, and rose from the chair in order to make way. Whether Sir H. Wilock sat down or not he was not certain; but as Sir H. Willock was about to sit down Mr. Hogg and others of the directors said "No." Sir H Willock then said he would not take the chair by the vote of the proprietors, but as a matter of right he claimed it, and Mr Hogg said the Charles burial ground of the East India Company was as much raised by Acts of Parliament, and had a right to take the chair. Sir H. Willock would not take the chair. Witness vacated, and pointed to the seat, and then Sir H Willock refused to take it. Witness resumed it and kept it. Sir H Willock then threatened to remove him by force, and Edward Wilson, the other defendant, was called to perform that office. Wilson laid hold of him by the collar and dragged him to the door of the Court, and there let him go. He desired Wilson to take him to prison or before a magistrate, but Wilson said he had nothing more to do with him. Witness remained in the Court of Proprietors at the back of the chair, and the business of the Court proceeded. Mr Clarkson cross examined the witness, and then put the following copy of a printed hand bill into his hands.—

Corruption, Perjury, Treason—We all row in the same boat. The public are most earnestly invited to attend in their own interests, the East India House, at noon, on Friday, the 22nd of August, 1845, and there freely to express their opinion of the proceedings of the General Court, which is an open democratic Court, without rules or chairman, a Court to which every proprietor of India Stock, even under £500 has by the charter a right to speak freely. There is no law to prevent the Court from listening to any non proprietor in the gallery. It is, in fact, the Exchange of India. It cannot commit any one for contempt. The directors provide refreshments for all their supporters. Rajah Brooke will re open the case of the Bladens. George Thompson will again impeach the British Ambassador. The Secretary will age n plead in the stead and revenge for Highness the Prince of the Most Noble Order of the Lion and the Sun. His Highness' his will again quiver—his teeth will again chatter. Mr Deputy Salomons declares—"We all row in the same boat." Cornaglia, "The Pirate" Director,

THE ROYAL BANQUET, AT ROSENAU.

Continued from page 149.)

ment he keeps up for the *chasse* is a very large one, and among the animals preserved are boars, which have this advantage, at least, over the fox, that, when killed, they can be eaten. They are not so often hunted, however, as shot. Your boar is what the Fancy would call an "ugly customer," when hard pressed, and will neither come and be killed, nor let others come to him for that benevolent purpose: he turns at man, horse, and dog, and has been known to show good fight against all three, when the spear was the weapon. But the rifle has rendered the slaughtering of him quite safe, and, consequently, quite inglorious. Nevertheless, he is still preserved in a wild, or rather a semi-savage state, having a daily meal provided for him, of the food in which the species delighteth; and this induces a kind of subjection to man, which the true old boar of tapestry, painting, and romance, would have scorned with his heels: his trust was in snout and tusks alone, and his instincts were not played upon, to win him into an unconscious degradation.

The number of the animals here kept is about a hundred and sixty but it is only one of many preserves; the wood is enclosed or the crops

HER MAJESTY ENTERING GOTHA.

FRIEDENSTAHL.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

of the neighbourhood would never find their way to the barns, but still gives the brutes an enormous range. Within these bounds are various feeding places; they are circular spaces railed in, in the midst of the thicket, with apertures for the animals to enter by; a rude wooden hut is raised from the ground in the centre, in which the keepers can conceal themselves; within this space, potatoes and grain are scattered at a certain hour every evening, and, with the instinct of the porcine race, which is remarkably keen in matters of feeding, they come to the spot at about the same hour with great punctuality. But if they are to be seen, extreme caution is necessary; the visitor is boxed up in the hut in the centre, and told not to speak above the lowest whisper, under pain of disappointment in the object of his coming. The boars, though partakers of the hospitality of man, do yet "suspect him very grievously;" the least noise would send them supperless to the woods again, and the stranger sightless home. When all is still, they approach gradually; the young litters, with the trustfulness and rashness of youth, happy as yet in their ignorance, make a rush in and begin the business of the evening forthwith; the elders of the herd are more circumspect; with uplifted snout and pricked up ears, they pause without, and scent the wind, to be sure there is not something in it; when a little assured, they draw nearer and repeat the experiment, and, at last, enter, and begin to feed. The pig, in his domesticated state, is not a favourable representative of his species; he is gluttonous, and a foul feeder, and comforts himself in a manner of which the pig of the woods would be ashamed. The boar, in his wild condition, seems to be a delicate eater, very difficult to please in his selection of a potatoe, and then only nipping out the best part of it. They keep up a strict discipline among themselves, their law being that of the strongest, any infringement of which is visited by summary punishment. On the present occasion, the oldest and largest did not condescend to appear, and the whole number did not muster a pair of tusks. Those who have formed their idea of the wild boar from paintings and story, would be disappointed; they are of brindled brown on the back, passing into black in the head and legs; they are rougher in the hair, stand higher, and are much larger in the snout, than the common hog; they are wild and shy, but do not differ so much as might be expected from the ordinary grunter of the English farmyard or the Irish cabin. In the enclosure where they are fed, they are shot when wanted; the entrances being closed after they have passed in, so that there can be neither sport, danger, nor excitement of any kind. In all hunting, the beast should at least have a chance of escape, either by cunning or swiftness, or both.

To-day, the anniversary of the Birth of Prince Albert, has been celebrated at Rosenau by a pretty *fête* in the open air. The weather is lovely—a brilliant sun, an Italian sky, and an air so pure and soft it is absolute luxury to breathe it; all tend to make it the most pleasant of celebrations—a rural festival, open to all: it seems as if rain and storm had been left behind, and that summer—real summer—had been overtaken among the hills of central Germany. The day began with a performance of music, by the military band, in front of the mansion; that concluded, a procession of the peasantry was seen advancing towards the residence, headed by their own band—a very good one, by-the-by. The line consisted of thirteen or fourteen couples—each lad with a lass—dressed in the extreme of the Coburg rural costume, that of the fair sex as usual far excelling in taste and arrangement. The head-dress was gayer in colour, with more black ribbons, and those far larger than are seen every day; the jacket-like boddice was more tightly laced

REINHARDTSBRUNN, GOTHA.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

and the skirt and petticoat fell in folds of scarlet and green. The peasant girls had evidently been picked for the occasion as the beauties of the vicinity; the faces of some of them were very beautiful. The men wore stout and healthy youngsters; but with nothing in their attire at all national or picturesque, except an immense deal of bright-coloured scarfs and handkerchiefs twisted round the common hat—an attempt to elevate the ordinary into the striking that was not successful. One alone had ventured on the "smalls" of interior yellow leather, which still cling to the legs of the old peasants, but which the young ones have discarded. They advanced up to the house in good order, and ranged themselves on the lawn in front; the Royal party had assembled on the terrace to receive them, as the visit was one of compliment and congratulation. Their band played a lively air, and the foremost couple advanced, each bearing a garland of flowers, to her Majesty and Prince Albert, presenting their graceful gift with all due courtesy. It was graciously received; the distinguished presenters—the hero and heroine of the day—retired to their companions, the band struck up, and in a moment the lawn was covered with waltzers, the bright coloured dresses and flowing ribbons flashing along in strong and agreeable contrast with the surrounding trees and shrubs. The elegance of the ball-room was not to be looked for, but they kept up the round with agility and perseverance, and in admirable time. When the band stopped, the military band commenced, and off whirled the waltzers again, shouting with glee, like the Irishman in the jig or the Highlander in the reel. They danced the ordinary waltz, and a variety which has a dash of the polka in it. They all acquitted themselves well; our friend in the "yellows" alone was not so skilled in gestic lore as might have been desirable for one so eminently conspicuous; but if he did not win the eye by his grace, he kept it by his singularity. At the close of the fifth or sixth waltz, the procession formed again, filed before her Majesty and the Prince; and, in the order in which it came, descended the slope to the little inn now occupied by the Royal servants, where a dinner was provided for them, and here they spent the day, as the phrase goes with us, "in the utmost conviviality." *(See the Engraving at page 149.)*

(The Engraving at page 152 represents the Great Banquetting Room at Rosenau.)

The particulars of her Majesty's stay at Gotha will be found on the first page.

LITERATURE.

MEMOIR OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. 4to.

Events and circumstances have, of late, considerably extended the interest attached to the study of antiquities and antiquarian art. Notwithstanding the insatiable spirit of enterprise which is rapidly covering the country with a network of iron, and cutting up its most picturesque districts in every direction, there is still left a general respect for the works of our forefathers—the labours of other times than our own. True it is that, occasionally, some ruthless engineer levels a fine old edifice for a "new line;" but, little as engineers feel in common with antiquaries, the levelling practice, in raising "the standard of comfort," is the exception, not the rule: the ivy-clad keep, the mouldering church, and embattled wall, are still to be seen rising through the meshes of the vast net; whi at the railway excursionist of every class is glad to identify these memorials of "hoar antiquity" as an intellectual relief to the monotony of iron travel. Nay, in some instances, we are directly associating the merits of modern science with the mighty works of many centuries since, by borrowing their very nomenclature: the *terminus* and the *station* of a railway are both from the annals of Roman Britain; and, in certain cases, our railway engineer is, at this moment, tracking his "new line" by the magnificent military roads of our Roman conquerors.

We regard this assimilation of ancient and modern ingenuity as a proof of the growing liberality of the age; for, as quaintly observed by Southey, "they who care nothing for their ancestors, will care little for their posterity, indeed, little for anything except themselves." Article, unquestionably, fostered by the revival—this increasing love of symbolism and ornament. Meanwhile, antiquities have become universally popular; and even the utilitarian bookwrights are fascinated by the lore of "Old England." Institutions are formed for the preservation of ancient structures, as well as for the better illustration of our local history and its most attractive periods. The Wiltshire Topograph cal Society is one of these important and interesting results; and the work before us is a goodly specimen of what may be accomplished for antiquarian literature by this active spirit of provincial association.

John Aubrey, "credulous old Aubrey," as he has been ironically styled since the time of Anthony à Wood, is one of the Worthies of Wiltshire; and Mr Britton, also a native of this county, in seeking to set Aubrey in a fairer light, has performed a true service to literature, by reconciling many apparent contradictions, and correcting many errors, in former memoirs. In addition to the individual interest of the present work, we find in it some useful information, illustrating not merely Aubrey's life and writings, but the state of society in general, and especially the literary opinions and taste of the seventeenth century.

Aubrey is considered by Mr Britton to have been essentially an *Archæologist*, and the first person in this country who fairly deserved that name. "Historians, chroniclers, and topographers, there had been before his time; but he was the first who devoted his studies and abilities to archæology, in its various ramifications of architecture, genealogy, palæography, numismatics, heraldry, &c. No one before him investigated or understood the origin of the Celtic Temples at Avebury, and other monuments of the same class; and, certainly, no antiquary had preceded him in attempting to distinguish the successive changes in style and decoration, of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, or to ascertain by observing architectural features and details, to what era any particular building belonged." He was the first to pronounce Avebury, Stonehenge, and similar stone circles, to be religious temples raised by the British Druids; and his opinion has been generally received as sound and unshaken.

Antiquarianism and credulity, we suspect to be as near allied as wit and madness; and Aubrey's mind, certainly, presents the former association. In his peregrinations, too, he was too apt to "take for granted," that as early as the days of Hesiod, he obtained the low reputation of a "foolish gossip;" indeed, Ray, the naturalist, cautioned Aubrey against "a too easy credility." Hence, his "Natural History of Surrey" is little better than a bundle of fabulous narratives, tricked out with the science of the present day; and his volume of "Miscellanies" is a book of gossip to laugh at; or, as Mr Britton elegantly remarks, it has "long since been trodden down by the march of intellect." It may be as well to add that Aubrey's "Miscellanies" comprised fatalities, omens, dreams, apparitions, marvels, magic, oracles, second sight, corpse candles, &c.—matters of certain repute some two centuries since, about which time this volume was collected. Aubrey's biographical labours are entitled to much higher rank; but he himself has been strangely treated by his biographers: some of them have erroneously stated the date of his birth; and, until now, neither the day, nor even the year of his death, nor the place of his interment, had been correctly ascertained. This, however, Mr Britton has decided: with much labour and disappointment, it was, at last, almost by accident that he was directed, by a manuscript note of Dr. Rawlinson's, to the church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Oxford; on searching the registers of which, Dr. Ingram found the record of his burial! It really savours of perverse ingratitude in Aubrey's contemporaries, thus to allow him to pass away unheeded! Alack! what so foolish as the close of fame!—for we gather from this Memoir that Aubrey continued, to the bidding, his correspondents and friends all the distinguished persons whose learning graced the latter half of the seventeenth century; he was one of the founders of the Royal Society; and intimate with Evelyn, Hadley, Hunnaston, Hooke, Willis, Hevelius, Sir William Petty, Evelyn, Wren, Gale, Harvey, and Ray. Thomas Hobbes and Sir James Harrington, William Penn, and Isaak Walton, honoured him with their friendship. "The poets Butler, Cowley, Denham, Waller, D'Avenant, and Dryden, the antiquaries Dugdale, Wood, Gibson, Tanner, Plot, and Lhuyd, the artists Hollar, Cooper, Fairthorne, and Loggan; all held frequent [illegible] with Aubrey, who was, besides, extensively patronised by several of the peerless, ladies, and enlightened nobles of the age. His unpublished memoranda and correspondence contain various and interesting materials for further illustration of the characters and writings of many of those celebrated men." Surely, these MSS are worthy of the attention of the Camden or the Percy Society, and his remains an Archæological Antiquities are especially fitted for the journals of the Archæological Society.

Aubrey's life teems with memorable incidents: he was born of good family, and educated at Oxford; he helped to found a club of Commonwealth-men, who settled questions by ballot, this being the first instance of the use of the balloting-box in England. In 1660 he narrowly escaped shipwreck; by 1670, he had lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence, but he bore his adversity like a philosopher; he was generously [illegible] by his friends; [illegible] by Dryden, in Wiltshire, in whose house [illegible] he [illegible] his days. One of the sunniest spots in Aubrey's life was [illegible] York at Aubrey, when he received the Royal Command to draw an account of the famed Celtic temple. Every phase of Aubrey's life has been scrupulously examined by Mr. Britton, who has duly estimated his archæological labours, and set his character in a more amiable light than it hitherto occupied. In all this, there is an earnestness and sincerity which is very gratifying to the reader, whilst it is productive of a good and just result—vindication of character, and the establishment of truth. The work is produced in truly handsome style, and is embellished with a portrait of Aubrey, from a drawing by Fairthorne, his contemporary. It is, in good taste, dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose princely seat, Bowood, lies near the native home of Aubrey, and of the author of the Memoir.

OVERLAND CIRCULAR; OR, HINTS TO TRAVELLERS TO INDIA.

This very useful *brochure* has been compiled by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., the army agents. It details the several routes, with maps, charges, &c.

MY MARINE MEMORANDUM BOOK. By HARGRAVE JENNINGS. 3 vols. Newby.

These are three volumes of lively, rattling anecdotes, scenes, and sketches, "afloat and ashore." The first volume is, however, occupied, by "Felicia Wayland; or, the Cuba Merchantman," in which there is a successful attempt at a sustained story of woe, interspersed with some clever sketched nautical incidents, and relieved by occasional flashes of grotesque nigger humour: the descriptive details of West Indian scenery, by the way, are highly graphic, and the sailors' eccentricities are dashed off attractively. The second volume consists of detached tales, of greater breadth, perchance, than that in its predecessor towards its close, there is a vividly-drawn picture of Portsmouth, "a walled Wapping, with an interjectory admixture of the *militaire*." In the third volume is a tale of a mysterious ship, which the author asserts was written in 1837, two years before Marryat's "Phantom Ship," or Neale's "Flying Dutchman," was published. "Off the Cape," is a spirited sketch, and the volume contains several others of equal merit. Altogether, this is a very clever and sparkling addition to our lighter literature, and will become popular.

THE TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES OF THOMAS TROTTER, as Told by Himself. Edited by PETER PARLEY. Darton and Co.

We need scarcely premise that these are fireside Travels, and that Thomas Trotter's peregrinations have been more in the quarry and octavos of some well-stored library, than among the veritable Wonders of Europe, which *Trotter* (the niece of Kitty *Walker*) describes nearly enough. Still, the little book is by the real Simon Pure (or rather Peter Parley), Mr. Goodrich, "of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts;" and it is announced as the first of a new series of books by the renowned Peter, who thereupon expresses himself in good set terms at seeing so many books published in London with his name attached to them as their author, though he had never before heard of them. Peter also repudiates much that is contained in these books, as being contrary to good morals, and then complains of the mutilation of his own books, almost beyond recognition. After all, Peter Parley is but a name, to which any literary adventurer considers he has right and title; and we suspect the larcony to have been, in most cases, committed in Peter's own country. But all this is beside the present little work, which contains some pleasantly told adventures, chiefly in Italy; and discourses of the curiosities, natural and artificial, of that wonderful country, in a very intelligent narrative. The work is illustrated with several nicely-engraved wood-cuts, by S. Williams. Of the emblazoned title-page, and lithographed frontispiece, we scarcely think so well.

A GENERAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY OF THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By JOHN BURKE, Esq. Eighth Edition. Colburn.

If any proof were wanting of the *prestige* of rank in this country, it might be found in the fact of the large annual sale of Peerage-books, or Dictionaries, bringing up the state of the Peerage to the time of their being printed. Of the work before us—and it is but one of a class—we are assured that three thousand copies are sold within two years; and the volume consists of some 1200 closely-printed pages and twice as many columns; it is of the bulk of an Encyclopædia, and is as complete in its arrangement and details, archæological, genealogical, heraldic, and biographical; in short, it is of the Aristocracy of the country a sort of Encyclopædia, just as the milky volumes of our day are devoted to the several sciences of chemistry, medicine, architecture, geography, statistics, &c. It is, moreover, a book of very amusing anecdote as well as dry detail; and is almost as attractive as the foreign lady found the English Dictionary—so full of short lines. For ages have hungry poets, dinnerless wits, and disappointed suitors, lampooned and laughed at the distinctions and "creations" of rank: the chase of fame has outlived them, and "the march of intellect" into the bargain; and the shrewd remark of the member for Bath is as applicable as ever—that no three men can be in a room together for half an hour without one wanting to take precedence of another.

This popularity of Peerage-books is by no means of recent date. When Arthur Collins, in 1709, published the first work of the kind, *i. e.*, an account of the Peers then existing, their genealogies and arms, in a single volume, the demand for it was so great that it was followed by several editions in quick succession; and the best of these, in nine bulky octavo volumes, was published under the superintendence of the laborious Sir Egerton Brydges. Then came the minor work of Debrett, the successor of Almon, the great Whig bookseller of Piccadilly, of which the ninth edition was published two-and-thirty years ago.

The first edition of Mr. Burke's work, then a moderate sized octavo volume, has published some twenty years since: during that time, the editor has laboured unceasingly to render each successive reprint complete: for this purpose, "each article is separately and carefully revised, amended where inaccuracy is discovered, and extended by such new information as may be obtained from public records, or private papers, regarded as trustworthy." Such is the likeliest means of insuring correctness; and, by this long course of probation, Mr. Burke's work has become by far the completest of its class: his genealogical researches have enabled him to enter more at large into collateral lines, and thus to insure an accession of names to the respective pedigrees, which had previously been entirely excluded or forgotten. Another interesting result of his labours has been to show that many persons, still in the station of country gentlemen *only*, are, nevertheless, the chiefs of several ennobled and dignified families, by which we are reminded of Sir James Mackintosh's aphoristic remark—"The main body of the Peerage are a modern nobility raised out of an ancient gentry."

Besides the Royal Chronicle, and the Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom, the Appendix to this Edition contains the Spiritual Lords, Foreign Noblemen (British subjects by birth), Peerages Claimed, Surnames, Heirs, Courtesy Titles, Younger Sons, Daughters married to Commoners, Precedence, Orders of Knighthood, Knights Bachelors, and Mottoes Translated.

THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE. By the Rev. DAVID MACKENZIE, M.A. Orr and Co.

This little book is stated to contain the results of Ten Years' Practical Experience in Australia, and to include such information as may be useful to intending emigrants to that colony; the Preface being dated "Sydney, March, 1845." We are glad to perceive that the writer eschews "politics and private squabbles," the besetting sins of most books on Colonial prospects and affairs. His work is systematically arranged, and contains a great deal of information closely packed in its 280 pages. The hopes of this fine colony of nearly six millions of acres are unquestionably brightening: the convicts, the curse of the country, are rapidly diminishing in number and influence; and hereafter, the sweepings of our gaols are not to be sent to New South Wales, to pollute its atmosphere, and render the finest country in the world a perfect pandemonium. With respect to the altered character of the Colonial press, the article on "Convict editors, as formerly, are nowhere employed to preach to her Majesty's liges their moral and religious duties. And the press has a very great influence on the Colonial public: somebody here is able to pay for a newspaper, and is, moreover, anxious to hear the news of the times." The population of Sydney is, at present, about 40,000; of Paramatta, 7,000; and of Melbourne, the capital of Port Philip, 7000.

THE BEEKEEPER'S MANUAL. By DORROGOST CHYLINSKI. Orr and Co.

A well-timed publication, founded on the experience, during many centuries, of the Apiarians in Poland: it contains their classification of Bees, details of their Hives and Bee-gardens; together with the practical duties of Beekeeper in Poland in the various seasons; and a chapter on the Management of Honey, Wax, &c. The classification of the work is admirable; and we doubt not, the information which it contains, will be of great value to Beekeepers in England. The authority has been tested; for Poland surpasses all the other countries of Europe in the management and extent of its Apiaries, there are Polish cottages, with very small portions of land attached to them, on which are as many as 50 hives; while there are farmers and landed proprietors who are in possession of from 100 to 10,000 hives. Yet, there is, in the Polish bee-master's method of rearing bees, less scientific and artificial pretension than the plan adopted by British agriculturists; but, the foreign method agrees more "with the natural habits and laws of the bee."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TOURISTS ON THE RHINE.

The goodly fellowship of tourists who wend their way to Germany at this period of the year, are generally in such a hurry to get there, for fear any unforeseen accident, any sudden call of business, an old chage them to retrace their steps before they can "say they have seen the Rhine;" that they seldom think of inquiring about anything else than this, "How soon shall we get to Cologne?" and look neither to the right nor the left till they get there. And pretty considerably disappointed are they, as we imagine, when they find themselves in its dirty, narrow streets, very much resembling those of that Cockney Cologne-gravesend; and rush incontinently to buy boxes of the "veritable eau de Cologne" just at the Gravesend tourist's bay bags of the veritable shrimps of that ancient and interesting watering-place. And when they manage to poke their noses through the end of a long gutterly gullet of a street, and sniff the breath of the brownish yellow Rhine, crawling sluggishly between its low banks, very incontinently do they begin to compare the opposite bank with that of Tilbury, and to speculate upon the difference in breadth of the two rivers; and chuckling perhaps with the obsequious cookery of the German Gasthoff, entertain for a moment some thing like a vain desire that they might be back again at the "Falcon" to refresh their memories of an old familiar spot, "long early seen unknown, and known too late." No doubt but next day, when they find themselves steaming up the river to Coblentz, and pay their respects to the Seven Mountains by the way, the dishevil leering leaves them, and their faculties begin to open to a perception of the grand and picturesque; and by the time they have steamed back again they have got the panorama book by the heart, and have nothing more to learn; and sniff the breath of the brownish yellow Rhine, crawling sluggishly between its low banks, very incontinently do they begin to compare the opposite bank with that of Tilbury, and to speculate upon the difference in breadth of the two rivers; and chuckling perhaps with the obsequious cookery of the German Gasthoff, entertain for a moment something

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Poole's three act drama of "Past and Present," revived at this theatre on Thursday evening, was first performed at Drury Lane in February, 1830. To the amusement of our play-going readers, we give the cast upon each occasion:

	Drury Lane, 1830.		Haymarket, 1845
Marquis de St. Victor	Mr. Cooper		Mr. Stuart
Florville	— Wright		— H. Hall
Julian St. Victor	Madame Vestris		Miss Julia Bennett
Larose	Mr. W. Farren		Mr. W. Farren
Fourcade	— Webster		— Howe
Flondrin	— Harley		— Buckstone
Marchioness de St. Victor	Mrs. Faucit		Mrs. Edwin Yarnold
Celeste	Miss Love		Miss Lee
Marie	Mrs. Orger		Miss Carre

The three acts of this drama are supposed to take place during three different epochs, commencing a few days before the destruction of the Bastile; but the piece is not of any very great importance, having evidently been constructed to allow scope for Mr. Farren's peculiar acting, as *Larose*. He is entrusted with a box of treasure at the commencement of the play; and, after a lapse of thirty years, he is enabled to restore it to the young *Julian St. Victor*—the father and son being both played by the same performer. The acting of Mr. Farren was very fine: in the character we recognise the origin of all the old soldiers and grandfathers he has since essayed. Miss Julia Bennett gained fresh laurels by her clever representation of *St. Victor, père et fils*; indeed, the chief interest excited by the progress of the story, lay between herself and the old steward, *Larose*. We do not think that "Past and Present" will be of any very great service to the treasury of the theatre; but it will serve to make out the bill agreeably, until some more important piece is brought forward to take its place. All the *artistes* concerned in its representation played with their wonted care, but the parts were, comparatively, unimportant. The applause throughout was unqualified, and, at the conclusion, Mr. Farren was loudly called for, subsequently appearing to receive the renewed acclamations of the audience. The house was a very fair one at the rising of the curtain, and, at half price, well filled.

ADELPHI.

The Canal St. Martin is a part of Paris very little known to the English visitors, but a most interesting locality to the native residents. It debouches into the Seine opposite the Jardin des Plantes; and, running under the site of the ancient Bastille, joins the Canal de l'Ourcq outside the barrier of St. Martin, or La Villette. It is a very favourite promenade with the Parisians; and with the dashing *habitués* of the Boulevard des Italiens and Bois de Boulogne, but the quiet *bourgeoisie* of the eastern quarters and the little *gamins* who flourish in the dirt and poverty of the Rue St. Antoine. There the children of the *épicier* are paraded by the nurse, to see the boats filled with wood and the washerwomen in their long barges: and here the father of the aforesaid comes once a week to give his dog a bath—an operation of sufficient interest to attract a vast crowd of loiterers, who are always ready in Paris to stop and gape at anything. Towards evening, the quays are often chosen for appointments; and then the little bright-eyed *grisettes*, in cap and shawl, may be observed listening to long protestations of eternal affection, for at least six weeks; or talking themselves, with such appealing looks, that one may be certain they are pleading some very interesting cause.

This "Canal St. Martin," then, with its wood-yards and barges—its grisettes and washerwomen—its lovers and *gamins*—has furnished the subject for an effective drama of the same name, now playing to good houses, every night, at the *Gaité* Theatre, and re-produced, on Monday last, at our Adelphi, under the title of "Clarisse, or the Merchant's Daughter," with perfect success. It is as good a piece (of its class) as we remember to have seen, and precisely what people have been accustomed to look for at this Theatre The story—which, by the way, is not very clearly made out in some parts of the play—is nearly this:—*Laroche* (Mr. O Smith), "a *marchand de bois*, or wood-merchant," as the bill kindly states, for the benefit of the uneducated, has a daughter, *Clarisse* (Madame Celeste), who superintends his business, and is beloved by his clerk, *Armand* (Mr. Worrell). During the absence of *Laroche*, a visit is paid to the wood-yard by *Marbal* (Mr. Webster), a fashionable *chevalier d'industrie*, who has formed a plan to rob the counting-house that evening, with the assistance of the gang, of which he is at the head. He pays some attention to *Clarisse*, to the great annoyance of *Robert* (Mr. Lambert), the sturdy foreman of the wood-yard; and tells *Armand* that if he will meet him that night he can introduce him to those who will greatly improve his prospects. *Armand*, flattered by this mark of kindness, consents; and, during his absence, the robbery is effected. We are next introduced to the lodging of *Malvert* (Mr. Woolgar), a gipsette, *par excellence*, in which would any living at the very height of fashion, with her bird and furniture—a realization of Eugene Sue's *Rigolette*. She has a very droll interview in the person of *Jacob* (Mr. Wieland), an amphibious nondescript, haunting the canal for what he can pick out of it, from a flounder to a suicide; and, sometimes, by his own confession, pushing people in on the sly, to get a reward for diving after them. Her supper, of bread and salad, between this pair, is very amusing. We are then transported to the banks of the Canal St. Martin, and find *Armand* returning, after being out all night. The robbery has been discovered, and the wood-yard is in confusion, increased by the arrival of *Laroche* in his barge. *Marbal* arrives, and quietly makes known to *Laroche* that he has a secret concerning the wood-merchant that may destroy him, but that it may be bought up for a trifle. *Laroche* agrees in a minute detail, to his surrendering his business and plunder of some passengers entrusted to his charge when master of a vessel. *Laroche*, perceiving that he is in the power of the other, determines to destroy him. He therefore agrees to the terms proposed by *Marbal*, to be paid for secrecy, and asks him to take wine. *Marbal*, suspicious of poison, begs his host to drink first. *Laroche* complies, and *Marbal* is about to follow his example, when, by his companion's contrivance, the part of the floor on which he is seated turns completely over on a pivot, and he is supposed to be shot into the water, an empty chair coming up in his place. This effect was very novel and startling. *Clarisse* appears just as the event takes place, and is witness of the murder. The action then passes to a *fête* in the gardens at Belleville, given by *Laroche* to his workmen, at which he attends, having reunited *Armand*, and given *Clarisse* to him in marriage, to bribe her into silence upon the late event. To his horror, in the midst of the festivities, *Marbal* stands before him, having been fished out of the canal by *Barbillon*, Dunlop in his power, he is compelled to grant all that *Marbal* demands. In the third act, we find the wedding contract being drawn up between *Clarisse* and *Marbal*, the other being, of course, discarded. *Robert*, however, who has escaped from prison, whither he had been wrongly sent, interrupts the ceremony, in the *fête* of La Villette, declaring that he is *Clarisse's* own father, at the same time denouncing *Laroche*, who goes into his house, under pretence of procuring some documents, and there shoots himself. *Marbal* is arrested by the police, and *Clarisse* bestows her hand at length, in reality, upon *Armand*. This is the clearest notion we can give of the plot, which is somewhat complicated, as the three interests constantly crossing one another—and especially confused towards the end—possibly from the circumstance of cutting five acts down to three.

For the acting the chief praise must be awarded to Mr. Webster for his admirable personation of the cool French swindler *Marbal*. His general "make up" was excellent, and the perfect *nonchalance* with which he took everything, was capitally preserved to the very last. Madame Celeste looked very well in her usual force and effect, but we should have preferred Mrs. Yates in the character In the representation of a part like *Marat*, or that in "The Mysterious Stranger," Madame Celeste is inimitable; but in quiet domestic pieces, though she is, in a sense, out of her element. When there is no cause for the broken English, it becomes somewhat wearisome—the ear is kept on the strain too much to catch the words. As some one near us quaintly enough observed, "She is very *touchée* every now and then." We do not mean, however, by this to depreciate Madame Celeste's powers as an actress, for they are of no ordinary character. Mr. Wright was irresistibly funny as the drunken *Jacob*, and Mr. Lambert was admirably characterised, and loudly encored We remember when the conventional notions of head-dresses for all French female population were confined to the lamb-cricket tied up over the head or the high hat and feather. Now, we should say that one might walk from Clichy to the Barrière St. Jacques—that is, right through Paris without encountering either one or the other; except the first "the old women" *que tendent les chiens* upon the Pont Neuf, and the second on the plump Normandy *bonne* watching her charges and the soldiers in the Luxembourg Gardens. These points betoken great care and perception on the part of the management, and must, of course, answer in the end. For the public have now travelled so much, that they know a great deal more of propriety of present costume at all parts of the globe; and can give better authorities about them, than all of the wardrobe superintendents of the London theatres put together.

We have said the drama was entirely successful; and will, we think, have a very fair run. It has been translated by Mr. Edward Suting.

ASTLEY'S.

This theatre, after having been closed for a few days, reopened "for the winter season" on Monday. The circumstance reminds us of the farmer, who, having a weather-house—one of those little paste-board tenements, now nearly extinct, wherein two small figures prognosticated the approach of fair or wet weather by their going in and out—thought he would ensure a dry time for his harvest by fixing the representative of "fair" outside. So, we opine, Mr. Batty, anxious for winter, determined to induce its approach by erecting in his tile that it had arrived; and, oddly enough, the cold weather followed immediately. We always had great faith in the power of the Astley's management, but never before gave it credit for such cunning in meteorology. We knew that it could direct thunderbolts to impious altars, conjure up snow storms in Affghanistan, and indulge in similar atmospheric diversions, but this last coup fairly surprised us. The "Brunal ingress," then—in the words of French playbills—was celebrated by the production of a new spectacle, termed in the bills "an ectype of great beauty, power, and splendour, called 'The Bride of the Nile, or the Lily of Memphis and the Oracle of Latona;'" and we are happy to say that this ectype is perfect success. We cannot exactly detail the plot, but it was very wonderful; with the additional advantage of introducing us to several new facts connected with the manners, customs, and mode of worship of the ancient Egyptians, of which we were before entirely ignorant. There were banquets, lights, and processions; chariot races, tame crocodiles and pyramids; inundations of the Nile and water pageants without end. And at the conclusion, Venus was triumphant and Vice was punished, to the proper delight of all well-regulated minds. Mr. Denvil made his first appearance here as *Glyntheus*, a supposed Grecian Prince, and promises to be an acquisition to the Company, being what the late Mr Richardson termed "a bould speaker;" and lungs are certainly required in a house like Astley's. We can speak also in terms of commendation of Mrs. J. Cooke, who delivered the speeches set down for her very sensibly. The piece has been very magnificently produced, and the properties and different appointments are really splendid; but we fancy that too much time is lost in the marching and countermarching of the processions. We are sure the effect would be better, were they brought on *en masse*, as there are actually a vast number of people engaged in them. The last scene might also be improved, the Temple of Isis, on the river, being backed by an abrupt half-scene of a pyramid used a little while before, by which all perspective and effect were destroyed. As a whole, however, it is a piece admirably adapted to the peculiar resources of the theatre, and will, without doubt, draw good houses for many nights to come. Besides, there is complete novelty about it; and with all our patriotism, we must plead guilty to having been wearied of the "triumphs of British valour," whether at Circle or Amy.

The scenes in the circle were admirable, being supported by the French troop of *artistes*, of whom we have before had occasion to speak in high terms: and the humours of the two clowns, Mr. Barry and M. Boyden—a Frenchman, we believe—enliven the equitation very much The performances, altogether, are equal to anything we have ever seen at Franconi's. We are happy to add that the house was very well filled; and the audience expressed their perfect satisfaction at everything they saw, by liberal and continued applause.

The Princess' Theatre will reopen, it is affirmed, with a most powerful company. Amongst the names mentioned, as about to form the corps, are Messrs. Macready, James Wallack, Charles Mathews, Walter Lacy, Compton, Oxberry, Granby, Leigh, Murray, &c.; and Mesdames Vestris, Cushman, W. Lacy, Stirling, Brougham, Emma Stanley, &c

Miss Kate Howard announces the opening of the Olympic at an early period, which she promises to restore to its most flourishing days, meaning of course the Vestris management. We must remind the lady that to effect this the most extreme care will be requisite in collecting a first-rate company of established favourites, and paying the greatest attention to detail in every compartment of the house. As all the actors of any reputation are already engaged at the various theatres, we are curious to learn of whom the new corps will consist.

Henry Betty, who some time since made a successful *début* in the metropolis, has, we hear, accepted another engagement here, and is to appear at the Pavilion Theatre on Monday. Mr. Betty commences his engagement as *Hamlet*, and will subsequently play *Othello*, and other characters, for the representation of which he has acquired fame in the provinces.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very fair afternoon, and only four horses in any favour for the St. Leger, viz.—Miss Sarah, Merrily, The Pacha, and Dot-an-Dyrus. Upon this lot a good deal of money was laid out at our quotations; and a few ponies and "roulseans" were put on Red Robin and Fantasa, but without showing any decided feeling either for against. Mr. Gully's two, Mr. Croft's brace, and Mr. Davis's pair were terribly out of favour; nor was there any great disposition evinced in favour of Mid Lothian, Fitz Alice, or Worthless, although each backed for small sums We have added the closing prices:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Wee Pet (t)	1	5 to 1 agst Rochester (t)

BY HEIGHT.		
7 even between four and the field	15 to 1 agst Old England	30 to 1 agst Worthless
7 to 1 agst Forth's lot	18 to 1 — Miss Sarah	30 to 1 — Fitz Alice
7 to 2 — Miss Sarah	20 to 1 — The Pacha	40 to 1 — Connaught Ranger
7 to 2 — Merrily	20 to 1 — Dot-an-Dyrus	40 to 1 — Merrily
8 to 1 — Wentworth	25 to 1 — The Baron	50 to 1 — Clear-the-Way
8 to 1 — Mentor (t)	30 to 1 — Gold Lace	100 to 1 — Cherry
12 to 1 — Merry Monarch	30 to 1 — Mid Lothian	100 to 35 — Robin Burns
	1 Lot is declared out to start.	

Thursday.—Several of the "regulars" being returnable from Warwick, the betting proceeded this afternoon as usual, but without leading to any decided effect on the quotations. It was clear, however, that the two favourites, The Baron and Dot-an-Dyrus, were the most in favour; and that the Forth's and Dawson's lots were in very bad odour. Fantasa and The Pacha were steady; Old England and Red Robin on the totter. The prices given below are made up to the close of the races.

BY HEIGHT.		
3 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Old England	30 to 1 agst Worthless
7 to 1 — Mr. Sadd's (t)	15 to 1 — Merry Monarch	35 to 1 — Gold Lace
11 to 2 — Weatherbit (t)	20 to 1 — Red Robin	50 to 1 — Cherry
12 to 1 — Mentor (t)	20 to 1 — Dot-an-Dyrus	2000 to 35 — Clear-the-Way
15 to 1 — The Pacha	20 to 1 — The Baron (t)	
17 to 1 — Fantasa	25 to 1 — Mid Lothian	8 to 1 agst Pacha & Fantasa, t

STEADY.
25 to 1 agst Malcolm (t)

WARWICK RACES.—Tuesday.

The Guy (Produce) States of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Bristow's f Carrisima, by Carew, out of Mary	..	walked over
The Leamington Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.		
Lord Scarbrough's f Wee Pet, by Priest Anchor	..	(Pettit) 1
Hon. F. Ongley's ch g Roderick	.. .. ..	2
The Maiden Plate of £80. Heats.		
Lord Warwick's Gwalior	.. .. ..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. G. Shepherd's f by Glaucus, out of March 1st	.. ..	2

Wednesday.

The Foal Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added, for foals of 1842.		
Mr. J. J. Bristow's f Carissima	.. ..	(Wakefield) 1
Sir C. Cockerell's br c Rodney	.. ..	2
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.		
Mr. Holloway's br c Baronet, by Sir Isaac	.. ..	(Marlow) 1
Sir C. Cockerell's f Amerad (a ft)	.. ..	(Darling, jun) 2
The Warwick Cup, in specie, by subs of 10 sovs each		
Lord Warwick's b h Yardley	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Collins's br h Rochester	.. ..	(Darling) 2
The Two Year Olds of £50. Heats.		
Mr. Raworth's br c Kilgram	.. ..	(Bradley) 1
Mr. G. Shepherd's b f by Glaucus	.. ..	(H. Bradley) 2

Thursday.

The Stand Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added.		
Mr. Waller's b c Columbus, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	.. ..	(H. Bradley) 1
Mr. Rolt's ch h Hampton, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb	.. ..	(Oliver) 2
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.		
Lord Warwick's Gwalior, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	.. ..	(G. Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Raworth's Kilgram, 4 yrs, 9st 6lb	.. ..	(Bradley) 2

CURRAGH MEETING—Sept. 2.

This meeting commenced with a capital day's racing, and a highly fashionable company. Amongst others were Lords Mary la s of Waterford, Earl of Howth, and Viscount St. Lawrence, Marquis of Clanricade, Earl of Miltown, and Viscount Hassborough, Earl of Clonmel, Hon. Colonel Westerra, Hon. F. Ponsonby, Hon. Captain Cadogan, Sir Richard Cox, R. Brown, Esq. (Stewart), Messrs. G. S. George, G. H. Moore (Stewards), &c. The new plan of telegraph was introduced, and gave great satisfaction.

Scurry Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, Anglesey Post, 2 sovs added.		
Lord Miltown's c Cock Robin	.. ..	1
Mr. Nolan's The Cook	.. ..	2
The Anglesey Stakes, 10 sovs p p, Anglesey Post.		
Lord Howth's Normand	.. ..	1
Mr. Preston's Osprey	.. ..	2
The Amateur Corinthian Stakes of 15 sovs, 40 sovs added.		
Mr. Whaley's Tickle My Fancy	.. ..	1

AQUATICS.

Chelsea Regatta.—The watermen of this district on Monday contended for a purse of sovereigns, liberally subscribed by the residents of St. Luke's The boat-race was in three heats, with six pairs of oars. The competitors were Charles Cole, Jun., and William Cole, Henry Gaylard and Edward Cooney, Wm. Woodford and John Thomas. There were three heats, and the Coles went away with the lead, and won by eight lengti s.

A few more interesting events will close a most brilliant and successful season. On Tuesday a grand oars match will take place, from Vauxhall to Putney, between the Members of the Ariel Club. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club Challenge Cup Match will come off on the 11th inst., and will, no doubt, from the importance of the Club, as well as the district, bring together a brilliant assemblage from both the Cheshire and Lancashire sides of the river.

Cordha n Hall (Norfolk) Regatta will take place on the 16th, Holt Fleet on the 16th, and Whitby on the 17th and 18th.

On the 29th of the present month, which closes the season, a grand scullers' match will take place, for £100 a side, between Henry Clasper (one of the crew who were victorious over the hitherto invincible sons of the Thames at the late regatta), of Newcastle, and Thomas Carroll, of Liverpool, five miles on the Mersey. The match excites much interest. The Newcastle lass is the favourite.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, K.C.H.

This distinguished soldier entered the army in 1780 as ensign in the 45th Foot. He served in the West Indies, and went with the expedition to the Helder. He was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-op; he was also at Copenhagen, and for a short time on the staff in Spain and Portugal during the glorious period of the Peninsular War. In 1813, Col. Hutchinson obtained the rank of major-general; and was advanced to that of lieutenant-general in 1825. On the 6th of May, 1820, he received the honour of knighthood; and, in 1830, he was appointed governor of the garrison of Carrickfergus. He was also colonel of the 75th regiment of foot and a K.C.H. Sir William died on the 27th ult. at Cheltenham.

THE REV. WILLIAM YATES, D.D.

Dr. Yates was a most eminent Oriental scholar. He passed nearly thirty years, engaged in perfecting Eastern translations of the Holy Scriptures. The learned Divine was originally, we believe, with his father, who survives him, a member of the General Baptist Church, at Loughborough. He quitted Bristol College to be coadjutor to Dr. Carey. In 1814, he went to India, and united in forming the General Baptist Station there in 1817. His deep learning, gentle manners, and consistent piety, secured him the cordial esteem and veneration of all. In consequence of ill health, Dr. Yates had undertaken the voyage home, pursuant to the strong injunctions of his medical advisers. He was, when he left Calcutta, on the 2nd of last June, in a very feeble state, and he died on the passage, on the 3rd of July following, while the vessel was on the Red Sea, within three days' sail of Suez. This able and excellent clergyman was, at the time of his decease, in his 59th year.

M. PELLETAN.

That great luminary of the scientific world, Professor Pelletan, died recently at Brussels, where he had been staying for some months. M. Pelletan was formerly physician to two successive Kings of France, professor at the School of Medicine in Paris, and President of the Medical Departemental Juries. Pelletan, however, laboured in almost every branch of science with equal distinction. Two subjects which much occupied his attention were the making and refining of sugar and the lighting of towns; in both he suggested great improvements. M. Pelletan has left unfinished a steam-boat on a new principle, as well as some other ingenious and valuable inventions. He was the author of a very popular treatise on medical physics, and of other numerous scientific works. It is to the words of the orator who pronounced his funeral discourse, "He had studied all things, and knew all things but vice."

The mortal remains of the professor were escorted to their resting-place at Brussels by a host of the most distinguished men of rank, literature, or science in the capital of Belgium. M. le Marquis de Ramigny, Ambassador from the King of the French, attended; and the funeral oration was eloquently pronounced by the Director of the Belgian Museum of Industry.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Suicide from Excessive Study.—An inquest was held on Monday at the King's Head, Canterbury street, York-road, before Mr. Carter, on the body of Mr William Alfred Barker, late editor of a Nottingham newspaper. Mr. W. A. Barker was the editor of a provincial newspaper, and that the deceased was his son, and about three weeks ago came to his witness's) residence in Howley street, York road, to proceed from thence to Southampton, for the benefit of his health. He returned in three or four days completely altered. His memory was entirely gone, and he was unable to exercise his mental faculties. On Saturday, witness intended to obtain a certificate as to the state of his mind, in order to place him under restraint, and went out, telling the deceased to follow him, and meet him on Waterloo-bridge, but after waiting a considerable time he became alarmed at his long absence, and returned. He then searched all the rooms in the house for him, and afterwards descended to the coal cellar, where he found him suspended by the neck by means of a rope fastened to the iron grating, and his hands tied in front of his breast. Witness immediately cut him down and sent for surgical assistance, but the deceased was not already dead he died in a few seconds. Witness believed the deranged state of his mind to have been occasioned by his close application to study. About fifteen months ago, when in London, he used to devote so much of his mind to study, that he deprived himself of necessary food and repose. He had made a previous attempt to take his life. Mr. J. J. Stabbins corroborated the last previous evidence, relative to the state of mind of the deceased, the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind."

The Late Fatal Accident on Board the "Moonlight" Steamer.—On Monday evening Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster and a jury, assembled at the Shakspeare Tavern, Duke-street, Duke-street, Adelphi, to further prosecute the inquiry relative to the death of James Porcell, aged thirteen, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on board the *Moonlight*, Chelsea steam boat on Monday the 18th ult. An account of the accident has already appeared in our paper. The foreman of the jury delivered a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 1*d*. on the steamer, and the owners to pay the funeral expenses. Mr. Pier Company should provide more piermen for the protection of the public. The accident occurred at the Hungerford Pier, and the foot, with boot on, was severed from the body, and fell to the water. It did not sink, however, and was carried by the tide as far as Blackwall stairs, off which it was picked up by a waterman, on Wednesday morning.

Fatal Steam-boat Accident at London Bridge Wharf.—On Tuesday night an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne, at the Newcastle Tavern, St Mary-at Hill, Lower Thames-street, respecting the death of Louisa Frisby, aged twenty eight years. On Sunday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, the deceased came from Gravesend by the *Ruby* steam-boat, which was unshipping her passengers at Fresh Wharf, London-bridge. The deceased walked on to a lighter, where she stood waiting for some person. The lighters were rocking very much, owing to the agitated state of the water, when the deceased fell overboard. Every exertion was made to recover the body, but it was not found until Monday morning. Several witnesses stated that the *Ruby* was most dangerously crowded. It was a dark night, and the accident was attributable to the exact spot at which the *Ruby* was crowded. The Jury said that the wharf was very excellently conducted, and was the best in London for convenience in landing passengers. The Jury, after a long discussion, in which it was stated that there were 682 passengers on board the *Ruby*, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Suicide of a Middlesex Farmer.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. G. J Mills (aged), who resided at a farm about three miles beyond Hounslow, on the body of Mr. Thomas Layton, aged fifty three years, an extensive farmer, who destroyed himself on the previous day. The inquiry was held at one of the farm-houses on the road, which is situated on the road leading from Hounslow heath to Chertsey, and, from the evidence given, it appeared that the deceased had been in a low, nervous state for some time past, and was frequently in a desponding state. On the morning of the day on which he committed the fatal act, he was somewhat better, and would be more calm. Evidence of "Temporary insanity" having been given, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed himself while of unsound mind.

Fire at Bow.—Shortly after one o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in one of the houses of Old Ford lane, Bow, Middlesex, in the occupation of Mr. W. Hollis, a painter and glazier. Notwithstanding the most prompt measures were resorted to, nothing could prevent the entire destruction of Mr. Hollis's property, and the dam-ge of the buildings adjoining. The following is an account of the loss:—Mr. Hollis, painter and glazier—double house, furniture, and stock in trade, entirely consumed; insured in the Phœnix Fire-office. Mr. Broadbridge, grocer—roof of house destroyed, and stock very four damaged by water; insured in the Dissenters' Fire office. Mr. Kennard, butcher—roof damaged by fire, ce lings by water, and household furniture by removal; insured in the Sun Fire-office. Mr. Harvey, coffee-house keeper—furniture damaged by removal; no other losses. The deceased lady attended church on Sunday last, and dined more heartily than usual afterwards, and appeared as well as she had been for the last four or five years About half past nine in the evening, after having prayed at her dressing table, she retired to rest with her husband They reciprocal y said, "Good night—God bless you!" and fell asleep. About half past six, next morning, her husband found his wife cold and dead. He had been awake for more than three hours before without making the discovery. She died lay exactly in her usual sleeping position, and her husband believed she died in her sleep, without the slightest struggle. She was subject to water on the chest. Verdict, "Natural death."

THE QUEEN ON THE RHINE.

By reason of the number of sketches of the Royal Progress on the Rhine, in our Journal of the 23rd ult., we were compelled to omit the accompanying Illustrations.

The first shows her Majesty and suite on board the *Fairy* steamer, sketched from an elevated position on shore. The Queen is seated in an arm-chair upon deck, and the King of Prussia is pointing out to her Majesty's notice some of the many remarkable objects upon this right Royal river. To the right of the Queen is Prince Albert; the Sovereign being attended by a single general officer in uniform. The scene conveys a correct idea of the entire absence of state from this portion of the Royal tour, and the *jouissance* by which it has been characterized.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER, "THE FAIRY," ON THE RHINE.

St. Goar, a post-town, lying below Rheinfels, the subject of the larger Engraving, lies in the midst of the glories of the Rhine, in sight of some of its finest scenes; and is, therefore, a very desirable spot for tourists to halt in for a day. The views in its vicinity are among the most picturesque in the whole course of the river, and the rocks which hem it on both sides are sublimely wild and precipitous. The Castle of Rheinfels, magnificent in appearance, and interesting from its history, rewards the trouble of the ascent, by the enchanting view which it commands. Another fine view is to be obtained from the summit of the heights above St. Goar, which rise immediately in face of the Lurleiberg.

Near the centre of the town of St. Goar is the Protestant church, built in 1465. In the Catholic church of St. Goar is the rude image of that holy hermit, who, in early times, took up his abode in this spot, while it was still a wilderness, to preach the religion of the Cross to its rude inhabitants, and afterwards gave his name to the town. His shrine is famed for working miracles, and his help is supposed to have rescued many a poor boatman who prayed to him from the perils of the Gewirr (a whirlpool in this part of the river), and the enchantments of Undine, the Nymph of the Lurlei.

On the opposite, or Nassau, bank of the Rhine, at the entrance of the pretty Schweitzer Thal (Swiss Valley), above the village of Goarshausen, rises the very picturesque Castle of the Cat (a contraction of Katzenellnbogen, Cat's Elbow), the name of its original possessors. The view from it is not inferior to that from the left bank. Those who feel an ardour to climb still higher may reach the brow of the Lurlei, and gaze upon the Rhine from the brink of this lofty precipice.

We cannot conclude better than by the following description of the Rhine from the pen of a German; for it serves to illustrate the feelings of pride, and almost veneration, with which the Rhine is regarded in Germany; it is, indeed, looked upon as the national river. The passage is quoted in Mr. Murray's excellent "Handbook of Northern Germany."

"There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost every thing that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations.

"A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negociations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bone repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are connected; with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines; which in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Basle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind;—such a river, it is not surprising that the Germans regard with a kind of reverence, and frequently call, in poetry, *Father* or *King Rhine*."—DR. LIEBER.

NEW LINES OF STEAM VESSELS.—New lines of steamers from this country to distant parts of the world are constantly forming. On Wednesday week the *Neresby* sailed from Liverpool for Constantinople, as the first of a monthly line of steamers between that port and the Turkish capital. Steamers have just begun to run between London and Leghorn, and in a short time the line from Liverpool to Rio and the River Plate will commence operations. British enterprise has now established steam communication with the following countries:—To Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, by the Hull line; to St. Petersburg, to North Germany, by the Hull and London lines to Hamburg, to Holland, Belgium, and France, by the General Steam Company's vessels, to the north and south of Spain and to Portugal, by the Peninsular Company's vessels, to Italy, by the new line from London to Leghorn, to Malta, the Levant, and Constantinople, by the new line from Liverpool, to Egypt, Arabia, Ceylon, India, Sincapore, and China, by the Oriental Steam Company's vessels; to British America and the United States, by the Cunard and Great Western lines from Liverpool, to the West Indies, Mexico, and the North coast of South America, by the West India line, to Peru and Chili, by the West Coast line, to Brazil and the River Plate by the line now building in Liverpool. The only British colonies of any importance which have not now the advantage of steam communication with the mother country are the Cape, the Mauritius, and Australian colonies.

ST. GOAR, ON THE RHINE.

ARRIVAL OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP AT NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM SHIP AT NEW YORK.

Our artist at New York has not omitted to chronicle graphically this very interesting event in steam navigation. It appears that the monster vessel arrived safely in the Bay of New York on the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th of August, after a passage of 14 days and 21 hours. She was telegraphed at noon, but she was not positively known by the public generally to be near till about two o'clock, when thousands upon thousands of the New Yorkers proceeded in continued streams towards every spot from which a view of her might be obtained. There had been many false rumours of her approach, and some anxiety had begun to be felt at her non-arrival on Sunday morning.

The *Times* Correspondent gives the subjoined very interesting details of her arrival:—

"A regular New York August sun was pouring down almost intolerable heat, and the water gleamed like molten silver. Amongst a fleet of small steamers and River craft was the 'big ship,' a Triton amongst the minnows. She was approaching the Battery, and seemed to be steering for the North River, but when she had shown herself to the thousands who thronged the promenade by the Castle garden—perhaps the most magnificent city promenade in the world—she turned, as on a pivot, and slowly steamed over to the Brooklynshore, and then passed gracefully below the heights, which, together with the Gowanns shores, the masts of shipping, the tops of houses, and, indeed, every spot which commanded a view of the river, were crowded. She then went on slowly to her wharf, at the foot of Clinton-street, where she was moored in safety.

"It was not until she got opposite the Battery that her great size made any impression on the spectators. As she passed the *North Carolina* man-of war her great length was apparent, but I did not think she looked very elegant with her six low masts. The graceful rig of the American vessels is well known, and the *Great Britain* contrasted unfavourably in the opinion of many. Nevertheless she was heartily welcomed, although there was no cheering, the day forbade any demonstration of the kind.

"As the ship entered the harbour she was gaily dressed with colours which streamed from each of her masts. At the gaff the large union flag of England floated gaily in the breeze, the first mast had the Austrian flag; the second mast the Russian; the third, the Spanish; the fourth, the French tricolour; the main, the union-jack; at the foremast a blended flag of England and America, the stars of the latter country blending with the blue, white, and red, of the union of England, and at the lower quartering the stripes.

"Captain Hoskin informed me that nothing of any importance occurred on the voyage out; the passengers seemed all pleased with the accommodations, and spoke in the very highest terms of Captain Hoskin as a gentleman and a sailor. They remarked on the very slight vibratory motion in the *Great Britain* as compared with that produced by paddle-wheels, and seemed confident as to the ultimate success of the ship."

On Monday, the *Great Britain* was opened to the public at the rate of 25 cents a-head, and 12½ cents extra to the engine-room; and thousands poured into New York to see the "big ship."

The following is an analysis of the voyage:—

	Nautical Miles.
The distance from Liverpool to the South Stack Light-house off Holyhead is	72
Thence to the Tuskar Lighthouse	90
From the Tuskar Light to Cape Clear	134
Cape Clear to New York	3008
Whole Distance from Liverpool to New York ..	3304

The *Great Britain* steamed this distance, against foul winds and cross seas, in 14¾ days, or 354 hours, giving an average speed for the whole voyage of somewhat more than 9½ knots or nautical miles (which is equal to 10¾ statute miles, per hour. From unquestionable data in possession of her Majesty's Government, it can be proved that neither the Halifax nor the West India steam packets have been able to maintain in their outward passages (say for a period of six months) an average speed equal to what has been achieved by the *Great Britain* on her first voyage to New York; although many instances may have occurred in which a homeward passage, made under favourable circumstances, has shown (as in the last voyage of the *Cambria*) an average speed of 10½ knots or nautical miles per hour.

Our artist has sketched the leviathan vessel passing Fort Hamilton and the Narrows. In the foreground are the crowd of spectators, and the battery of enormous guns; next is Fort Diamond; then the six-masted steamer; beyond her Staten Island; and, in the offing, numerous steam-boats and ships meeting the huge vessel.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER.

In our naval intelligence of last week, we detailed this gallant engagement between the boats of H. M. S. *Pantaloon*, and a piratical slaver, off the western coast of Africa, on the 26th of May last. We have since been favoured with a sketch of the affair, taken by Commander E. Wilson; and beneath it appears this brief record of the result: "After a stout resistance of half-an-hour, the slaver was boarded, and carried by the boats, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded; the slaver having seven killed and seven wounded, amongst which number was the captain."

We can only add our congratulation to our correspondent on the satisfactory termination of this intrepidity in the cause of oppressed humanity.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER, ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

GEORGE HUDSON, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. Hudson, "the Railway King," was, until recently, a linendraper at York, of which city he has been twice Lord Mayor. In his business he realised some fortune, and inherited more by a bequest. His career in railway enterprise has been, it is well known, attended with unprecedented success, attributable, in no trivial degree, to his ability, judgment, and integrity. One Company granted him, we understand, £30,000, in recompense for his admirable management of their affairs. At present his wealth is enormous; and he has purchased within the last year a considerable estate from the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Hudson enjoys unbounded popularity in his own district, and people of all ranks would be glad to confide any sum of money to his discretion and speculative enterprise. His sudden rise has not blunted his naturally kind disposition. It is related of him, that, visiting a brother tradesman, whose fortunes had been the reverse of his own, he proposed to him the purchase of shares in a particular railroad he named, at which his poor friend smiled in derision, asserting his utter want of means, and consequent incapacity to avail himself of the offer. "Never mind," said Hudson, "I will arrange that for you;" and in a brief period he called again on his old associate with a cheque for several thousand pounds, the fruits of the speculation.

We find in the *York Herald* the following tribute to Mr. Hudson's worth:—"We are glad of the opportunity of thus noticing superior talent in a political opponent. As a citizen and neighbour, we have known Mr. Hudson for many years; and, whether in private life—in the Mansion house, as Chief Magistrate of the City—or in his more arduous engagements in the railroad world—we have ever found that though his politics (to us) were objectionable, yet his course was always straightforward, and highly honourable."

In proof of the extent of Mr. Hudson's railway enterprise, it may be stated that in the Parliamentary Return of Persons Subscribing to Railway Contracts, for which Bills were presented during the late Session, the total amount of Mr. Hudson's subscription is £319,835; and his interest in one railway (Newcastle and Berwick) amounts to £300,000. The extent of Mr. Hudson's railway connections may be illustrated by the following circumstance:—

In a late Committee of the House of Lords, he was requested to point out the different railways in which he was interested; this he did, with much good-humour, commencing at Bristol on one side, and Rugby on the other, and proceeding northward as far as Edinburgh, adding, that he was either chairman or director on almost all the railways in that great extent of country.

A short time since, at York, he thus adverted to some of the evils of rapid legislation:—"He feared that railway accidents would become much more frequent, when he saw the Legislature, as they had done this session, sanctioning lines with gradients so bad that they would require the locomotive engine behind as well as before. He almost shuddered for the consequences."

Mr. Hudson's recent return to Parliament for the borough of Sunderland will be freely in the recollection of our readers. He led Conservative pub-

MR. G. HUDSON, M.P.—"THE RAILWAY KING."

ciples; but, in one of his addresses, "he pledged himself, if sent to Parliament, to act as an independent member, seeking only to promote the welfare of the country. He had sprung from the people; to his own exertions he owed any wealth or influence which he might possess, and for the promotion of the interests of the people, he was determined to use his utmost efforts."

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

(*Continued from page* 138.)

(See page 138 col. 1.—"As sure as Othello is announced, Desdemona will be disabled.")

The old man stopped, and looked on his guests, as if to observe the effect o what he had read; they were silent, and the manager turned the leaves of the large volume till he came to a later date. He again read:—

"'The 16th of January, 1779, for the benefit of Mdlle. Koller, "Othello, the Moor of Venice." The Princess Elizabeth died on the 24th of January. Again is judgment. He visits the sins of the fathers upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation.'

"And granting things have so happened," said the Major; "it can only be that the caprice of accident has produced the coincidence. Give me but one reasonable circumstance to prove that these deaths occurred because 'Othello was played.'"

"That I cannot do," said the Manager; "but I remember me of the words of that great genius of which the fatal tragedy was the creation—'There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy.'"

"I know the passage well," replied the Major; "and I believe Shakspeare would never have penned it had he known how many absurdities would be sheltered under its authority."

"It is possible," said the Manager. "But hear further. I come now to a somewhat more recent instance, one which I can remember myself: that of the Duke RUSSELL."

"How! the same by whom the actress was murdered?"

"The same. Twenty years passed away and "Othello" was never acted; but I remember it as if it were but yesterday. Some foreign Prince and his family paid a visit to the ducal residence. They were pleased with our theatre; and, I know not how it came about, but one of the Princesses wished to have 'Otho lo' played. The Duke was very unwilling to consent, not from fear of the dread event that had always followed it, for he was one of those who believed neither in augurs nor in spirits, and had always laughed to scorn the general impression that had grown up from the occurrences in his own family. But he was now an aged man, and the

crimes and profligacy of his youth weighed heavily on his heart: and he really had, though he would never own it, an utter aversion to this play But whether he did not wish to offend the Princess by a refusal, or whether he feared to show the public that he was afraid of its opinion, the piece was ordered to be got up in all haste, and it was acted a his country residence on the 16th of October, 1793."

"And what followed?" asked the friends impatiently.

Eight days afterwards, on the 24th of October, the Duke died."

"Impossible?" said the Major, after a pause of silence. "Let me see your Chronicle; where is the note of anything about the Duke; there is nothing written in this page"

"No," said the old man, taking two books from a recess; "but here are his 'Geography' and his 'Funeral Oration' will you examine them?"

The Count took a small black-coloured volume and read—"Description of the Solemn Interment of the late Duke and Prince Von ——, who died on the 24th day of October, 1793." It is a silent witness, but a strong one, and might well convince me against my reason; but it is accident, all accident, and nothing else. Now, know you another such an example?"

"I could tell you some other instances," said the old man quietly, "but you are getting weary with their summons; but listen to one more case only of the most recent date Rossini wrote his glorious opera, in which he proved what many had doubted, that he could touch the deepest and saddest chords of sympathy in the human heart. His theme and its name, as you may imagine, did not produce any great favour in a high quarter here, and 'Otello' was not placed in the repertoire of our opera, of which I was then the chief censor. The amateurs of the town, however, had played some of the scenes at different concerts, and these few pieces awakened a desire in the public to hear the whole opera, then delighting all the capitals of Europe. Of the fatal events that had always accompanied the tragedy nothing was said; it seemed a general belief that, in the form of an opera, it was another 'Otello' altogether, and that the spell of music would charm the avenging Spirit from its unrelenting purpose At last, the Manager received an order to produce 'Otello:' it was cast and rehearsed, I myself performing the *Moor*. The house was crowded to suffocation, the Court, the Nobility, the world of fashion, and of beauty; the orchestra played with enthusiasm, and the company left nothing to be deserted. It was a brilliant scene, Gentlemen; but yet there was something that weighed uneasily on all our spirits—an evil influence seemed to surround us, which increased as the play proceeded, and became really painful when *Desdemona* preparing herself to go to rest, sang to the harp that mournful song of foreboding, while her murderer, the ruthless *Moor*, drew near. It was the same house, the same stage, the same scene, as that in which a lovely creature lost her life so miserably; and I must confess, that, though I knew I was but playing a part, a slight tremor seized me, as, at the end of the fearful scene, I approached the bed, and looked anxiously towards the Prince's box, from whence so many blooming and elegant beings were looking at our performance. "Will thou be appeased, thou fatal Spirit, by this sweetness of the strains that have accompanied thy deadly?" I thought. And it seemed as if it were even so; for five, six days passed, and nothing was heard of any sickness at the castle. People laughed that it should have required only the elegance of an opera to charm away the spirit of the Duke of Evil. The seventh day passed quietly, but the eighth came,—and Prince Ferdinand was killed in a great shooting party in the park!"

"I have heard of the occurrence, said the Major, but it was an accident; the piece of a gentleman who stood near him suddenly went off, and"—

"And I say that again the Avenger wrought retribution in the race of the murder of blood: the poisoned chalice was commenced again in the lips of those who prepared it! I speak of events that cannot be explained, but which exhibit a mysterious and invariable connection."

"And where is it written that 'Otello' was played eight days before the shooting party?"

"Here!" said the Manager, as calmly, but as much certainty as a merchant would point to an entry in his ledger—"here!"

The Count read:—

"'Otello,' an opera by Rossini; 18th of March"

On the eighth, underlined with three strokes, were the words —

"20th of March; the Prince Ferdinand killed by the discharge of a fowling piece, while shooting."

The two friends looked at each other for some moments in silence; they appeared as if they wished to smile, but the earnestness of the old man, and the strange concurrence of each fatal event with the cause he alleged for it, had made a deeper impression on them both than they were willing themselves to admit. The Major turned over the leaves of the Chronicle, as if musing on its contents: the Count had buried his face in his hands, and seemed sunk in a still deeper reverie. At last he arose, "and all this avails you nothing," he said; "the opera must be played; the whole Court, all the Ambassadors, already know it is intended, and shall be laughed at if our purpose is shaken by such tales as these. Here are four hundred ducats, the gold of lovers of music who wish to see 'Otello' given in perfection. Spend them as you think fit for the purpose, and"—he added with a laugh—"retain an exorcist or magician to lay your spirit, have a whole circle full of witches if you will, but, at all events, give us 'Otello!'"

"Gentlemen," said the old man, "it is possible that in my youth I too may have laughed and jested at such tales; but age has taught me to be thoughtful, and I have learned that there are many things that must not be rejected without consideration. I thank you for your gift, and I will expend it so as to satisfy those who send it But only on those peculiar orders will I produce Otello Oh, Heaven!" said he, mournfully, "if the stroke should again descend, and that dear, gentle, beautiful creature, the Princess Sophia, be the victim!"

"Peace!" exclaimed the Count, growing deadly pale; "your childish stories are infectious, and with listening to them one might fear to walk about in the broad day light. Adieu! I do not forget that you promised to have my opera played. Make me no professional excuses of colds, or sudden indispositions, and unforeseen obstacles, for I know exactly their meaning and their worth; and, by Hell! if you can get no performer, I will summon a dozen of the most murdered Fandarium, that she may herself play the leading part once more!"

The old man crossed himself, and walked up and down uneasily. "What reckless ness," said he, "if the spirit of the Duke does not hear the Don's banquet! Do not talk thus, I beg of you! Who can tell how near Death may be standing to all of us"

The friends departed, and, shaking off the feeling that had for a moment oppressed them, laughed at the whole affair, the old foreboding Manager, with his cap and fur slippers, serving them during their walk home as a butt for many a jest, which were the semblance of mirth, if it did not contain its essence.

VI

There were times and hours in which the Major could not recognise in the Count his old frank comrade and companion in arms. If he was sometimes gay, lively, beaming with wit and humour, captivating his company by his anecdote, and winning even the serious by a fine and delicate vein of thought—which he could strike even in his liveliest sallies—so there were moments when he was completely the reverse. Moody, silent and reserved in his replies, his eyes were sunk on the earth, his lips compressed; gradually his mood would grow darker, he would clench his hands, and, if spoken to, replied harshly and wildly. The Major had already observed that these were the moments when I was necessary to draw him away from the company, for in a few minutes he would lose his self-command, take offence at every innocent remark, and rage and rave like a madman. The Major was, with this, the bad Company he gained great influence over him, which he now exercised to repress these outbreaks of passion; but in the retirement of his chamber they became still more terrible; there he raved, cursed in the bitterness of every language, accused himself, and then would weep bitterly. "Am I not a wretch—a despised, miserable wretch!—he once exclaimed in one of these fits of passion—"to trample on every oath, to break every duty, to cast aside the truest affections that ever possessed, to break a heart whose whole trust and dependence is on me! I thoughtlessly have I wounded that heart, and with trifling with my happiness, because I dreamed in my folly of being a second Kotzebue—and am now nothing but a fool, rejected and despised by all men! And thus to repay such love—such self-sacrifice and truth!"

"I, Major, used every means of consolation: "Did you not say that the Princess loved you first? Could she expect any other feeling from you than that which your acquaintance permitted?"

"Ha! why remind me of her?" said the Count. "She, she, too, is betrayed! How child like in her innocence she was when I, like a destroyer, crossed her path! I gazed on her white yet the brightness of a youth, to which sorrow was unknown, beamed from her eyes! Then again my levity beset me; I forgot all my good resolves—all to which I ought alone to have listened: I plunged into a torrent of passion, and drew unconscious the veil of oblivion?" He wept—remembrance seemed in some degree to console him. "And could I—could I," he murmured, "then forsake her? I felt, I saw, I read it in her eyes, that she loved me. Could I fly from her? Could I not remain the morning dearer of love in the blush upon her cheek, when the first glance of conscious affection fell on me, as if appealing to me for its return? Could I then have left her?"

"And who prolongs all this?" said the Major. "Where lives the man who could resist such an appeal?"

"And when I dared to tell her how I worshipped her; when she, ground in her affection, confessed her love; when our hearts spoke to each other in that silent language Love teaches so well, and learns so soon; when one glance, one moment's pressure of the hand, tells more than words can express; when one dwells a whole day on the anticipation of an evening, the morning dearer of love when one lives upon the memory of that brief moment till evening comes again: could I so part,—to meet and then leave her for ever?"

"And who prolongs all this?" said the Major. "It had been hard, indeed, to have rejected a love which thus sacrificed all rank and station. I wish there had been more prudence; but I think all is not yet lost."

The Count appeared not to hear him; he let tears flowed faster: his eyes seemed gazing deeper into the past.

"And when she spoke of how I might obtain her hand when she permitted me to imprint a kiss upon her princely brow—when the lips, whose lightest wishes were commands to a whole people, were pressed to mine—when the pride of the princess was lost in the affection of the woman—then—then—Oh! how could I fly from her?"

"You ought to be a happy man, Count. Even in this mystery itself, there must be a peculiar fascination. Why do you so curse such an attachment? Calm yourself; the opinion of the world may be a thing very indifferent to you when you are both happy, for in reality the circumstances are not so desperate as they seem to be."

The Count had listened to him, but his eye was lered, his brow grew darker, Le ground his teeth, as if in excess of agony. "Judge me not so" he said, "if do not deserve it: I am a villain whom you ought to hate and scorn! Oh! that I could purchase forgetfulness that I could blot whole years from my memory! I will—I must forget, or I shall go mad! Give me wine, comrade, I will drink; there are flames raging within me; I will drink, that I may drown at once both memory and thought."

The Major was a cool, reflecting man: he heard very calmly these bursts of repentance, and self-accusation. "He is light-headed," he said to himself: "I have known him somewhat thus of late; and men by easily from one extreme to the other He now sees crime in his attachment, because it may bring reproach on the rank of the Princess; in the next moment, he will be rapt with delight of its mysteries."

The wine was brought, and the Major filled the glasses: the Count drank several draughts in succession, and walked rapidly up and down the room, but his violence began to subside; he stopped before his friend, seated himself, and walked up and down as before The Major would not break his silent mood, he sipped his wine, looking over his glass at the movements of his friend

"Major," said the Count, at last, throwing himself into a seat, "what feeling of the mind do you consider the most terrible?"

The Major still sipped his wine thoughtfully, and, after a pause, said—"The sense of honour is the greatest; it gives the greatest pleasure, it is also capable of producing the greatest pain; I hold wounded honour to be the most insupportable of all feelings."

The Count laughed bitterly: "Get back the fees you paid the metaphysical professor who taught you so badly, for you have been robbed of them! Wounded honour! Does your knowledge of the soul go no deeper than this? Wounded honour is conscious of the injury, and in consciousness is life, though it may be life in pain; in the heart there still exists the feeling that can rise superior to the injury, or repay it on him who inflicted it; it has the possibility of making that honour again pure and stainless. But go deeper yet, comrade: what feeling of the soul is still more unendurable?"

"I have said of one," replied the Major, but it is a feeling which men like you and I, Count—know not, it is called self-contempt!"

The Count trembled, and turned pale; he stood gazing on his friend for some time in silence, and then, with a voice of deep emotion, he asked—"Has he *ought* not to know what is called self-contempt; but the devil spreads skilfully his snares on earth, and ere man sees them he is caught! Have you ever felt the pain of self-contempt?"

"No, thank heaven, I have never experienced it; my path always went straight to the goal!"

"Then, have you been happy! Yet do you remember the morning we rode together out to the gate of Warsaw? Our thoughts, our movements, belonged to the great spirit of that leader who subdued the minds of all men to his will; but to whom did your thoughts belong? Were you happy in your devotion to a native air, which, when we were boys, inflamed us with a passionate love of our country, and every note thrl led again through our breasts, though we were mad ed at hearing the hosts of the stranger; to whom, at that moment, comrade, did our hearts belong?"

"To Poland! to Poland!" said the Major, with enthusiasm. "Yes, then—then it seemed like folly and madness to think otherwise."

"Possibly" said the Major; "but man has the strength to remain steadfast to the part he has chosen"

"Ay, that is it," said the Count; "man has it, or ought to have; but when bereft of that, he sinks at last to—self-contempt! And why should I seem better than I am? Comrade, you are a man of honour—fly me as you would a pestilence! for honour's sake, fly me! You are a man of firmness; despise me, for I despise myself; know that I am"—

"Peace!" said his friend, interrupting him; "there is some one at the door. Come in"

(To be continued.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.—The declining health of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., has induced that gallant officer to intimate his intention to retire in a few days from the command in chief at Portsmouth, in which he will be succeeded by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, who has accepted the appointment.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—It is stated that Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, who is now on a tour of inspection with Lady Pottinger, will receive the colonelcy of the 75th Foot, rendered vacant by the decease of Sir William Houston

THE LATE CAPTAIN ROBERT MAUNSELL, C.B.—We have to announce the death of Captain Robert Maunsell, C B , a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Captain Maunsell was a gallant and distinguished officer, and was very much esteemed.

THE 13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) LIGHT INFANTRY.—New colours having been presented to the 57th and 34th Regiments of Foot, it is stated that the 13th will receive a new standard shortly after the return of the Royal party from the Continent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (*Friday*).—The present week's arrivals of wheat, of home produce, constwise, as well as by land carriage, have been very moderate, say from 3,000 quarters, about a moiety of which has been produced this year. The quality of the new wheat on show to-day was in general fine, and the condition thereof remarkably good. Some six or seven parcels of the parcels weighed 64 lb per bushel. The supply of old English wheat not being large, and the demand for it rather somewhat on the increase, the demand for that article was steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday. In new wheats only a moderate business was done, at from 40s to 42s for Essex and Kent, and as much as 44s for Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire qualities. A large quantity of foreign wheat has been received this week, the total import having reached 19,000 quarters. Selected qualities moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at previous figures. The duty has now fallen 17s per quarter, but as yet no parcels have been entered for home consumption. In corn, under lock, very little was done, yet holders would not submit to lower prices. Very little barley was on show. Grinding parcels were in request at full prices; in other kinds comparatively little was doing. Malt was in moderate demand, and at a full sale, and where sales were pressed a slight decline in value was submitted to. From Ireland the arrivals have consisted of 2,000 quarters of oats, 400 of barley, 200 of wheat, [illegible] quarters of flour, 3,231 sacks; malt, 1,490 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 36s to 38s, ditto, white, 38s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s, ditto, white, 45s to 47s, rye, 32s to 33s, grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling, 25s to 26s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 52s; brown ditto, 48s to 49s, Kingston and Ware, 52s to 53s, Chevalier, 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 2s 2d, potato ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Scotch and Cork, black, 22s to 23s, ditto, white, 24s to 25s, thick beans, new, 32s to 40s, ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s, maple, 35s to 37s, white, 37s to 39s, per quarter Grey peas, 40s to 42s, Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire 42s to 44s, per 504 lb. Foreign—Wheat, Dantzic, red, 42s to 45s, white, 47s to 49s, Marks, barley, 22s to 24s, oats, new, 17s to 18s, ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 32s to —; peas, 32s to —, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s; Baltic, 19s to 20s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new mustard seed have appeared in the market, but to very middling condition. In most kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing at late rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 53s; Baltic, crushing, 49s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s; Hungarian, 48s to 49s, per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 18s, per cwt. Rape cake, 5l 10s to 6l. Canary, new, 40s to 42s; Dutch, 44s to 46s, per quarter. Carraway seed, 40s to 42s, per cwt. Trefoil, new, 24s to 26s, old, 28s to 30s. Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 10s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English rapeseed, 26l to 27l per last. Foreign, 24l to 25l. Hempseed, 34l to 36l per last. Hempseed, 40l 7s to 42l 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes 5l 5s to 5l 10s, per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s, per quarter. English turnip rapeseed, 42s to 46s, per last. Linseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s, per ton. Foreign, rod, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s, white 50s to 55s, extra, per cwt.

Provisions.—The arrivals of bacon from Ireland have been moderate, say of boneless, 300 tons; of lard, 200 barrels; of butter, 1,200 packages. The demand for bacon, at full prices, has been steady. Lard moved off slowly, at former rates. Butter was in steady request, at full prices.

Foreign Produce.—Wheat, 45s 1d, barley, 28s 7d, oats, 22s 6d, rye, 32s 10d, beans, 34s 6d, peas, 34s 6d.

Flour.—There is rather more inquiry for low qualities of Canada, at a slight advance in value Common sorts are 10d, Tuesday's firm, at 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.

Sugar.—West India Sugar has been in good request, at fully last week's quotations East India, Mauritius, and Bourbon qualities have changed hands to a fair extent, at previous rates, fine sifted with refined goods rather easier rates have been accepted. Brown lumps are selling at 53s, and standard do, 56s to 58s per cwt.

Coffee.—Very few parcels have been submitted to public competition since our last. The demand for the trade has been extremely limited, at the following rates for ordinary to fine native Ceylon, in bond. Good ordinary Ceylon is selling at 42s per cwt

Indigo.—Owing to the agricultural disturbances, of late date, there is very little inclination manifested to purchase

Spices.—Owing to the large arrivals of foreign parcels, the demand for Irish butter is heavy, at a further slight depression in the quotations. Dutch butter is quiet at 80s to 85s for fine, and 70s to 80s for middling qualities. In other descriptions only a limited extent of business is transacted, at former rates. Prime sucking Waterford is producing 96s to 98s; interior ditto, 90s to 94s; prime Limerick, 94s to 96s; Irish landed, 90s to 92s; ditto, 86s to 88s; fine prime Cork Limericks, 90s to 92s for Belfast, and 86s for Westmoreland. Lard is somewhat cheaper. The best bladderet brings 8s 4s to 8s 6s.

Hops.—The market for Sussex hops is very steady at full prices. In southern and some other kinds, rather more business is doing

Tallow.—For most kinds of tallow the sale is firm, at the late advance. Old P. Y.C., on the spot, arrives 40s 6d to 41s, and new 41s 3d to 41s 6d per cwt For delivery, 41s 6d has been paid. Town tallow, rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s 10s to 4l 4 10s; useful ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 8s; fine upland ditto, 4l 10s to 4l 15s; inferior hay, 3l 10s to 4l 0s; new ditto, 3l 15s to 4l 5s per load. Wheat straw, 1l 16s to 1l 18s per load, new meadow hay, 3l 10s to 4l 15s; and new clover, 4l 4s to 4l 10s, per load

Wool.—We have still to notice a steady sale for all kinds of wool, at late rates

Potatoes.—Yorks, 70s to 80s; Scotch, 80s to 90s; Kents, 90s to 100s; Essex, 90s to 100s; Flukes, 90s to 100s; Cambridge, 90s to 100s; Lincoln, 90s to 100s; Wisbeach, 90s to 100s; Ireland, 90s to 100s; Scotland

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years of age, Half price.

FREE EXHIBITION.—ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The
Works of Art selected by the Prizeholders of the year 1845, exhibiting at the Gallery of
the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, WILL BE OPEN TO THE
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Ten on the Evenings of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. The Subscription Lists are now
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CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS. — The Original Large
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wherever Mr Robbs sings it. We subjoin the concluding lines.
The richest bo dage may be more prized
If we're it, the how many there are who have less;
And never should the heart, the hand, or the door,
Be closed to the claims of "A Friend in Distress."—Musical Review.
London: Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

TO THE AMATEURS OF CHESS
On the 1st of September was Pub lished, No. 13., Vol. VI, of
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BUSHMEN CHILDREN, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

BUSHMEN CHILDREN.

Two Bushmen (*Bushies-men*) Children have lately been brought from the interior of Africa, and are now exhibiting some feats at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. They are a girl and a boy, not related to each other: the female is thirty two inches high, and eight years old; and the male only forty-four inches in height, though nearly full grown, and sixteen years of age. They wear the dress of their tribe (Hottentots); they throw a spear, dance, &c.; the Bushman, as a Corporal of the Army, goes through the Manual and Platoon Exercises; and the Bush girl appears as a Soldier's Wife; and their several feats are very amusing. Their parents are stated to have been murdered by Kaffirs, who pursue and exterminate the Bushman Tribe with unrelenting ferocity: they were rescued by a Dutch Trader, and taken to Cape Town, whence they have been brought to this country. We hope they may here receive many visitors: the season, it is true, is somewhat unpropitious for *sights*; to the Ethnographers, in a scientific point of view, these specimens of a "pigmy race" may be especially interesting.

The Whirlwind at Rouen.—A few days ago, at the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Arago communicated some curious facts, derived from investigations, respecting the extraordinary meteor which caused such dire effects at Rouen. The disastrous visitation commenced in the valley of Malaunay and the valley of Monville, about half-past twelve o'clock in the day, by the rapid shock of winds and clouds striking in opposite directions, preceded by gusts of an extraordinarily hot wind, equally remarked at Paris, and so burning, that the mistress of an inn, although standing before a kitchen fire, felt it, as well as many other persons, on all of whom it produced a most oppressive effect. Similar electrical phenomena soon followed. It was remarked that the whirlwind presented the shape of an inverted cone, of which the point looked red. It did not proceed in a right line, but zig-zag, and particularly in the direction where there were masses of iron or steel, such as factories, leaving untouched the intermediate spaces. What is more extraordinary, it only struck parts of the same house, those parts having quantities of ironwork, leaving untouched the parts which had little or none. Trees of a century were in some places twisted, in others torn up, and in other places broken. But the most remarkable feature of the whole was this, that a quantity of substances, some of great weight, such as planks of wood, five feet in length, were sucked up into the air, and carried to a distance of nine leagues, after a journey of seven hours. While the tempest was at its height, the barometer fell 17 millimetres, a fact proved by Professor Freiser. This philosopher does not doubt that the phenomenon was essentially electric. During the passage of the whirlwind, from which flashes of lightning played, some persons smelled a sulphurous odour, and heard a rolling noise—workmen felt themselves moved to and fro, while flames flashed before their eyes. Bits of burned cotton and other materials were found, although there had been no conflagration. Several cooking spits were magnetised. Of the killed, some showed no mark of external injury; many showed rapid signs of decomposition; and, altogether there can be no doubt that the cause was of an electric nature.

WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

The attempt made last year to import into this country Pine-apples, from the West Indies, was attended with such success as to induce speculators to improve the culture. This was, indeed, requisite; for some of the specimens were acrid enough to set the teeth on edge. We last year engraved "the new articles," *en masse*, and now we present our readers with the mode of retailing them in the streets of the metropolis—just as cherries have been cried and sold some 200 years since, when Herrick sang. This is certainly another step in the ladder of luxury—"Pine apples a penny a slice!" We perceive that a writer in *Jerrold's Magazine* for the present month has turned this great "social change" to account, in a sketch entitled "Pine-apple Shot;" in which the pride of a certain Mrs. Pratt lies in "It is a fruit which never can become common. A present of one is a present; and ours, people are good enough to say, are peculiarly well grown!" But, Time turns Pratts old, Pratt dies, and many years afterwards, the Pines of Pratt Park lose caste: the old lady, in a fit of infatuation, unmindful of what had been passing in this Great World, journeys to London with "a black Jamaica," to present to her Majesty. On her road to the hotel, Mrs. Pratt's chaise "runs into a New Providence cart, with the tempting and strange cry—'Pins-apples! New Providence Pines! a penny a slice!' She had seen it—heard it—smelt it—no, not tasted it! That uneasy resolution to go up to London, and 'pay her duty,' had, then, been but a rushing to her doom!" The poor little lady did not long survive the shock—but died of a discharge of "Pine apple Shot!" "The knell of the ancient gentlewoman is tolled! Post-chaises are crumbling, and Pine-apples sold in the streets for a penny a slice!" It is really a very pungent piece of satire.

Jesting apart, the Pine trade has already become permanently established in one week upwards of 11,000 pine apples have been sold by one house!—averaging from 1s to 3s. each; and the same brokers have sold 140,000 this season. Meanwhile, they have been cried by cartloads and barrowfulls through the streets for sale! We ourselves saw a cartload in New Bondstreet, surrounded by a chaperone host, and a footman clambering for a fine purchase! Had Brummell seen this, he would have henceforth classed pines with "the hot, intoxicating liquor"—port.

We learn from Smyrna that, on the 27th ult., as the *Minerve* frigate was getting under way from Ourlac, to follow the Duke de Montpensier to Smyrna, her commander, Captain Granet, while standing on the forecastle, directing the manœuvres, was struck by a block which fell from the rigging on the head, and killed almost instantaneously. His body was taken to Smyrna, and buried with all the honours due to his rank.

"PINE-APPLES, A PENNY A SLICE"

THE HESKETH FLEETWOOD TESTIMONIAL.

Some time since, a public meeting was held at Poulton, to present to Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P., some testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held in the neighbourhood of Rossall, where Sir Hesketh and his family have long resided. A subscription was opened for the above purpose, and the list ultimately contained the names of between three and four hundred of the worthy baronet's neighbours residing in the townships of Poulton, Thornton, Bispham, and Blackpool, and of a few other friends connected with the district.

A piece of plate was chosen by the Committee, selected from a number of designs furnished by Jones and Fryer, Cornhill, London. It consists of a very splendid silver vase and cover, of 140 guineas value. It is of the Etruscan form, with a highly-finished medallion on the front, representing the figure of Victory awarding the wreath of laurel to the successful candidate for fame; on the other side, a medallion with a short appropriate inscription; above these are elegant wreaths of grape and vine leaves, with handsome intertwined oak handles, most skilfully executed. On the top of the cover is the wheatsheaf, Sir Hesketh's crest, and singularly emblematic of the corn district in which his admirers reside. This superb testimonial was presented a few days since.

THE HESKETH FLEETWOOD TESTIMONIAL.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*Dick Tinto.*" *You will find some admirable problems, o the "scandal kind," both in D'Orville's "Small Collection of Problems," published at Altona; and in Brake's "Almanack for the Amateurs of Chess Play," printed at Altona. From the last we have extracted the two following:—Place the men thus—White. K at Q R sq, Q at her Kt 5th, R at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K R 4th; Black. K at his 8th, B at Q B 8th, Kt at K Kt 5th, Pawns at Q R 5th. Here White compels Black to checkmate him in nine moves. Again—White: K at his R. sq, Q at her R 6th, R at K R 8th, R at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q B 8th; Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K Kt 2nd, B at K 2nd, B at K Kt 6th, Pawns at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, and K 4th White now compels Black to checkmate him in eleven moves.*

"*P. W. P.*"—*In Mr. Kuiper's problem of last week, by simply placing the White Q R P on the 4th sq, instead of the 3rd, you have a perfect and very ingenious stratagem. Without this amendment we confess it appears to us impossible to effect the mate in five moves.*

"*J. S. M.*"—*We cannot spare time to examine problems which come unaccompanied with their solutions.*

"*W. V.*"—*Is unsuitable. Three problems and two games are surely an ample allowance, considering the limited space allotted for Chess in our paper. Why does he not stop his craving with the "Chess Player's Chronicle" as well, which is all chess from the first page to the last?*

"*H. T.*," *Hartlepool.*—"*Chess Players' Chronicle,*" *or Lewis's "Second Series of Chess Lessons.*"

"*J. H. K.*"—"*Rules for the Double Game of Chess*" *may be got from Sherwin, the chess-men former, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*Observer,*" *Greenwich.*—*Bilguer and Heydebrandt's "Hand-book of Chess," which you may obtain at any of the respectable foreign booksellers.*

"*W. B. H.*"—*In the second and third problem, published under the head of "Hawthorn," in last week's No., the mate must be given with the K Kt pawn and no with a Queen. They would be simple enough otherwise.*

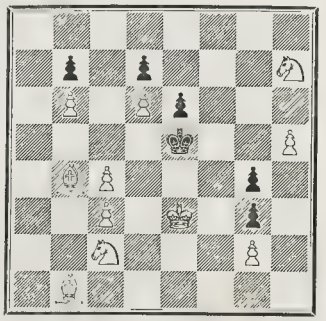
Solutions by "R. R.," "A. W.," "Nonius," "W. B. H.," "J. W. H.," "F. G.," "B. S. H.," and "J. B." (who is requested to pay the postage of his future communications), are correct. Those by "Alpha," "N. H. O.," "P. Simple," "Q. G." are all wrong.

Problem, No. 85.

For this very clever little stratagem, the invention of a young English amateur, we are indebted to the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club.

White playing first is to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution to Problem, No. 84.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B's 6th (ch)	K takes Q or *
2. Kt to K's 8th (ch)	K to his 4th
3. B to Q's 4th (ch)	K takes R

1. Kt to K B's 6th, and, play as Black can, he must be mated with the K Kt. Pawn next move.

(This would be true, and the problem one of much beauty, had Mr Kuiper placed the White Q R's P on the 4th instead of the 3rd square As it stands, we believe the mate may be postponed in the first variation, by Black's taking the Q R's P with his Q.—Ed.)

* 1. K to Q 2nd	
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
3. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to B's 2nd
4 Q to B's 8th—mate	

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 6, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 176.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845. [Sixpence.

CLOSE OF THE TOUR.

MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

On Wednesday her Majesty landed in her own dominions, after an absence of a little more than a month. The period is brief enough; but, if measured by events and incidents, far more memorable than many a year that has passed over the heads of former Sovereigns in the regal seclusion and uniform splendour of Windsor. History may be searched in vain for another instance in which the wearer of the Crown of England has so travelled or been so received. The whole tour was a continued pageant; all the better in its effect that it was everywhere a demonstration of the people, not an act of the State. There have been meetings of Kings and interviews of Potentates where more splendour was exhibited, but there never was an instance in which many territories and peoples united in rendering one demonstration of welcome to the Queen of the Island Realm.

Each following day
Became the next day's master, till the last
Made former wonders its.

From town to town, from kingdom to kingdom, it may almost be said that the Queen's step was upon flowers, her road beneath arcs of triumph; even the night was made brilliant by splendours not its own, and on river and mountain the aid of art was invoked to light "the darkness of their scenery." We may read of the glories of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," but they have no such interest as this fresh chapter given to the Romance of History. There the trappings of State covered suspicion and mistrust, and hid the designs of Ministers who played with their Kings as with puppets; the mutual confidence there paraded was but assumed, and events soon proved its insincerity. Now, when Monarchs meet, state-craft is dropped, and there is no parade: Royalty meets Royalty in its every-day dress, travelling in the common ways of common men, giving to the steamer and the railway car a freight that bears with it the hopes and interests of nations, without the armed guard that on state occasions doth hedge a King, as if force were a crown's divinity! How different from the times when a Duke of Austria could seize a Richard of England on his road, shut him in a tower like one of the hundreds whose ruins deck the Rhine, and keep him there till discovered by accident and a song, and ransomed by something more substantial than the notes of Blondel—or the Bank! Verily the world is changed, and happily as much for the people as their rulers. It will change yet more for both; and the events of the past month may yet prove marks of the progress.

Having endeavoured to describe the scenes of the chief of those events both by pen and pencil, it may not be amiss ere their interest departs, they suffer that "not thinking on" which awaits even more important matters, to take a brief review of the whole occurrence. There is much in it worth some reflection, on more general grounds than we have yet seen touched upon.

In the first place, what is the effect or result of these Royal Visits, and the attention they excite as to places and persons, of whom, but for them, little or nothing would be heard? Scarcely any, or none at all, on events, but a good deal on opinion. Vast masses of the English people read nothing but the newspapers; they have little time, often less inclination, for anything else Books must be sought for; the newspaper is like the Sybil's leaf, and is borne, as it were on the winds, to the hands of almost every man. If the information it affords corrects some errors, and removes some prejudices, is not this something gained in the way of a better knowledge of each other—the want of which has so often made enemies of different races of mankind? Our insular position has too long preserved among us a vast amount of national prejudice, which knowledge of other countries alone can soften. The educated and travelled man is free from them; but the bulk of the people cannot travel, and, unhappily, are not taught; and it may be of advantage to them to be assured by the oracles they trust (often, perhaps, too implicitly), that England does not possess exclusively all the wealth, greatness, and power of the world—that social happiness is not always found in proportion to political freedom—that we might borrow much from our neighbours with great benefit to ourselves—and that it is quite time to dismiss the idea that everything "foreign" is contemptible.

We have had something too much of this in times past During the closing years of the last century, and the first fifteen of the present one, Englishmen devoutly believed the most absurd accounts of the French people and their rulers, and the stories that were credited of Napoleon and his family would now be laughed at by every schoolboy. But then they influenced public opinion, and did much to prolong a war that has loaded us with millions of debt. Freer intercourse has dispelled these prejudices, to the great advantage of both countries. But we have still many preconceptions to rub off as to other nations. Thus, there is an almost universal belief in England, that the minor Sovereignties and Principalities of Germany are exceedingly despicable—that, as powers, they verge upon the burlesque of Monarchies. Till her Majesty's visit, no popular and generally read description of them, had been brought so forcibly before the public as the late accounts in the papers; and those descriptions cannot but abate, very considerably

THE ILLUMINATION OF ANTWERP, AT HER MAJESTY'S RETURN, ON SATURDAY LAST.

the disposition to sneer at the "petty German Courts." In a political point of view, it may be an evil that people of one race and language should be divided into so many jurisdictions, instead of being blended into one great united nation. But the system has its compensations; the possession of regal power gives the several Princes an interest in the welfare of the people, more direct and local than is to be found in large Monarchies. Witness the miserable condition of millions of the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, whose sway is a despotism "one and indivisible."

Nominally, they are under his paternal care; really, they are at the mercy of the nobles and their agents, to be scourged, starved, or hired out for life: the complaints of the lowest in such Governments never reach the supreme authority, and no earthly power can be omniscient—though it is the miserable vanity of Nicholas to affect to be so—the abuses committed are frightful. In the smaller sphere, even if the same state of society existed, these oppressions would be impossible.

The Duchy of Coburg and Gotha does not number more than a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; but the land is every where well cultivated, and the people are well fed and clothed; there is scarcely a beggar to be seen in the whole territory. We, with our greatness and wealth, are now daily reading an exposure of the mismanagement of our Poor-Law system, by which human beings have been driven to gnaw the putrid bones which it was their disdaining task to grind—because they were destitute: no punishment so severe having as yet been invented for crime. A labourer of Saxe-Gotha would make but a bad exchange if he left his "petty" principality for the sway of the Guardians of an Andover Union, and it is as well that Englishmen should think a little of these things before they indulge in sneers. We laugh, too, at the small revenues of the German States; do we manage our own immense resources half as well? or (in proportion) do with them one-tenth as much for the health and recreation of the people? The answer is unfavourable to us. Our public works are invariably made private jobs, and turn out disgraceful failures: Buckingham House, the National Gallery, the Nelson Pillar—all failures, on which vast sums were expended. As to Royal residences, the Queen of Great Britain has reason to envy the Duke of Gotha, at whose petty state it is the pleasure of Englishmen to laugh so much; he has three palaces superior even in architectural effect to Buckingham House, seven or eight residences, any one of which would be preferred to that hideous monstrosity the Pavilion, at Brighton. As to other German Potentates, they can point to public works, executed in a style of taste and splendour we do not attain in any case in which the public money pays for it. Then, as to the access of the public to gardens, parks, and picture galleries, we might find much in these petty States we could adopt with advantage.

It cannot be supposed that the descriptions given of the German people, in the accounts of her Majesty's tour, go very profoundly into the state of society among them; they are, necessarily, hasty sketches, written with railroad speed and for a temporary purpose. Correctness of detail as to events actually witnessed, and the main physical peculiarities of the country and people, are all they can furnish, and these have been graphically enough. Below the surface they cannot be expected to go; and as, on the whole tour, every place appeared in gala dress, they may partake something of the *couleur de rose*, which, to the traveller in ordinary times, would not be visible. It must not be imagined, because all has been gaiety and pleasure, that Germany is a kind of people's paradise. Beneath all the calm of physical well-being, there is a large amount of political discontent. The Rhenish Provinces, with decidedly French tendencies, are unquiet and dissatisfied with the Prussian Government that was forced on them by the Holy Alliance. Prussia Proper is not much more contented; the King's weak and vacillating policy, which, alternating between liberality and despotism led him first to promise the people a Constitution, and then to break his pledge, has estranged from him the hearts of his subjects. He is neither feared as a tyrant nor loved as a generous Sovereign, but is spoken of with great contempt. Then the censorship of the press increased in rigour since the schism in the Catholic Church, produced by the preaching of Ronge—acts as a continual irritant among the educated classes. In Saxony the same religious dispute has broken out into actual violence, and blood flowed in the streets of Leipsic. In Germany, as elsewhere, there are social and political ills with which men must struggle or to which they must submit. But the springs and causes of discontent lie too deep to be seen by the passing stranger. It must not be supposed, then, that the accounts of the festal scenes of her Majesty's tour impart much idea of the state of the people. They will serve to remove some absurd prejudices and correct not a few errors, in which we have too long indulged, and this is something gained. The meetings of crowned heads have no longer the political importance they once possessed, but these Royal progresses are indications of a great social advance, in which happily all participate. The barriers between nations are being broken down; steam is levelling them rapidly; and ere long the closer intercourse of the people of Europe with each other will remove those rooted prejudices which

> Make enemies of nations, who had else,
> Like kindred drops, commingled into one.

The line of Brunswick, now firmly seated on the Throne of England, is closely connected with the princely houses of Germany; without a convulsion of the State and a total change that would uproot all our institutions, that line is destined to retain the supreme authority in this realm. It is a point, then, that will arrive at something like just views of the character and influence of the German principalities, which we have had too great a tendency to underrate. And we cannot help thinking that rather more distinct ideas on this subject have been afforded by the accounts of her Majesty's tour.

The Potato Disease.—Mr. Herapath has communicated to the *Bristol Mercury* the following useful information as to the disease which has shown itself so extensively among the growing potatoes: "I find, in almost every instance, that the epidermis of the stalk *below* the surface of the ground, is more or less in a state of decay, often disintegrated, and completely rotten; the leaves and branches appear with the state of the part of the stalk below the ground. The tuber, beneath the outer skin, is first spotted brown (like a bruised apple) these spots extend and penetrate towards the centre, quite changing the nature of the potatoe. Those near the surface are most injured; in some cases the lowest on the root are not at all affected, while the upper ones are useless. I should therefore expect that the longer the crop remains in the land, the greater the injury will be. It seems, from the microscopic appearances, that the starch escapes injury for a long time after the skin and cellular parts are gone, and, as the whole of the nutritive powers of the potatoe reside in the starch, I should recommend that, wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent, the crop should be dug whether ripe or not, and the starch extracted by the following simple process—After washing the roots, let them be rasped fine and thrown into a large tub or other vessel; pour a considerable quantity of water, and well agitate and rub the pulp with the hands; all the starch or feculæ will, from its great weight, fall to the bottom, while the skin and fibrous matter will be carried away by the water; wash the starch with one, or two, more waters, allowing it to fall after each washing; spread it upon cloths in a warm room to dry—in this way about 20 lb. or 21 lb. will be obtained from every 100 lb. of potatoes, and it contains as much nourishment as the original roots; it will keep any length of time, and might be used with flour to make bread, pies, puddings, &c., as well as farinaceous spoon meat. This is much better than throwing away the diseased roots, and will furnish food for tens of thousands who might otherwise want it."

Death of a Lady, whilst Dressing.—Sunday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, Mrs. Ann Bishett, a widow lady, fifty years of age, residing in Wardour-street, Soho square, after having partaken of a hearty breakfast with her family, apparently in the full enjoyment of health, went into her dressing room to dress for church, when she was suddenly seized with a fit and fell to the ground. Her daughter, who was in the room, gave an alarm, and medical aid was speedily rendered, but all endeavours to procure animation were unavailing, as life was extinct.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The rage for improvements here is alone equalled by the railroad furor. Among the innumerable attempts which have succeeded, is the grand viaduct of the line from Paris to Rennes. A grand affair took place this week on the occasion of the laying of its first stone by M. le Baron de Jessaint, to whom the honour was delegated by the King and the Minister of Public Works. The crowd was immense, and the clergy flocked in vast hordes, to consecrate what is here styled a solemnity. The foundations of the truly great work are already fixed, and will consist of thirty-two arcades. They are close to those that Louis XIV. caused to be erected to convey the waters of the river Eure to Versailles. A grand fête was given to him by the authorities, the Members of the Council General, and all the notabilities that could be recruited for the occasion. The Duke de Noailles, the proprietor of the Chateau of Maintenon, was present with his family. The ceremony was imposing. The scheme is gigantic, and its completion will reflect honour on the nation. So intent is the Government on commercial and agricultural improvement, that missionaries are sent to all boarding-schools to pick up germs of information. Three persons attached to the Municipal Administration, started a few days since for London. One of the travelers is the Principal of the Bureau de la Ville; the second is the architect, and the third an inspector of markets. The object is to visit establishments of a similar nature in the principal cities of Great Britain, to see whether any improvements may be discovered that may ameliorate the plan of the new grand market at Paris. For the same purpose, the three travellers will, on their return, explore Holland, and wend their way as far north as Berlin.

An extraordinary movement is now forming the principal subject of conversation, not only in the *salons* of fashion, but is the reading topic at the various watering places. Mdlle. Emma G—— left during the last year her boarding-school, situated near Paris, which enjoys a very high reputation. The young lady had just reached her seventeenth year; her marriage with a cousin, an *attaché* of an embassy, was almost fixed, when certain discussions of settlements put a sudden stop to the proceedings. The marriage was broken off, and Mdlle. G—— desired to return to the boarding school. M. de T——, her lover, left for the Levant, and M. G—— the father of the young lady, who occupies a fifty-pound, under Government, having obtained a lengthened *congé*, visited Germany to study different questions of political economy. This year, at the approach of the vacation, she announced that she would not leave the school without the formal consent of her father, and affairs remained in this state, when, on the 15th of last May, a carriage with the arms of M. G—— stopped at the gates of the establishment. A servant, well known by the mistress to be in the service of Madame G——, presented a letter from his master, which commanded the young lady's instant return to her house. Mdlle., impatient to embrace her father, entered the carriage, and was driven away. Eleven days subsequently—the 26th May—M. de G—— presented himself in person at the school, and asked for his daughter. You may conceive the astonishment of the governess at his directions, when she ascertained that M. de G had, only the evening previous, arrived at Paris, and of the father, when he heard the distressing recital of his daughter's flight. Rapid and energetic measures were taken, and the fugitives were overtaken in Belgium, at Anderleck, a small village, situate two leagues from Brussels. The return of the young lady was instantly demanded. But the young *attaché* of the Embassy, having been born in Belgium, availed himself of his nationality, to intrench himself in the avowal of his being legally wedded to Mdlle. de G——, his cousin. Awaiting the solution of this question of international right, the two cousins will enjoy the honey moon. The lady has great personal and mental charms, and is heiress to an immense fortune, wished to her by her maternal uncle, the Duke de C——.

A society has been formed by certain capitalists to form a winter garden in Paris, composed of the rarest exotics and the choicest indigenous plants. In the Champs Elysées, not far from the palace built by Madame Léon, is situated an establishment less luxurious—there is no indication, no bill to attract the promenaders. The "Winter Garden" is in the course of completion, and so little observation has it yet excited, that I doubt whether it has yet received its name; but, in the meantime, all hands are busy; plants are being selected from every part, and individuals are collecting floral rarities in Belgium and America. In two months it is expected to be completed; there are not many already, than two-million specimens. I perceived, at my last visit, four camelias which cost 2500 francs each, and of the *rosiers* to the value of 800 francs. A colossal greenhouse is erected in the centre of a piece of water, filled with water plants and flowers of all sizes and colours; the effect is charming. Upon the first plan of this verdant elevation two exquisite *salons* have been contrived; here flowers may be purchased or ordered ready, than two

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Her Majesty and Consort have brought their tour of delightful travel to a close, and are now, after the enjoyment of sweet home-welcome from their children, taking domestic relaxation at Osborne House. But what a pretty and appropriate termination did her Majesty make of the adventuring part of her expedition in her friendly flying visit to the King of the French! How gracefully she went, how joyously was she received, and what animated and cordial spirit of affectionate greeting seemed to warm the youthful countenance and the aged heart. More like father and daughter than rival sovereigns, even amid all the pomp of reception and surrounding state of royalty. But what are we saying about pomp of reception? Nonsense! There were the Royal honours of course—the decorum of respect to station—but the ceremony itself was one of literal fun and frolic, mixed up with an ingenuity of gallantry, emanating from Louis Philippe, and displayed towards Victoria with a devotion worthy of the Espousm of the days of her predecessor Bess! Why was she—ay, Victoria of England—that she ought not wet her pretty feet, or touch damp sand, or run risk and peril of misadventure—drawn on to the hospitable shores of her neighbour in an undoubted *bathing-machine*? Yes, a bathing-machine acted as barge-royal, and held the living treasures of the two empires of England and France, decorated, moreover, with their Royal standards, and looking as grand in its new dignity as the feathers in a peacock's tail. Come, come, we must find —must make way for our muse here, and let her sing the

SONG OF THE BATHING MACHINE.

The Queen was coming from German land
Whither she'd lately been,
Along with the Prince who was blest with her hand,
Enjoying all sorts of delights that were grand,
And nights that were grander still.

The Queen was leaving that German land,
All 'mid the cannon's din,
When a courier came from the Monarch of France,
To request her, if 'twasn't too much of a dance,
To give him a short look in!

Then her Majesty's tone grew merry and gay
And, determined time to kill,
She, "How much I'm flatter'd you'll tell the King, pray;
And as France of my journey lies all in the way,
I very assuredly will."

The skies were bright, and the waves were blue,
When her Majesty came to land,
And Louis Philippe, with his friends not a few,
Were gallantly ready, and waiting at Eu,
To aid her Majesty land.

The King soon boarded her Majesty's ship,
And gave her glad embrace.
Then turn'd away from her presence of charm,
To see how the party might best without harm,
In that sandy and swampish place.

Never he cried shall the salt sands wet
The dear Victoria's feet,
And yet when I come to look despair!
I haven't a boat that'll land her there
Perfectly dry in my fleet.

Ah! ah! ha! ha! good thought what ho!
When the boat comes near the beach,
Let a Bathing Machine be rolled hard by
Adorn it with both our flags and try
To bring it in easy reach

'Ts said! 'tis done! what capital fun!
The King and our beautiful Queen
All up the wet beach are riding away,
So far from the salt water's hate from the spray
All in the Bathing Machine.

"This was all me" the good King cried,
But the Queen this Majesty's finding,
When they got on their high dry and carpetted path,
Ask'd "Is this your new *Order*—Sir King—*of the Bath?*
And his Majesty burst out laughing!

This must have been one of the most agreeable episodes of the Royal visit, and happy are we also in recording the Royal pun.

Regal festivities are going on too in other lands, and the little bullfighter of Spain, with her aged mother and tender sister, are prospering more and more of slaughter for the French Princes. The poor bulls are at present grazing upon unenclosed commons, in a state of unconscious companionship, with sheep and horses, but soon they will be escorted into more dazzling presence, and twitted with the lance, the spear, and the fiery darts. Some of the preparatory pomp of the Spanish festivities appears ludicrous enough, and it is to us, at least, far more susceptible of mirth and enjoyment than the "feasts of blood." We speak of one of the illuminated allegories which is to represent "*The Old and the New World at the feet of Imperial Spain*." There ought to ring out a pleasant peal of laughter at the sight of such a self-inflicted satire upon the primary condition of that distracted land.

THE RAILWAY MANIA.

Ah! *railleryone* was all the go
We could endure men's banter,
But that was when a plain "*Gee wo*"
A race was in a canter.

Now *canter* will not do at all,
Jog trot is out of fashion,
And even a *gallop* at the full
Puts one in a passion.

The rail! the rail! it's all the rail
When people are departing,
They're wretched (*n'importe* how they're treated)
Till in a train for starting!

The rail! the rail! no slow coach now!
The horse that drew the cart O!
Neighs as the engine draws the train
Nay "there's a pretty sort O!

All agriculture's at a stand-still,
The farmers flourish 'em,
For *railway shares* now plough the land
Which *ploughshares* ploughed before 'em.

'Twas very irksome *once* to dig,
Now irksomeness is o'er,
For people scorn *tunnel* plans,
And don't think it a *bore!*

The railway mania so pervades
All classes of the nation,
That where they'd lose their tails in a rat,
Would rather lose their *station*.

And as to life so very fast—
As Hearts and no sparers!—
The tradesmen get so *wide awake*
When they contract for *sleepers!*

And mark you! when the Contract's made
(Brave Commerce Heav'n defend her!)
They do not send the *Engine* in.
But they do send in the *Tender!*

The Schoolmaster was *once* abroad
Him now the Railway passes
For by the Mass—he sorts the Mass
Like school boys into *Classes.*

Degrade you once from Class the *first*,
Then if you're badly reckon'd,
He'll teach you soon that Class the *third*
Is worse than Class the *second!*

Now Shareholders are all the go
Most brave of Undertakers!—
'Tis quite a treat—to see how sweet
The *Brokers* are on *Breakers.*

Oh! how in Speculation, now,
Both high and low take trip—
The *Gentlemen* get in the *Stocks!*
The *Beggars* have their *Scrip!*

In Germany whole *herds of deer*
Were murdered in the way,
In England there's a fine to-do
Among the *herds of Stags!*

As for Excise, which used to be
A source of revenue,
Rail Railways have cut out all that—
They're *gauging* beyond measure!

They never starve you! No! not there!
They feed!—no method shorter—
A monstrous bit of *increase*, and
A little draught of *porter!*

Indeed! But Prudence here steps in
—Just like a wife, in fine,—
And cries—"This mania so prevails,
That I am blind, if these here rails
Arn't got the country—pots and pails
Right long into a line"!

AN ODD EXCHANGE.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, *William Fitch*, aged 22; *John Waters* aged 15; *Mary Ann Reed*, aged 19, and *Elizabeth Thomas*, aged 15, were convicted of stealing a purse, and the sum of 1*s*., from the person of Lucy Charlotte Mary Barclay. The assistant Judge (Mr Sergeant Adams) said that the history of the prisoner Fitch was somewhat singular. He was sentenced to transportation for seven years at these sessions in January last, under the name of William Walker, but by some means he had contrived to change places with another prisoner (Nicholas Duncan), who had at the same sessions been convicted of felony, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The conviction happened at a late hour of the day on which the prisoner was tried, and having with other felons been removed to the cell beneath the court, previous to being forwarded to the Westminster Bridewell, they there concocted a scheme to change names and personate each other. Accordingly, when called, the prisoner Fitch answered to the name of Duncan, while the real Duncan assumed the appellation of Walker, the cognomen of which Fitch had chosen for his convenience at that time. This ruse had been kept up at the West minster Bridewell, and by the prisoner actually succeeded in escaping transportation, having been liberated at the expiration of three months' imprisonment. His companion, Duncan, was now serving the term of seven years' transportation on board the *Bellerophon*, hulk at Bermuda, whence he had written home the other day, to say that his better repentance of the exchange he had so foolishly made, and detailing all the circumstances which, upon investigation, were found to be true. The Judge then sentenced the prisoner, William Fitch, to be transported for the same term of ten years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recess of Parliament is a capital term, taken figuratively, for the consequences that tread on the heels of a breaking up at the Westminster "School for grown children." London, for the most part, is eclipse; the shady side of Pall-mall is without an Aristarch; the shepherd is seen *non ignarus fori*, which means according to the reading of St. James's, the bay window of White's is tenantless. The month which succeeded the closing of the session of this year of grace, so far as related to good old English sporting, was without matter of account. It had a *mesne plaisirs* of course, or there might have been additional coroners appointed for every town and village; but, *malgré* the yachting of the Isle of Wight, the passages at cricket stars, and at chicken Olympics there, August, for the general sportsman, was a slow month. Hear how Theodore Hook makes him soliloquize:—

"For want of some better employment,
Full Ponto and Don can get out,
I'll cultivate trout employment,
And angle immense-ly for trout."

Some, no doubt, took to this refuge for the destitute—of excitement—for if there be a *truite plaisir*, as Madame de Staël calls something or other in her way, the fishing with a unmeaning stream, in our sporting vocabulary. This, and every, is only an individual opinion, offered with great deference. Walton and Sir Humphrey Davy (great authorities) assure us the best of men have been disciples of the gentle art. We don't gainsay it; we only venture to suggest if they hadn't been anglers they would have been angels

Fast we the raging, then, of August, and eke its other small deer, and address our instant notice to the autumnal Court of Dian. But woe is us, that we should have writ that monosyllable indicative of venison. Lo! it calleth up the ghosts of indignant bucks and does: see, they shake their gory haunches at us: they cry aloud of the field of Thuringia; they threaten, should we meet a royal knight, no more to meet us at—my Lord Mayor's feast. . . . The most notable achievement in sporting during the dull season above spoken of, was the first scene of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's, enacted while the Queen of England was his guest. It seems to be regarded here as the sole stain upon the gorgeous hospitalities with which the residence of her Majesty in Germany was greeted. We were of those who witnessed it; and, of course, of those who looked on it with deep disgust; yet, withal, "more in sorrow than in anger." It was indeed pitiful—wondrous pitiful—and angured stark ignorance of the guests' tastes in those who asked them to such a banquet. But of itself it was merely a bad custom of the country one that had been "more honoured in the breach than the observance." If you are invited, you must be content to take pot luck. Don't deny charity even to those who did foul murder upon those defenceless deer under the most aggravated circumstances. Don't look on the fat on the heads of those who offended in their ignorance—as *Uncle Toby* says of the pain in the groin—"we don't wish the devil house."so ill as that

The great feature of the forthcoming week will be the northern race meeting, at Doncaster. For the first time, it will commence on Tuesday, terminating as usual, on Friday, though there are a couple of matches in the Hat for Saturday. Like all great meetings, this has its passages of absorbing interest—the St. Leger being its Scylla as the Derby is the Charybdis of Epsom. The turf wants something to rouse it from lethargy, and no doubt it will soon be supplied. Doncaster is as sure of its sensation—its row, to speak plainly—as an Irish fair. If they only skirmish, it will give a healthy circulation to the blood, but they too often finish their demonstrations with a regular sack, a case of refinement upon pillage, wherein the victims are made to present the plunder to the spoiler. Let the evil designers, however, beware—Justice, though tardy, is certain. The last *Racing Calendar*, for instance, lies before me. I read in it this announcement:—"A general meeting of the members of the Jockey Club will be held at the New Rooms, Newmarket, after the races on Tuesday in the Second October Meeting; and the Stewards particularly request that every member who is able to attend will make a point of doing so." Therefore remember, O, licensee, or Disciple of the Fair for the Derby, for of a surety the arrow of *Diana* is drawn to the head against ye.

But now to the matter in hand—Doncaster Races; that is to say, the race for the Great St. Leger. We are not going to tell the reader which horse will win (but that is of no consequence, as each of the sporting papers will furnish them with the winner, and each with a different one), because we don't know it; and if we did, we would keep it to ourselves, and retire from public life on the profits of our knowledge. We simply aspire to lay the state of the market before him, that, should he buy, he may not be "sold," as the phrase goes. Since Epsom Races, there has been a very large field backed for the Leger. They began backing next to nothing about the Merry Monarch, because he won the Derby, and Weatherbit, because he ought to have done so. Now this is rank and has met the fate of precipitation in general. The Merry Monarch went even after his backers grim solution of that which is said to be better than no fight—he is declared not to start. As to Weatherbit, whether the touts that have encompassed his stable for the last month will let him reach Doncaster, or swallow him, or, and oh, my youth, the matter of much doubt. Should he go and forget the Goodwood Cup Course, he will be a respectable fielder; but none of your outright champions. Miss Sarah, the property of a Scotch gentleman, half brother, sister, or cousin to Fashion, is the first favourite, and at very small odds. This is on the faith of the drubbing she gave Miss Elis and a tolerable field for the Great Yorkshire Stakes three weeks ago. If even after his backers grim solution of that which is said to be better than no fight—he is declared not to start. As to Weatherbit, whether the touts that have encompassed his stable for the last month will let him reach Doncaster, or swallow him, or, and oh, my youth, the matter of much doubt. Should he go and forget the Goodwood Cup Course, he will be a respectable fielder; but none of your outright champions. Miss Sarah, the property of a Scotch gentleman, half brother, sister, or cousin to Fashion, is the first favourite, and at very small odds. This is on the faith of the drubbing she gave Miss Elis and a tolerable field for the Great Yorkshire Stakes three weeks ago. If she ran as she did then, she will be scorched into more than a Doncaster cup. Her York form, why the Leger's over, unless there be a dark Eclipse in it. But this is not likely; and albeit the winner of the Great Yorkshire Stakes in Nutwith Wood will run dangerously well, yet, in my youth, a matter of much decision, he has not been well treated no scandal about the government of the realm, but the racer. They've been handling him about like a cricket ball, and in your jackets on the course and 20 coats of cautions are not good for the health. Old England

PALACE OF MOLSDORF.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM GERMANY.

We now resume our Illustrations of the Royal Tour, with picturesque views of three of the *chateaux* of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha: one of these, Molsdorf, was visited by her Majesty. These views, together with the Great Square at Coburg, are from the beautiful Drawings of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The other Illustrations are, of necessity, retrospective. That at page 165, shows the Grand Triumphal Arch erected by the Railway Company at Gotha; and, accustomed as we are to the rustic architecture in Royal progresses, this arch, constructed of cross poles, gaily decorated, is novel. The upper Engraving at page 168, shows that scene of the Deer-shooting, described at page 146, last week; wherein the Deer nearly got the better of the chasseurs and peasants.

The next Engraving shows the great musical *fête* given in honour of the Queen at Gotha, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. In front of the Palace, and immediately below the terrace, is a large open space of meadow ground, in the midst of which a lofty orchestre was erected, capable of containing 500 or 600 persons. It was fitted up to represent a sylvan harbour, and festoons of laurel and myrtle, tastefully disposed around the sides and depending from the roof, flags and streamers floating gaily from the top, and lyres and other musical devices emblazoned on its architrave. In front of the orchestra, at the distance of about 100 yards, was another building, much more elaborately and elegantly fitted up, representing a Gothic cottage or pavilion, and this was destined for the accommodation of the Queen and the courtly circle by whom she was accompanied. The Royal arms of Great Britain were painted in front—the standard of England, with those of Coburg and Gotha, floated from the pinnacles—crimson drapery lined the sides and the interior, and in front of the balcony at which her Majesty sat was placed a covering of crimson velvet, edged with gold. On either side, between the pavilion and the orchestra, ranges of seats were fitted up for the audience, leaving a large open space in front. These seats were occupied by the good citizens of Gotha, their fair and smiling wives and daughters, and by strangers from many miles around.

Three o'clock was the hour fixed by the programme for the commencement of the musical entertainment; but this proved to be a printer's *stratum*, and the concert did not commence till four o'clock.

On the arrival of the Royal party, the Queen took her seat between the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent. The Duchess of Coburg and the other ladies of rank at the Court of Gotha were around her. Behind was the Duke, very anxious and attentive to every look and wish of his Royal guest. Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, and many others, were also there, and the whole pavilion was crowded.

The Queen wore a blue shawl, over a white satin dress, a white chip hat and blue feathers, and laughed and chatted merrily during the performance. The band struck up shortly after the Queen's arrival, and then commenced the procession of the singers, processions being here the order of the day. Next came the police in a formidable body—then the different bands of the Prussian and Coburg regiments. After these, the leaders of the several districts of singers, carrying flags and batons tipped with gold in their hands. The singers were all provided with a strip of ribbon in their button-holes, indicating the village or district from whence they came.

As the procession passed before the Queen, the singers uncovered, and the standards were lowered; the Queen bowed graciously to each. The whole band, to the number of 800 or 1000, having passed, the music commenced. When all was concluded, three loud and hearty cheers were given by the immense assemblage, which her Majesty acknowledged by bowing repeatedly to the people. Her Majesty and suite then left the ground, proceeding to the Palace to dinner, and at six o'clock the musical *fête* had terminated.

The following are the details of the programme:—

The instrumentalists were the military bands of the Gotha Infantry, of the 31st and 32nd Royal Prussian Infantry, from Erfurt, and the 8th Prussian Cuirassiers, from Langensalza. There were no stringed instruments, and, with two or three exceptions, the choral pieces were sung without accompaniment. The first burst of the chorus welcoming Queen Victoria to Friedenstein had an electrical effect. After this work, an oration was delivered by Dr. Dennhart, who, in an eloquent exordium, signalised the happy advent of the Queen, and the glory of Britain, but his speech was too long; and the peroration in which he proposed three cheers for the Royal visitors, and "Vaterland," afforded unbounded gratification. The military bands then executed Weber's well known "Jubilee" Overture, which contains the subject of our National Anthem, so admirably introduced in the opening movement, and so marvellously interwoven at the conclusion. "Mehul's Prayer," from his Oratorio of "Joseph," was then finely sung.

An interesting item in the scheme succeeded. This was a charming canzonet, called "Greeting to the Brother," the words composed by the Reigning Duke of Coburg, and the music by Prince Albert. A song by Kiesel, composed by the Grand Duke, established also his legitimate claims as a clever amateur. Next came a patriotic chorus, "My Father Land," composed by Mandersleb, the director of the Gotha Opera. A chorus, by Marschner, "An Invocation to Freedom," did not go well, but it was bold in conception. The chorus by Reichardt, with words by Arndt, "Das Deutsche Vaterland," excited a great burst of enthusiasm. This terminated the first part, and the military bands then played, with infinite spirit, Mendelssohn's March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a fantasia, introducing "Rule Britannia," and the national airs. The last was remarkably well instrumented.

The second part opened with a chorus by Mandersleb. A chorus by Stunz was accompanied by the military band, but it was certainly anything but a choral union. The "Vaterland" was again the theme. The three next choruses were the most remarkable features of the programme, being the "Huntsman's Farewell," by Mendelssohn; the song of "Union," by Wagner; and the song of the "Fatherland," by Schneider. The National Anthem, with highly complimentary words in German to Britain's Queen, concluded this remarkable festival. Nominally the singers were 700, and the band 150, but actually upwards of 1000 voices were heard, as many of the company, although not enrolled, had copies of the choruses, and joined in them.

PALACE OF TENNEBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

The large engraving on the opposite page—the Procession of the Peasantry before her Majesty—was described at page 146 of our 'curna of last week.

We now proceed to the details of the Royal Departure.

On Tuesday week (the 2nd inst.) the Queen and Prince Albert went to Obershoff, one of the Duke's hunting seats, finely situated in one of the gorges of the Thuringian mountains. Obershoff is situated upon the ordinary high road between Gotha and Coburg. The Duke's hunting lodge is perched upon the summit of a steep hill, surrounded on all sides by dark woodland gorges, and the swelling slopes of mountains covered with tall pines. Among these the road winds in long serpentine curves; its skilful engineering in a great measure obviating the difficulties of the ground.

From Obershoff the Royal party made a *detour* to Reinhardtsbrunn.

In the evening the Court returned to Gotha to be present at a ball given by the Duke at the theatre. About a thousand of the respectable inhabitants of Gotha received invitations. There were present the Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the reigning Duke and Duchess, Prince Ernest of Wurtemburg, the Prince of Leiningen, Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, &c. &c.

On Wednesday (the 3rd), at eight o'clock in the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert started upon their homeward route, by way of Fulda and Frankfort.

Her Majesty and suite arrived at Fulda, situate in the territory of Hesse Cassel, at eight o'clock that evening, having accomplished the journey of eighty miles in about ten hours. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg were in the first carriage, and the Royal suite followed in four other carriages. After leaving Gotha the road runs nearly due west over the wide level plain which stretches away in the direction of Mulhausen. There is nothing to vary the uniformity and sameness of the long lines of pines and poplars which skirt the road for several miles. The railway which is now in progress of formation from Gotha to Eisenach, and thence to Frankfort, runs parallel with the road for a considerable distance. The work is rapidly approaching completion, and there are a large number of very English-looking navigators employed.

About a mile from Eisenach, the road enters the territory of the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the green and white stripes which distinguished every toll gate, post house, and public building, now give place to orange and black. At the frontier her Majesty was met by the Grand Duke, and conducted to the Palace in the large square of the town, where a guard of honour and a military band were drawn up

SUMMER PALACE AT ALTENBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

W. LINTON sc.

COBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

The whole square was filled with the population of the town in holiday attire. Her Majesty, having partaken of a collation, and remained upwards of an hour at the Palace, again set out, proceeding up a steep hill at the entrance of the town to the ancient Castle of Wartburg, celebrated as the prison of Martin Luther. Her Majesty walked through the principal apartments, and was shown the room in which Luther's celebrated contest with the devil took place. The story goes that he was carried off for safety by his friend the Elector of Saxony after his return from the Diet of Worms. Here he wrote the greater part of his translation of the Bible; and here he was frequently assailed by the devil, and ultimately defeated his sable majesty by flinging an inkstand at his head. The legend is probably typical of the influence which printing was destined to exercise in the annihilation of error. The Castle contains a very curious armoury, some of the suits of mail being as old as the 15th and 14th centuries, and all the objects of interest were minutely examined by her Majesty and the Prince. The town of Eisenach is in the district of Saxe Eisenach, but belongs to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. Her Majesty did not re-enter Eisenach; but, after leaving the Castle of Wartburg, proceeded by a cross road on her route towards Marksuhl, which lies embosomed in lofty pine forests, at the base of the Thuringian mountains. Towards Fulda the crosses and chapels and shrines again start up on the road side and crown the summits of the hills, showing that we are again in Catholic Bavaria. On reaching Fulda her Majesty was received at the Kurfurst (Electoral) Hotel by the Electoral Prince of Hesse Cassel, and welcomed to his dominions. All the troops in the garrison were turned out, and the town was brilliantly illuminated as her Majesty drove through the streets, the letters V. A. being displayed over the porte cochere of the hotel in coloured lamps. Dinner was served immediately after the Queen's arrival, and a guard of honour remained on duty during the night in front of the hotel. The town of Fulda is one of the oldest in this part of Germany, and was once the seat of an archbishopric; it contains about 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, and lies snugly placed in a pleasant valley on the river Fulda. The Cathedral and the Church of St. Michael are the only objects of interest in the place. The former contains the shrine of St. Boniface, and the latter a crypt, erected as far back as the year 822.

On the arrival of the Royal party at Fulda, the *cortège* stopped at the principal hotel, the Kurfurst, within which the Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel was waiting in readiness to receive the Royal travellers.

A regiment of Hessian soldiers were drawn up opposite the hotel, and a dense crowd of the good people of Fulda supported them.

The Queen alighted amidst general cheering.

The Hessian band continued to serenade her for about an hour, and the hotel and the neighbouring houses were pleasingly illuminated in honour of "Die Königen von England."

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT FRANKFORT.

Her Majesty left Fulda on Thursday morning early, and reached Frankfort at half-past three in the afternoon. Every house commanding a view of the Hotel d'Angleterre was filled with spectators, the ladies forming a considerable majority. At half-past three o'clock precisely, the Royal chariot entered the gateway of the hotel, the band playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty was well received, and looked remarkably well. Prince Albert, who had a white *paletot*, and M. Gouvernon, the proprietor of the hotel, handed the Queen from her carriage. Colonel Wylde was the only person of her Majesty's suite in attendance at the gateway; but in the passage leading to the staircase of the Royal apartments stood the Earl of Westmoreland; Mr. Fox Strangways, the British Minister at Frankfort; Mr. Koch, the Consul; Mr. Koch, jun.; the *attachés* of the Ministry, &c. The Queen immediately proceeded to the suite of rooms prepared for her reception. The authorities of the town, at her Majesty's express desire, did not attend on her arrival. A guard of honour, placed at the doors of her Majesty's rooms, was instantly removed by the Queen's orders, as at Fulda. The guard remained at the gateway.

In the evening the town presented a scene of animation perhaps unprecedented in its annals. The streets were thronged, and the Rossmarkt, where the Hotel d'Angleterre is situated, was almost closed up. Never had the single Frankfort regiment of the line such onerous duties, as to clear a way for the carriages. Precisely at seven o'clock Her Majesty sat down to dinner.

Shortly before seven o'clock his Majesty Louis Charles Augustus King of Bavaria, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the hotel, and was saluted with Royal honours. The Grand Duchess Stephanie was too indisposed to pay her promised visit. A great object of curiosity was Prince Metternich; his step was firm, his eye looked bright, and the veteran diplomatist looked altogether remarkably well. The Earl of Aberdeen had paid him previously a visit at the Hotel de l'Empereur Romain.

The Royal party remained quietly at the Hotel during the evening.

At the Royal dinner some choice Johannesburg of 1842, purchased by M. Gouvernon of Prince Metternich, was served at the table. Covers were laid for ten, namely, the Queen, the King of Bavaria, Prince Albert, Prince Metternich, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Viscountess Canning, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. Anson.

In the evening there was a levee, at which the two Burgomasters of Frankfort were presented, as also Count Munich, the Austrian Envoy and Minister to the Diet, the Saxon, Bavarian, Prussian Ministers, &c.; Mr. Koch, the British Consul; Mr. Koch, jun.; the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, &c.

On the previous day, Mr. Koch, the intelligent, active, and urbane British Consul at Frankfort, left for Fulda, to receive her Majesty's commands as to the officials to be honoured with audiences. Mr. Koch was bearer, also, of despatches from the King of Bavaria, who is at Aschaffenburg, for the Queen.

ARRIVAL AT COLOGNE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Frankfort on Friday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, proceeding by special train to Wiesbaden and Biberich, the chateau of his Highness the Duke of Nassau.

Notwithstanding the early hour at which the illustrious travellers set out, there was an immense crowd assembled in front of the Hotel d'Angleterre, and also at the railway station. Her Majesty reached the station at a few minutes to eight, and reached Cassel, the *tête-du-pont* opposite Mayence, at a quarter to nine o'clock. Here the locomotive engine was detached, and its place supplied by a single horse, and in this primitive manner the Royal train was conveyed to Biberich, where her Majesty was received by his Highness the Duke of Nassau, and remained for some time at the chateau, while the luggage was being conveyed on board the Rhine steamer in waiting. The Royal standard of England and the colours of the Duke were displayed from the towers of the chateau during her Majesty's stay, the landing-place and walk leading to the pier being covered with rich carpeting.

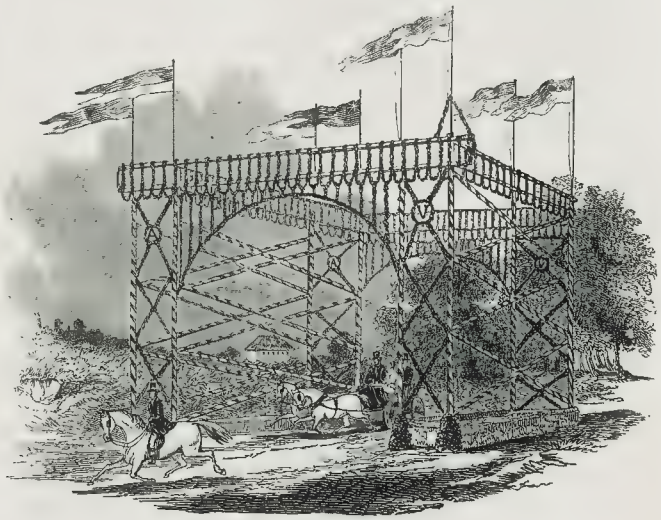
Shortly after nine the steamer left the pier, a salute of artillery being fired from the esplanade in front of the Palace. The morning was extremely fine, and the magnificent forest scenery, ancient castle, time-stained ruins, and neat little thriving towns, which lie thickly scattered along the banks, were seen to the greatest advantage, under the brightening influence of a clear blue sky and a summer sun, forming a pleasing contrast to the cold and dark and wintry aspect of the scene during the early portion of her Majesty's progress up this noble river.

The Rhine steamer found the *Fairy* ready to receive its Royal mistress at Bingen, and the state barge was quickly alongside, and the Royal party were in a very few minutes transferred to the deck of the *Fairy*, which then sped rapidly on its way down the river to Cologne, the Royal standard of England flying from the main, and the Prussian standard from the foretopmast.

The speed at which the Royal yacht went down the stream prevented any demonstrations of respect on the part of the people on its banks; and at half-past five the Queen reached Cologne, passing through and rounding the bridge of boats, which was crowded with thousands of the inhabitants. Her Majesty landed at Deutz, on the opposite side of the river. There was a guard of honour of Prussian soldiers in front of the Belle Vue Hotel, at which her Majesty remained for the night. Such was the speed at which the *Fairy* ran down the river, that the people at the hotel were taken completely by surprise, the arrangements for the accommodation of her Majesty and suite not being quite completed.

Her Majesty and the Prince remained on deck during the whole of the voyage down, and luncheon was served, by her Majesty's command,

(*Continued on page 168.*)



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED BY THE RAILWAY COMPANY AT GOTHA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, September 14.—17th Sunday after Trinity—Moscow burnt, 1812
MONDAY, 15 Huskisson killed, 1830.
TUESDAY, 16.—George I. landed in England, 1714.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782
THURSDAY, 18 Laurence Sterne died, 1768—Day and night equal.
FRIDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
SATURDAY, 20 - Battle of Newbury, 1643.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, for the Week ending September 20.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 7	1 33	2 15	2 0	3 0	2 48	3 46	3 36	4 34	4 24	5 23	5 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. W. S.,*" *Sudbury.*—*The Duke of Wellington was born May* 1, 1769, *and is, consequently, in his 77th year.* "The Council was born in 1775. *He only received the customary courtesy of* "Lordship" *addressed* "Right Honourable" *during the year he served as Lord Mayor of Dublin.*

"*A Cypher*" *will find, in the* "Year-Book of Facts," 1844, *an engraving, and full details, of Mr. Babbage's calculating or difference engine, deposited in George the Third's Museum, King's College, London.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kilkenny, should apply to the superintendent of the railway.*

"*Surrey.*"—*The excavation for the inner wall of the new Houses of Parliament was commenced Jan.* 1, 1839, *and the building of it was begun in March of the same year: there has not been any ceremony of* "laying the foundation stone." *The first stone of the present London-bridge was laid June* 15, 1825, *by Lord Mayor Garratt, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

"*W. H. P.,*" *Lisburn, is thanked, but we have not room for the sketch.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Finsbury.*—*The total population of the metropolis, at the last census* (1841), *was* 1,873,676 *persons; of whom* 467,631 *were under ten years of age.*

"*Saturn,*" *Llangefield The Bishops can be assembled in conference by the Primate; and such meeting would, doubtless, be held in the archiepiscopal palace, at Lambeth.*

"*A Mother*" *should address a letter to any East India agent, as Messrs. Grindlay and Co., St. Martin's place, Charing-cross.*

"*J. L.,*" *Liverpool.*—*Yes*

"*A Bucksaw*" *will find a fine illustration of Foot-ball in the forthcoming* "Illustrated London Almanack for 1846."

"*Emilie, H. M.*"—*The past of* "eat" *is* "eat," *or* "ate."

"*F. G.*"—*A list of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital may be obtained by application to the clerk*

"*A. X.*"—*The tale of* "Obelli" *will be completed within three more Numbers.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*No.* 149 *of your journal contains a* "Memoir *of Mdlle. Lucile Grahn,*" *but her appearance at Drury-lane is not recorded there.*

"*Flora Adele*"—*We have neither skul nor faith in cosmetics.*

"*Alice. W.,*" *Bradford.*—*The price of* "The Beekeeper's Manual" *is* 2*s.* 6*d.*

"*E. H. H.*"—*A premium of* £100 *has been offered for the best ode on the Baptism of Christ in the River Jordan; the competition to be open to artists of all nations. For further particulars see the advertisement in the* Athenæum, *Sept.* 6, 1845.

"*R. A. S. D.,*" *Sunderland.*—*The reasonable expenses of the journey and year's residence would not exceed* £100. *Possibly, an advertisement in the* Art Union Journal *might answer the second purpose*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Jardine's* "Naturalist's Library" *is a work of considerable merit.*

"*An Antiquarian,*" *Bahamas, appears to be in possession of the best works on those Islands; he does not, however, mention* "The Columbian Navigator;" *and some recent information will be found in* "The Penny Cyclopædia," *art. Bahamas*

"*Petronicula.*"—*Apply to the Secretary to the School of Design, Somerset-house.*

"*Civil Engineer.*"—*The price of the advertisement,* 12*s., was stated in our last.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The church in the Tower of London is open to the public, under certain regulations.*

"*C. E. B.,*" *near Sheffield.*—*By the phrase* "*a standard work*" *is meant a work of established merit.*

"*A Foreigner.*" *In England, we have no legal remedy for the abuse complained of by our Correspondent, but such misconduct as he adverts to must be condemned by all right minded persons*

"*Tyro,*" *Macclesfield.*—*The work named is worth purchasing.*

"*R. N.*"—*We are not aware of the provision in question.*

"*R. T. C.,*" *Galway.*—*The new church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, will be Lutheran.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Great Bromley. Both man and an insect alike belong to the animal world.*

"*D. Rawle,*" *Glasgow, had better keep to his trade.* "*There is nothing,*" *says Johnson,* "*for which such numbers think themselves qualified as for theatrical criticism*" *There are, consequently, many competitors;* "and, *in many attempts, there must be many miscarriages.*"

"*Ignoramus,*" *Pudleh.*—*Mr. Laycock, of Liverpool, in* 1843, *constructed a palace of iron plate and glass upon a wooden frame. Houses and churches have also lately been constructed of iron and the art has been known for centuries in China. We have not lately heard of the picture of* "*Adam and Eve*" *in question. We have not room for the engraving*

"*Alton.*"—*The subscription and conditions for the Epsom Derby and the Doncaster St. Leger are the same; namely, fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit. The greatest number that ever started for any race that has been run for was in* 1842 *Attila's year, when they amounted to* 180; *for any Leger that has yet come off, Satrist's year had the largest entry, namely,* 135. *The sums for the greater number for the latter; the Derby Stakes are, therefore, much more valuable than the Great St Leger.*

"*J. P. C.*"—*The Produce Stakes at Liverpool. The Black Prince was entitled to one forfeit in these stakes, namely, from Mr. Kirby's President mare, whose produce was not declared. According to the* 37*th rule* "*concerning horse racing,*" *by which the business of the turf is regulated at Newmarket and at all the race courses in this kin gdom,* "*A horse walking over, or receiving forfeit, except for a match, shall be deemed a winner.*" *The layer of the odds, therefore, won his bet in the case at issue.*

"*Numismaticus.*"—*Our correspondent's letter contains some sensible suggestions on the improvement of the British coinage, but we have not room for them.*

"*Lector.*"—*The polling at election for members of Parliament for the city of London is limited to one day.*

"*Yes,*" "*A Subscriber,*" *and* "*A West of Ireland Subscriber.*"—*Next week.*

"*Trusty Tech*" *Coleford.*—*The price of* "Woman's Mission" *is* 4*s.* 6*d.*

"*J. F. S.,*" *Southborough Yes.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *who seeks information as to the Channel Islands, is recommended to consult the* "Clerk Guide," *by Mr. James, M.R.C.S., just published: it is a small and cheap book, but contains much information, and that well arranged.*

"*R. B.*" *In addressing a letter to a lady of title—say a Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness—commence with* "*Madam,*" *and conclude with*

"*I have the honour to remain,*
Madam,
"*Your Ladyship's most obedient and very humble Servant.*"

Tradesmen use the words "*My Lady,*" *instead of* "*Madam;*" *and servants,* "*May it please your Ladyship.*"

"*A Reader from the Beginning,*" *Winchester.*—*The price of a reflecting goniometer, for measuring the angles of minerals, is from three guineas to three and a half pounds. Cary's Strand.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The painting of* "*St. Mark Writing*" *is by Bartolomeo.*

"*A Pc.,*" *Chepstow.*—*Bird's* "*Self-Instructing French Grammar,*" *price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

"*W. M.*"—*We know nothing of the society in question.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *at Bath.*—*The Census of England and Wales, in a Supplement to our journal, may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Attleborough.*—*No unstamped journal can be forwarded by post, by affixing to it a postage stamp; but foreign postage may be paid in stamps*

The Ode on the Royal Return is declined.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS containing faithful Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Germany, with the beautiful Engravings from the Original Drawings of His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, may now be had bound in an elegant and characteristic German Wrapper, price 2s. 6d. Sold by all Booksellers and News-Agents throughout the World.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

DRUNKENNESS has ever been the besetting sin of the nations of the North, and in the age of social improvement it would, indeed, be a melancholy thing if no amelioration in this respect were effected amongst them. It is not so, however, for, independently of the extraordinary, the glorious moral revolution which has within the last few years taken place in Ireland, the Temperance movement has found advocates and disciples in several Continental countries also. In most of these, from the form of the Government and the political institutions of the nation, the countenance of the authorities is of far greater consequence to ensure success to any social movement of this kind, than might be naturally supposed in Great Britain; where all such matters have their origin in, and owe their success to, the spontaneous action of the people, guided and regulated by that healthy tone of public opinion which results from the well-conducted, harmonious, co-operation of liberal political institutions, a free press, and a constitutional Government. In Prussia, where Temperance has made considerable progress, we are gratified to find that this support, so much needed, is accorded by the Government; and that too, in a section of the community, where, from the military character of the country, it cannot fail to be productive of great benefit—the army.

Accounts from Berlin, dated September 2nd., inform us that the Minister of War, M. Lieutenant General Baron de Boyen, has just addressed to all the Generals commanding, a Circular, in which he announces to them that the King, in order to encourage temperance in the army, has ordered that all the military in cantonments, in camp, or in bivouac, who wish to forego their rations of brandy, will have the value thereof in money paid to them.

The accounts which we quote, further state that the President of the Temperance Society of Berlin, has addressed the Minister of War, for the purpose of having conveyed to his Majesty, the expression of the gratitude of all the Temperance Societies of Germany, for this measure.

We have most sincere pleasure in announcing this fact. It is a heavy blow given to the most brutalizing and debasing of human vices, and one from which the most advantageous results to the social and physical condition of the humbler classes in Prussia, may be fairly anticipated.

We have had occasion more than once to refer to the wretched, paltry prejudices that seem to sway the opinions and writings of many of the editors of the Paris press, when the mutual relations of England and France form the subject of discussion. They labour, on all possible opportunities, to impress upon their countrymen that in maintaining a cordial understanding with England, the Government of France seek only the debasement of their native country, and the exaltation of her hated rival—"Perfidious Albion."

The palpable absurdity of such sentiments, which is only to be equalled by the malevolence that dictates them, would render their frequent publication in almost any other country but France a matter of ridicule, and justly expose the writers of such nonsense to merited contempt. But it is otherwise in the "Great Nation," as the French, in the fulness of their vanity, love to call their country. There the ruling passion of the people is egotism—egotism the most intense and indicrous. They most verily believe that they are the noblest, the most accomplished in arts and arms—in a word, the greatest people on the face of the earth; that they are the envy of surrounding nations, and that all men are ready to hand themselves together to effect the ruin and disgrace of their country.

A people in such a condition of mind are suitable subjects for the crafty and unprincipled to impose false and mischievous opinions upon; and, accordingly, many of the Parisian *Redacteurs*, who write, not to propagate truth, or inculcate just and sound principles of political doctrine, but for the sordid purpose of lucre, by availing themselves of the national vanity, fool their readers to the top of their bent, and, by way of seasoning their dull effusions, interlard them with invectives and calumnies against the only really good and practical Minister that France has had for years past—M. Guizot. A late occasion, which one would naturally think ought to call forth expressions of satisfaction and congratulation, has been seized on by the press in question which we refer, to indulge in their attacks on the *entente cordiale* between France and England, which they have so strenuously, but so vainly, endeavoured to destroy. This occasion is that of the recent co-operation of French and English forces on the coast of Madagascar, when the crews of two French vessels united with an English crew in an attack upon Tamative, in the dominions of Queen Ranavalo, for the purpose of protecting the French and English residents there from the despotic royal virago would force to become naturalized subjects of her barbaric realm. Our ill-natured contemporaries are annoyed to find that all their lessons of distrust and hatred of England have been fruitless in the very quarter where they expected to find them most effective and embarrassing in their results to the Government. The men of both nations, whose profession is war, have been found fighting side by side as brothers in arms, instead of acting in conformity with those international antipathies and prejudices with which the pen-and-ink warriors have sought to poison their understandings. We trust the time is not far distant when the great bulk of the French people will show, by their unequivocal disgust at these pitiful displays of the Paris press, that they expect to find journalism have higher and nobler aims than the dissemination of ill-will between two powerful nations, whose true interests are alone compatible with the existence of permanent mutual amity; for when this eternal senseless carping at England ceases to pay, it will be abandoned.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The QUEEN DOWAGER will leave Bushy Park for Witley on Tuesday next. It is expected that her Majesty's illustrious relatives, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, with the Princesses Adelaide and Clotilde, will accompany her Majesty. Earl Howe will be in attendance on the Court.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness, who is travelling under the title of the Earl of Culloden, arrived on Sunday night at Cologne. He proceeded next day to the Palace of Rumpenheim, on the road from Frankfort to Wurzburg

ILLNESS OF THE COUNTESS OF CADOGAN.—We regret to hear that Countess Cadogan's health creates the most painful alarm to the family connections in this country. Her ladyship, with the Earl and Ladies Auguste and Henrietta Cadogan, is at Wiesbaden; and so serious is her ladyship's illness considered, that Viscount Cneisea and the Hon. Captain G. Cadogan have hastened there in the event of a fatal termination to her ladyship's disorder.

RETURN OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel arrived at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, on Wednesday afternoon, from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire

FESTIVITIES AT BLAIR ATHOL.—Lord and Lady Glenlyon lately dispensed their hospitalities to a Royal and distinguished circle at Blair Athol. On Wednesday week the presentation of the stand of colours, given by her Majesty to the Athol Highlanders, in commemoration of her visit to Blair last year, took place with all due ceremony, and the scene was most interesting. The troops were under arms at an early hour, headed by their respective officers. Lady Glenlyon arrived on the ground about 11 o'clock, leaning upon the arm of Prince George of Cambridge. The "Highlanders" having passed before the assembled party in ordinary quick and double quick time, subsequently drew up in line, when his Royal Highness Prince George, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward, having respectively taken the former the Queen's colour and the latter the regimental stand and ensign, embroidered in gold, let their noble hostess, Lady Glenlyon, forward between them. At a given point, the two Princes presented the beautiful standards to the Highland officers appointed to receive them, when Lady Glenlyon, advancing a few paces, in a sweet tone of voice, delivered a most appropriate address to the corps, in the course of which she alluded, in emphatic language, to the firm attachment which the Athol Highlanders had ever manifested in defence of the former Sovereigns of Scotland, expressing her firm conviction that the lustre of the splendid proofs of her Majesty's gracious condescension and safe confidence, which they had just received, would never be tarnished in their hands. At the close of her ladyship's impressive address, the Princes and Lady Glenlyon returned to their former position, when a Royal salute was fired from a battery of guns mounted on an adjoining eminence. The regiment then formed into columns and marched past, triumphantly waving their splendid colours to and fro. After which they were dismissed, in order that they might partake of a sumptuous entertainment which had been provided for them, and which was served up under the same tent erected for Her Majesty when at Dunkeld.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—RETURN OF THE COURT TO THE CASTLE.—A gentleman in the suite of her Majesty, who arrived at Windsor this afternoon, from the Isle of Wight, has brought the following information.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, are not expected to arrive at the Castle, for the remainder of the autumn and winter season, until the latter end of the month. Friday, the 26th inst., the day at present named for the departure of the Court from Osborne House to Windsor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (who was expected to arrive at Frogmore House, on Monday next) will remain, for some days, upon a visit to her illustrious relative, the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, at the Palace of Reinhardsbrunn.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—It is her Majesty's intention to abolish the office of State Housekeeper at Windsor Castle, by granting compensation to the lady who at present holds the office, and thereby getting rid of the unpopular tax upon the public in the shape of housekeeper's fees for showing the state apartments at Windsor, which will in future be placed under the custody of the Lord Chamberlain

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Sept. 6.

On Friday, the 26th instant, there will be an election at Lincoln College of a Fellow.

The Rev. J. F. Mackarness, Fellow of Exeter College, has been instituted to the vicarage of Tardebigg, in the diocese of Worcester, value £683. per annum—patrons, the Right Hon. Robert Henry and Lady Clive.

The Rev. Robert Gray, of University College, has been presented by the Lord Bishop of Durham to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, value £245 per annum.

The Rev. R. Martin, of St. Edmund Hall, has been appointed clerical secretary to the Home and Colonial Infant and Juvenile School Society.

CAMBRIDGE. Sept. 11.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Arthur Ingle Ebereton, B.A., has just been appointed Mathematical Master of Sir W. Paston's Grammar School, at North Walsham, Norfolk.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. John May, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Vicarage of Uxborough, Devon. Value £260. The Honourable and Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Sayres, B.A., of Trinity College, to be Curates of St Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.

The Rev. George Newcomb has been instituted, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to the vicarage of Halberton, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CROYDON RAILWAY MEETING.—A meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday, at the London-bridge station, W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the Directors, by which it appeared that the receipts had increased 3½ per cent. in those of the corresponding half year, and the tolls about 5 per cent. on those of the same period. The expenditure had, however, also increased. In reference to the atmospheric principle, the Directors stated that the demonstration of that principle had been perfectly successful, notwithstanding the delay which had occurred, and the difficulties encountered from the novelty of the apparatus, and the desire to effect and apply all possible improvements. From that success they entertained a confident belief that Parliament would next session give all lines to be worked on that principle a preference, and that, consequently, in such new lines for which they were to apply, they anticipated a victory over their opponents. The works on the Epsom line were in rapid progress, and the line was expected to be opened next summer. The profit and loss account showed a balance of £6,758 5s. 10d., out of which the Directors recommended a dividend of seven shillings per share to be made. The report was adopted.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL EXTENSION. On Monday the first General Meeting of the Proprietors of this company was held at the London Tavern, Mr. J. N. Daniel, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The report stated the terms of the arrangement which had been made with the Eastern Counties Railway, and which it had been read, the Chairman said that at present every arrangement had been made for carrying out the extension, which could be completed, on the assurance of their surveyor, within two months from next week, and without delay of rails. He would take that opportunity of intimating that the directors had perfect confidence in the soundness of the propose l South Essex line, and that it would be a valuable adjunct to the Black-wall. The Report and Statement of Directors was carried. The Chairman, and Messrs Baker and Ogilvy, were appointed auditors.—The Chairman, in reply to Mr. M'Cann, said that the receipts of the Blackwall line for the last two months of the last year were greater than the corresponding months of the preceding

REGISTRATION OF FINSBURY REGISTRATION.—D. Moylan, Esq., is the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Finsbury. The learned gentleman will hold his Court for that purpose on Monday next, the 15th instant, at the Court of his Honour the Vice Chancellor of England, Lincoln's inn. The last day of claims and objections do not present any particular feature of political interest.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY. The National Gallery closed for the annual vacation on Thursday, and will not re-open for public inspection till the 27th of October next.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR T. F BUXTON.—It has been resolved to erect by public subscription, a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir T. Fowell Buxton. It is intended to limit the subscription to £2 2s., that all who have admired the indefatigable zeal of this great man, in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the slave, may have an opportunity of expressing their respect to his memory. Foremost amongst those who have expressed their concurrence in the object, are, the Bishop of London, and six other Prelates; Lord John Russell, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquises of Cholmondeley and Breadalbane, the Earls of Jermyn and Chichester, and one not less celebrated and esteemed than the object of the subscription, but who has since gone to his final resting place—we mean Earl Grey.

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday night, Mr. C. Green made another balloon ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in the Royal Nassau Balloon, this being his 82th aerial voyage. He was accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Hardwicke, the magistrate, Captain G Spngg, R.N., Mr J. A. Layard, Ceylon Rifles; Mr. Salter, Piazza, Covent-garden; Mr. Denton, Mrs. C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Bass, Mr G. Green, and another gentleman. The machine was first carried at a few hundred yards from the earth by a current of air from the north east, and, on attaining an elevation of about 4300 feet, he found the current from the north-west, and between these two currents Mr. Green was, at various intervals, over Walham green, Shepherd's bush, the Hammersmith bridge, &c., when, at last, observing that he was likely to be borne over the metropolis, and thus be compelled to remain up all night, he determined to alight, and thus avoid that unpleasant alternative. The descent took place in the neighbourhood of Harrow, in a brick field.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, September 6, was 762, being 73 less than the preceding week, and 51 less than the average of four corresponding weeks; and only about one-half of the number of deaths that occurred weekly at the commencement of spring.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before three o'clock, a fire, which was not subdued until property to a considerable extent had been destroyed, broke out in the premises belonging to Mrs. H. Fowler, an extensive skin dyer, No. 12, Eagle court, St. John's lane, Clerkenwell. The workshops were composed of brick and timber; they were two stories high, and between sixty and seventy feet long On the alarm being given, several engines arrived in rapid succession, and the men succeeded, by half past four o'clock, in getting the mastery over the destructive element. By that hour the workshops were entirely burned down, and their valuable stock in trade consumed; the back windows of the private dwelling-house were also burnt out, and the furniture severely injured by water, &c. The roof of the house No. 11, Eagle-court, in the occupation of Mr. Myall, is also much burnt; besides which, the first-floor workshop, belonging to Mr. E. Paxton, bacon-dryer, in Bull-yard, is burnt out. The long room and roof of the skittle-ground of the Red Lion public-house, in White Horse aley, are likewise damaged by fire; three houses in Pump court are also more or less damaged, and a workshop belonging to Mrs. Barret, a cabinet maker, in Bull yard, is destroyed. The total damage will amount to a considerable sum. Mrs. Fowler was insured, but the majority of the other sufferers were not so fortunate

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a very shocking character, involving loss of life, happened on Monday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in the Archcliffe Tunnel, on the line of the South Eastern Railway, a short distance from the Dover terminus. One of the porters, named John Hill, whose particular duty was to assist in removing trucks, engines, &c., in the vicinity of the terminus, was directed to remove an engine down the line to the shedding near the Archcliffe tunnel. The poor fellow promptly proceeded with the order, but, on the engine passing through the tunnel, he imprudently jumped on the step, and was fatally jammed against the wall. On the engine verging from the tunnel, the unfortunate creature's fate was discovered; he was quite dead, and had evidently been killed instantaneously. He was a native of Devonshire, and is said to have left a family. He was generally considered a very cautious man.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident took place on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on Thursday week, which was attended with the death of George Macklin, one of the guards. It appears that Macklin has been employed on the line for only four months, and in accordance with a custom which provides that all new guards be appointed to the charge of luggage-trains as an initiatory step, he had charge of a train of this kind which left Glasgow at eleven o'clock on the Wednesday night. The train reached

Linlithgow in safety, where one of the trucks was to be left, and for the sake of convenience it was the last in the train. It was in connection with this particular truck that Macklin lost his life, but as no person saw the accident, the particulars of it cannot be given with certainty. From the position, however, in which the body was found, it is supposed to have occurred as follows :—Before the train had been fully stopped he had swung himself on the buffers of the second last truck in order to save himself the trouble of running forward and uncoupling the last one at the proper time; and while in this station, he had been down on the rails, and immediately after the passing truck passed over his body. The unfortunate man was quite unable to speak, and died in about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

ACCIDENT TO SIR JOHN MORDAUNT.—A very serious accident occurred to Sir John Mordaunt, on Tuesday week, on his estate in Walton, near Warwick. He was out shooting with a party of friends, including Mr. Mills, barrister, of London, on the above day, when the gun of the latter gentleman, which he was trailing along the ground, accidentally went off, and the contents of both barrels lodged in the legs of Sir John, who was at a short distance. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately conveyed to his residence, where medical assistance was speedily obtained. The melancholy occurrence, when made known, created the liveliest sympathy and regret; and to no one has it proved a source of deeper sorrow than to the gentleman who was the unconscious cause of the distressing accident.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday morning, as the seven o'clock mixed train from Brighton was approaching the Clayton Tunnel slowly, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails from the fog, a pilot engine, proceeding to its usual station at Horley, came up with the train, and struck the last carriage, a third-class, which was unhooked from the train. The passengers in that carriage suffered a severe shock, and many of them jumped out; in so doing, Mr. Neale, of Fleet-street, printer, was cut in the foot, and others sustained some bruises, amongst whom was a lady residing at Clapham. No injury accrued to the engine or carriage. The train was immediately stopped, and the carriage reattached, and all the passengers, excepting a lady and gentleman, who, we believe from alarm and not from injury, returned to Brighton, were brought on ward to their respective destinations in safety.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—On Monday a long inquiry was instituted before Mr. Carter, at the White Horse Inn, Croydon, on the remains of Michael Murphy, aged 32, who was killed during some experimental trips on the above (atmospheric) line. Mr. Samuda, the engineer of the line, and several gentlemen connected with railways, were present during the proceedings. The jury having viewed the body of the deceased, which was frightfully mutilated, several witnesses were called, and stated that the deceased had received sufficient warning to get out of the way when the train was coming, but which warning he did not heed. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

ACCIDENT TO SIR G. SMART.—We regret to learn that Sir George Smart, in returning from the Beethoven festival at Bonn, has met with a painful accident. At Dover the steamboats were unable to approach the pier head of a small boat, in a rough sea, and Sir George, in getting into this boat from the steamer, stumbled and hurt his leg so severely that he has since been confined to bed. We understand, however, that he expects soon to be able to return to town and resume his professional duties

SUICIDE BY JUMPING INTO THE SEA.—On Saturday afternoon last, when the *Wilkens Dundee* steam vessel was on her passage from Hull to London, a passenger jumped overboard, near the lower middle buoy abreast the Sheers, and was drowned. The moment Captain Turner saw the gentleman in the water, he ordered the engines to be reversed, and the boat to be lowered. The order was instantly obeyed, but all the efforts of the crew were ineffectual. During the voyage he was observed to be exceedingly low spirited and restless. On Friday night he partook of tea with the rest of the passengers, and he sat in the cabin all night. On Saturday morning he took breakfast alone. At about two o'clock in the afternoon he had a small bottle of porter and a biscuit; and, after the other passengers had dined, he dined by himself on deck; and soon after he had finished his meal he jumped overboard. He was about five feet eight inches high, had a round face, appeared to be thirty-two years of age, and was dressed in a dark frock tagliou coat, light drab trousers, light waistcoat, light neckerchief, and wellington boots. A passenger was booked as Mr. N. Coll, Norwich, who was supposed to be the gentleman who drowned himself, as a box, with that name upon it, was left on board, and had not been claimed. There were also a light leather portmanteau, a coat, and fishing tackle unclaimed. The deceased was said to have received a letter from the other passengers had all moved to the opposite side of the vessel, to look at the *Gazelle* steamer, which was rapidly passing along.

A CHILD KILLED BY A POLICE VAN.—On Tuesday, as the police van was proceeding down Great Peter street, Westminster, from the Tothill fields Bridewell, a child about 18 months old, belonging to Mr. Crate, the confectioner, of 71 in the same street, having wandered from the footpath itself in the kennel, together with a number of other children, and ere it could be got out of the way the fore wheel passed over the little creature's body; at the same moment the blinder on the off side of the horse struck the head from it. The body being afterwards picked up by the policeman belonging to the vehicle. The agony of the parents may be judged from the fact, that both, unfortunately, were in the shop at the time, and were witnesses of the dreadful mutilation of their child.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Aug. 14, has the following :—"The whole pashalic of Bagdad is in alarm. Redschid Pacha, the governor of that province, a fanatic Turk, well known for having taken by storm the holy city of Kerbela, has expelled Achmed Pacha, the hereditary governor of Sulimanie, from his post, after a desperate action, he having caused a messenger to have his head cut off when arrived at Bagdad, and sent to summon him to appear in person before the governor. Redschid, indeed, appointed a brother of Achmed in his room, but in vain. Arabia is, likewise, in a complete state of rebellion. The state of Albania and Bosnia is not much better "

The congress of Italian savans, which is to assemble at Naples this year, will open their sittings on the 20th inst. The meetings will take place in the Zoological Hall, and are to terminate on the 5th of the ensuing month. The Palace of Villa Franca has been taken by the Government for the ball and *fêtes* which are to be given on the occasion. Prince Canino has already arrived at Naples.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Sydney (New South Wales), April 7 "We have had a delightful summer, but the colony is in a very depressed state; the bank question is now pending in the Supreme Court, and until that is settled, nothing will go a head. A comet was visible here in September last, and on the night of the 28th of March, also a remarkably large fiery meteor, on the night of the 28th of December, 1844, passed over the zenith from the southern horizon to the northern."

Accounts from Taganrog, of August 10, announce that Prince Woronzoff, after the expedition of Anapa, had proceeded to a new kind of warfare—that of burning the forests which serve as shelter to the Circassians. Upwards of fifty waggons, laden with turpentine, resin, and other inflammable matters, had left Taganrog for that object.

The *Weser Gazette* publishes a letter from Denmark, in which it is stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country intends to go to England and Austria, with the view of obtaining from the Earl of Aberdeen and Prince Metternich the guarantee of the unity of the Danish Monarchy and the succession to the throne.

ADDRESS.—On the Brunswick of the 3rd instant, state, that during three consecutive evenings collisions had occurred between the Chasseurs of the Battalion of the Guard and the journeyman shoemakers in that city The soldiers had taken their swords with them, and wounded several unarmed persons. The police at length, assisted by the military, succeeded in restoring order

The *Magdeburg Gazette* states that the inquiry into the cause of the unhappy riot at Leipsic had been brought to a close, and the result of it goes to show that there did not exist any premeditation upon the part of those inculpated The refusal of the Communal Guard to join its commander, when he cried, "Long live his Royal Highness Prince John," caused the distrust which subsequently broke out in the unfortunate manifestation which took place.

A murder was committed a few nights ago at the village of St. Aignan, near Dieppe. An old woman, named Lecointe, living in a farm with her relatives, and remarkable for the kindness of her disposition, was found by her sister in law in an expiring condition, the place in the utmost disorder, and all the linen and valuables carried off. The unfortunate woman's head had been beaten in, apparently with a hammer. She died in a few hours, without having uttered a single word. Nothing has since been discovered of the authors of the crime

A letter from Amsterdam, dated September 8th, says :—"The provisional suppression of the Middelburg Commercial Railway has been obtained by Heer Dirk Dronckers. The capital is already subscribed. The line will run from Middleburg to the island of South Beveland (with a branch to Flushing), Bath, Bergen op Zoom, by Steenbrecht, Bois le Duc, by Steenbergen and Breda, Venloo, and Maestricht."

A Berlin letter of the 2nd instant states that the Minister of War has addressed a circular to all the generals holding commands, stating that the King of Prussia, in order to encourage sobriety in his army, has ordered that every soldier in cantonment, in camp, or in bivouac, who may be willing to give up his allowance of brandy, shall receive the value in money. The president of the temperance society at Berlin has requested the Minister of War to lay at the feet of his Majesty the expression of the gratitude of all the temperance societies of Germany for this measure.

It is stated from Chemnitz, in Prussia, under date of Aug. 30, that the splendid establishment in that city for the construction of machinery, belonging to Mr. K. Hartmann, had been totally destroyed by fire on the preceding evening. The loss is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand pounds, while the building only is insured for £7000 in the Aix la Chapelle Company. The cause of the fire is as yet a mystery.

The *Universal German Gazette* gives the following from Constantinople, August 10 :—"The revolt in the province of Wan is extended to the neighbouring provinces of Musch de Bitlis and de Ischildar. The general of division, Baschar Pacha, has again marched from Erzeroum with a body of troops against the disordered provinces. Some Circassians just arrived at Constantinople from the bulletin of the Seraskier regard to the late victory, and state positively that Schamil has pursued the same tactics he has hitherto done—to engage in no pitched battle, but, by incessant skirmishes, to cause immense loss of men to the Russians."

We learn from Berlin that the Empress of Russia was to leave St. Petersburgh on the 3d instant, for the former city. Her Majesty was expected to remain there a week, and was then to proceed to the Lake of Como, and afterwards to Nice, where the Russian steam frigate, the *Vramtschatka*, is waiting to take her to Palermo.

The anniversary *fête* of the constitution was celebrated at Leipsic on the 4th instant, with great pomp. Large bodies of men and women passed through the streets as early as five in the morning, singing patriotic songs Later in the day there were public services in the churches, after which the communal guards assembled on the Rossplatz, and went through a series of evolutions. They afterwards filed off in front of the Hotel de Ville, on the balcony of which the authorities showed themselves. Everything passed off with great enthusiasm and conviviality.

We read in a letter from Tarnowitz, in Silesia, dated the 30th ult.:—"M. Ronge arrived here this evening, at eight o'clock. An immense crowd assembled in front of the hotel where he alighted, and uttered cries of 'Death to Ronge.' Sad excesses would probably have taken place, but for the exhortations of some moderate Roman Catholics, who induced the crowd to disperse."

It is stated from Athens, August 19th, that Coletti having now all his own way, things in Greece assume gradually the appearance of former days, that is to say, as they were under the Turkish rule—despotism in the government, and cowardly ferocity in the governed, in fact, the old Janissary system of Constantinople, if you only change the name to that of Policari. The robbers who exercise their trade on shore with impunity, try to do the same at sea, in consequence of which the Austrian man-of war steamer *Vulcano*, the French *Rubis*, and two small Greek cutters have been sent to the Piræus in pursuit of them.

The *Rhenish Observer*, the only paper in the Protestant interest published in the Prussian dominions on the Rhine, states that Prince Albert has just sent 700 thalers, about £100, towards the enlargement of the Protestant church at Bonn.

A Constantinople letter of 20th ult., in a German paper, mentions the death of one of the Sultan's wives. The same letter announces the arrival at Constantinople of Prince Dolgorouki, the new Russian Ambassador to Persia on his way to his post

A family at Saint Dizier (France), consisting of father, mother, and child, were poisoned, a few days ago, by eating poisonous mushrooms.

Letters from Warsaw of the 22d ult. announce that the Emperor had issued a decree granting a general pardon, and restoring to their property which had been confiscated, to the following Polish emigrants :—Prince Czartoryski, Count Wladislaw Ostrowski, Count Joseph Zamoyski, Count Wincenty Mycielski, Count Ignatius Mycielski, Count Wincenty Dzialynski, Count Joseph Myciel

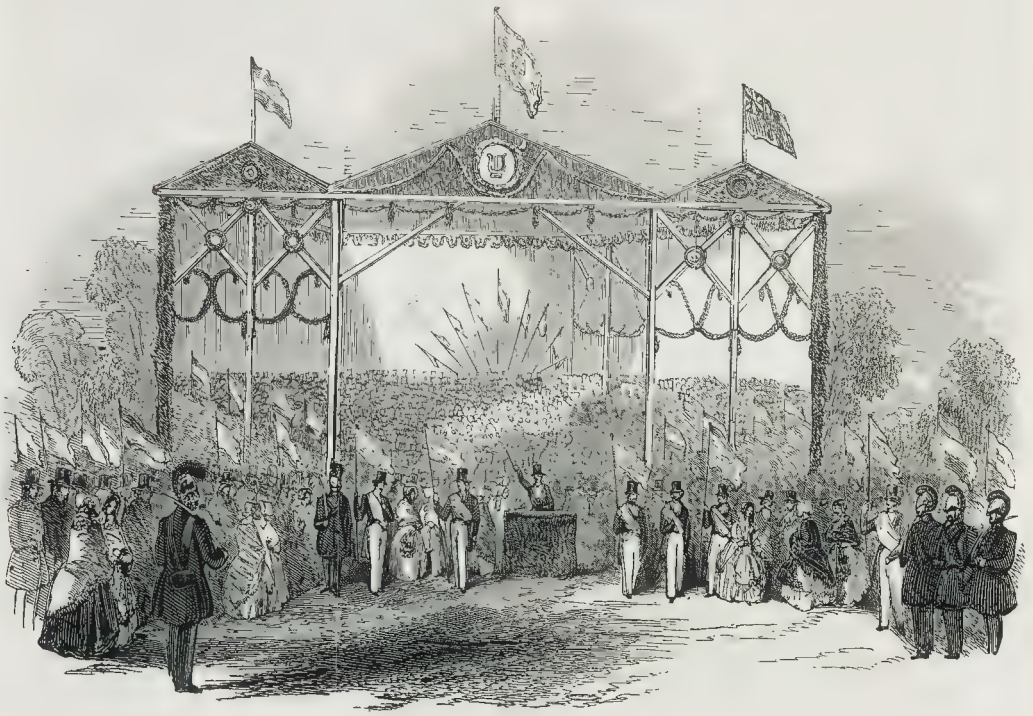
THE DEER SHOOTING, AT GOTHA.—DEER BREAKING THROUGH THE CHASSEURS AND KEEPERS.

(*Continued from page* 165.)

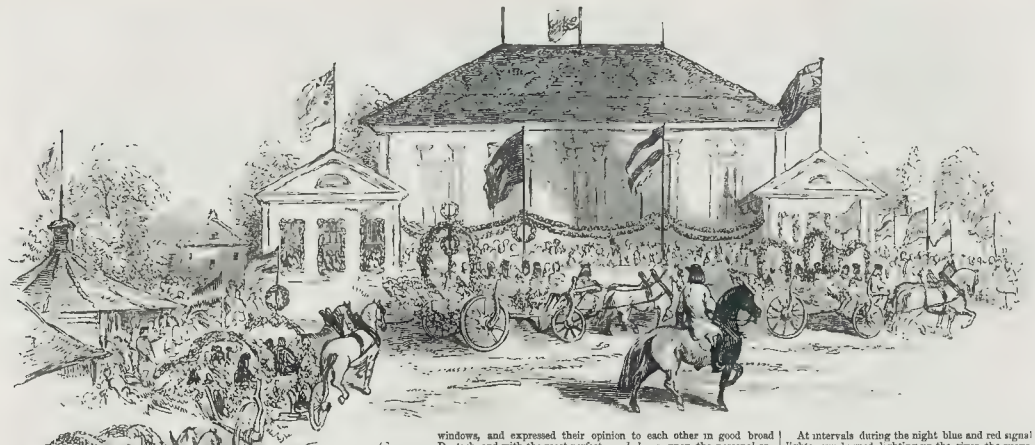
under the awning on the quarter-deck, that no portion of the scenery might be lost.

RETURN TO ANTWERP.

Her Majesty took her departure from the Hotel Belle Vue, Deutz, on Saturday morning at a quarter to nine o'clock. The Royal carriage was escorted by a guard of honour of Prussian cavalry, and reached the Cologne Railway station precisely at nine. The Queen was received at the station by the Prussian commandant, the staff of the garrison, and the railway authorities, a large number of the respectable inhabitants being assembled on the platform to witness the departure of the Royal train. The state carriage was gaily dressed out with flags, but there was no other display of any kind to distinguish the special train from an ordinary one. Her Majesty remained in the waiting-room for a few minutes, while the necessary arrangements were being made, and having expressed her thanks to the railway authorities for their attention, was handed to her carriage by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal train started immediately afterwards, a salute of artillery being fired from the ramparts as the carriages moved off. The first station, Horren, about 14 miles from Cologne, was reached in 42 minutes. A second engine was here attached, and the train, after the delay of a few minutes, moved on to Duren at an accelerated pace, but up to Langerwehe, the great coal and iron district of Germany, about forty miles from Cologne, the speed of the train never exceeded 20 miles per hour At this station an immense crowd of the boys and girls employed in the manufactories rushed out on the arrival of the train, surrounded the Royal carriages, thrusting their sooty and coal begrimed faces up to the



GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, AT GOTHA.



windows, and expressed their opinion to each other in good broad Deutsch, and with the most perfect *nonchalance*, upon the personal appearance, dress, &c., of the Royal travellers. At Aix-la-Chapelle, which the train reached at half-past eleven, the Belgian carriages were substituted for the Prussian ones, in which the Queen and her suite had previously travelled. Her Majesty alighted at the station while the change was being made, a body of Prussian soldiers being on duty on the platform. In twenty minutes the train was again in motion, the crowds assembled at the station giving three hearty cheers. At the top of the inclined plane the rope was detached, and the train then proceeded with great speed, reaching Malines at half-past four o'clock.

Her Majesty reached Antwerp about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, and, after a few moments' delay at the station, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, proceeded in one of the Royal carriages to the Palace, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. Her Majesty looked well, though apparently rather fatigued with her journey.

In the evening, a grand banquet took place in the Palace. The dinner took place at seven o'clock, and included her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Ladies Canning and Gainsborough, the Earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, Colonel Wylde, Mr. Anson, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, General Goethals, Commandant of Division; M. Vinck, Governor, *ad interim*, of the City of Antwerp; M. Legrelle, Burgomaster of the City; Sir Hamilton Seymour, British Minister at the Belgian Court; Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, M. Teichman, Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges; Lieut.-Colonel Holling, Commandant of the Guard of Honour of Chasseurs; la Comtesse de Merode, Dame d'Honneur to the Queen of the Belgians; le Comte d'Arschot, Grand Maréschal de Palais; Le Comte d'Hane, Equerry to the King of the Belgians; Lieut.-General De Lien, Aide-de-Camp du Roi; Lieut.-Colonel Hallard, Gouverneur des Princes; M. Conway, Intendant-General du Palais et Secretaire de la Liste Civile; Dr. Carswell, Médecin du Roi, &c.

At half-past seven precisely the town was brilliantly illuminated. Along the streets tall posts were placed at intervals, surmounted by rows of lamps in the form of a pyramid; the fronts of most of the houses, and all the public buildings, were also lighted up with rows of coloured lamps. The façade of the governor's house was one blaze of light, showing off very artistically the fresco decorations of the arms of England and Belgium, surrounded by wreaths of flowers and gilded scrolls, which were emblazoned on the spaces between the windows. The Hotel de Ville had the whole of its vast extent of windows lighted up, five tiers of lamps running from the basement story to the roof, and pouring a flood of light upon the admiring crowds in the Grand-place below. The principal gate, leading to the quay, was another object of attraction; it was surmounted by a pile of flags of all nations, the arms of England and Belgium being conspicuously displayed in the centre; stars and scrolls of gas, with the ciphers of the English and Belgian Sovereigns, were exhibited on the river front, the whole surrounded by coloured lamps, and wreaths of laurel and evergreen. The quays, however, presented the most striking and beautiful effect. Along either bank cones of fire, elevated on poles, extended the whole length of the city, and in the intervals lighted torches and tar barrels cast a wild and lurid light upon the crowds who poured along the quays. The Tête de Flandres, on the opposite side of the river, was also one blaze of light, rows of lamps displaying the various lines of its batteries and entrenchments; the whole of the left bank bristled with tar and pitch barrels, around which the dark figures of the men employed to feed the flame were seen hovering at intervals, their figures casting gigantic shadows across the stream. The English Government steamers, and the other vessels in the river, were also hung with lamps. The General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship, *Soho*, which was moored in the centre of the stream, opposite the Royal yacht, was conspicuous for the variety and brilliancy of its illuminations.

At intervals during the night blue and red signal lights were burned, lighting up the river, the quays, and shipping, with a strange and dazzling glare. Again, sheaves of rockets went roaring into the air, scattering their brilliant stars over the Scheldt, and on the deep and rapid stream below, thousands of boats—from the light skiff to the heavy, lumbering coal barge—freighted with the worthy citizens of Antwerp, and carrying torches of pine in the bow and stern, floated to and fro, chanting their national airs in full, deep chorus, and with these were mingled the oaths, imprecations, confusion, and uproar, that followed the frequent collisions of the river craft, the strains of military music from the banks, the hum and Babel of the many thousands who promenaded along the quays, enjoying the Venetian carnival, and, above all, the solemn peals of the Cathedral bells, and the roar of artillery from the Citadel. At nine o'clock the Queen and her suite left the Palace, and proceeded through the Place de Meir, the Marché aux Soulers, by the Hotel de Ville and the Canal au Beurre, to the quay, alongside which the Royal yacht was moored. The progress of the Royal party was extremely slow, in consequence of the crowded state of the streets, but it afforded the Queen and the Prince an opportunity of viewing the illuminations and the other demonstrations of respect which were exhibited along their route. On approaching the Cathedral, a signal was given, and instantly the whole of the magnificent tower was illuminated with Bengal lights. The effect was extremely fine, every taper shaft and pillar, carved ornament, and delicate tracery of this most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture being distinctly revealed, and standing out like pure white marble on the dark sky. A loud burst of applause followed this magnificent spectacle, the roar of tens of thousands of voices over the wide city, and along the river banks, rising into the calm night air like the rush of a mighty whirlwind. A few minutes, and the brilliant pageant was gone, and the Queen was on board the Royal yacht—a broadside from the decks of the *Soho* announcing the return of the Mistress of the Seas. A guard of Belgian soldiers was stationed on the quay, to prevent the intrusion of the crowd; and up to a late hour the river continued crowded with boats, torches flared wildly over the heads of the revellers, or struck upon the gunwale in tune to the music, and showered streams of fire into the hissing flood, the lights and figures reflected and multiplied on the surface of the black and boiling current.

The illustration upon our front page represents the brilliant scene of Antwerp on Saturday night, as seen from the Scheldt.

The following list contains the names of all the Royal and Noble personages who met her Majesty, during her residence at Coburg and Gotha:—

1st. Members of the Queen's own family:—The Duchess of Kent, Prince Leiningen, Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duchess Anne, the Dukes Alexander and Ernest of Wurtemberg Princess Caroline of Reuss Ebersdorff, Prince and

PROCESSION OF THE PEASANTRY BEFORE THE QUEEN, AT GOTHA.

Princess of Reuss Schleitz, Count Minsdorff and sons, Duke Gustave of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

The following were resident visitors:—The Grand Duke and Prince Frederick of Baden, Prince MAX of Furstenburg.

The following were occasional visitors:—The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess, Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Duke and Duchess of Altenberg and two daughters, the Prince and Princess George, and Prince Ernest, the Duke and Duchess of Meiningen, and the Hereditary Prince of Schwartzburg Sandershausen.

DEPARTURE FROM ANTWERP, AND ARRIVAL AT TREPORT.

On Sunday, the Royal yacht departed from Antwerp. Some astonishment had been previously excited by a report that her Majesty intended to pay a visit to Louis Philippe, at Tréport, before her return to the Isle of Wight.

It appears, however, that this was not a sudden determination, as was at first supposed, but that her Majesty had all along entertained some idea of paying the visit. Indeed the following explanation, which we believe to be a correct one, seems to afford any thing but a pleasant sketch from the King of the French to her Majesty while yet on the Rhine conveyed the invitation, which the then menacing state of the weather obliged her Majesty to reply to conditionally. It is said that the King gallantly intimated his intention to meet the Royal squadron at sea. Her Majesty, wishing to spare her illustrious friend so fatiguing a proof of good-will, and the weather having become all that could be desired, despatched a letter to the King of the French accepting of the invitation to repose at Eu. It was not until the receipt of the Queen's autograph letter on Wednesday week that her Majesty's intention was known definitively.

To this we may add that the *Journal des Débats* of Sunday last announced as a positive fact, that her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain might, in the course of the same day, be expected at Tréport, on a visit to the Royal Family of France, and that she would re-embark on Tuesday for the Isle of Wight. Although the *Presse* and the *France* had on Saturday made a similar announcement, the Paris journals evidently distrusted the news, for those of Sunday passed it over.

The Royal yacht got under way from Antwerp at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and glided majestically through the muddy waters of the lazy Scheldt, until she came to Flushing, when the vessel was hove to for three hours. The *Black Eagle* was some slight distance astern, but she brought up alongside the Royal yacht at Flushing. Several members of the suite went ashore, and drove as far as Middelburg, but neither her Majesty nor Prince Albert left the ship.

At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the Royal yacht and *Black Eagle* again got under weigh, and on leaving the Scheldt, bore up for Tréport.

So early as four o'clock on Monday morning a distant report of cannon was heard at Tréport. Although not yet daybreak, some excitement became instantly obvious in this little town, ordinarily so tranquil. At seven o'clock two steamers were distinguished far off in the east, the most advanced of which immediately commenced firing. She was found to be a French steamer (the *Pluton*, it was believed), and she was understood to fire as well to announce the approach of the Queen of England as to salute.

All was bustle immediately afterwards. The foot soldiery, the line, the Cuirassiers, the Chasseurs, and all the military who had remained here during the night, were placed *en bataille*, although it was evident that two hours must elapse ere the Queen could land.

At eight o'clock the King and Queen of the French, the Princess Adelaide, and, indeed, all the members of the Royal Family, arrived in the grand *char-a-banc*, followed by eight or ten other carriages, filled with those distinguished guests, and other high personages. The King was in delight, and looked better than he has done for six months. He raised his hat vigorously, in return to the salutations with which he was received.

Half an hour afterwards the British steamer, with the Royal standard of England displayed, was within a mile of the shore. King Louis Philippe immediately entered a barge, with a few attendants, and proceeded to the *Courrier* steamer, in which he approached the *Victoria and Albert*. From the *Courrier* his Majesty descended into a boat fully manned, and pulled to the *Victoria and Albert*. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were distinctly visible on the deck, and immediately after King Louis Philippe was seen to ascend

The mode of landing was rather a curious one. The following account is given of it in one of the letters:—"At half past eight twelve Royal *chars-à-banc* arrived at Tréport. In the first were the King, the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Prince and Princess of Salerno, the Prince de Joinville, Prince Augustus and the Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg, and the Duchess d'Aumale. The Royal yacht immediately afterwards dropped anchor at about the distance of half a mile from the shore, but, the tide being so low that the boat which formerly carried her Majesty from the steamer to the pier could not be used on this occasion, other means had to be employed, and for want of better, Queen Victoria, her illustrious consort, and his Majesty of France, were obliged to come ashore in a common bathing-machine, which was made to look more hideous, because moreover spicuous, by having a large tri-coloured flag stuck upon the top of it. Louis Philippe was accompanied on board the Queen's yacht by the Prince de Joinville and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg."

At a quarter-past nine o'clock our Queen landed, and was received by her Majesty the Queen of the French, the Prince de Salerno, &c., and warmly embraced each other. Never did her Majesty Queen Victoria appear in more magnificent health.

Prince Albert looked a little pale, but was evidently in high spirits.

A few moments only elapsed when they entered their carriages amid deafening cheers, and the still more deafening thunder of the guns of the battery close by, and of all the ships of war in the offing. One cheer more took place after the first plunge of the horses, and a line of dust indicated the rapid departure of the *cortège* for Eu.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT EU.

At 33 minutes past nine o'clock on Monday morning, the *char-a-banc* in which were her Majesty Queen Victoria, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the French, &c., entered the Grand Court of the Chateau of Eu. The French looked in excellent health, and most animatedly acknowledged the cheers of the privileged few who were admitted within its precincts, and the salute of the troops, whose cries of *Vive le Roi* were heard above the musical band, which, immediately on her Majesty's appearance, commenced playing "God save the Queen."

M. Guizot and some other persons of distinction were at the great entrance of the chateau, and were first to hail the Queen's arrival at Eu.

After a moment or two her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious hosts, appeared in the balcony over the entrance, and again, with much apparent warmth, expressed her sense of the hearty good will with which all around had cheered her.

The crowd was enthusiastic but respectful; there was no cheering, for cheering is not the custom of France, but a deep respect was imprinted on the countenances of all, and even the bourgeoises, marchandes des modes, and poissardes occasionally exclaimed, "Comme elle est gentille, comme elle à de bonnes façons, comme elle à de la grace, comme elle est bien mise et gracieuse." Her Majesty certainly merited all these commendatory epithets, for her dress was simple, natural, and tasteful, and her manner of a grace and sweetness formed to captivate and subdue. Her Majesty wore a plain straw bonnet, which became her exceedingly. Prince Albert, too, looked in high health and spirits. Few of our wandering countrymen were present on this occasion, else the cheering would have been more hearty and enthusiastic.

At eleven o'clock her Britannic Majesty and party had partaken of a lunch, or *déjeüner à la fourchette*—and at two o'clock the Royal party proceeded to take a drive in the forest

There was not a remark or a suggestion made by our Queen on the occasion of her last visit which has not been attended to. The park has been enlarged, the approaches to the chateau have been widened, new iron gates have been erected, the town has been wonderfully improved, some of the woods and underwoods have been thinned, and workmen are in scores carrying into effect the suggestions and observations of Queen Victoria.

The King of the French looks younger and more hale and hearty than he was four years and a half ago. He is considerably less stout than he was then, and seems altogether firmer on his limbs; but there is a great change in the Queen of the French, who looks aged and careworn.

At the dinner, on Monday evening, our Most Gracious Sovereign sat next Louis Philippe, and nothing could be more gracious and affabl than her demeanour. As to the King of the French, he seemed in a state of spirits, and was as gay and *débonnaire* in his manner as he was in the days of his early youth. All the members of his household remarked that they had never before seen his Majesty in such spirits as he was during evening. Love the Queen, he appeared delighted with her reception. On her Majesty's right sat the Prince of Salerno, to whom she talked at intervals, and who appeared charmed with her ease and natural grace. One of the guests who sat opposite to her Majesty observed that her French was perfect, and the Queen of the French was heard to say, in reference to our Queen, "Elle est adorable." Indeed, her Majesty appears to have been not only the observed but the admired of all observers.

The Queen of the French paid much attention to Prince Albert, who has also won golden opinions by his ease and unaffectedness. Lord Liverpool is also a great favourite, owing principally to the amenity and urbanity of his manners. He sat next M. Guizot, and conversed much with him during the dinner. The dinner, which was ordered at six, was not served till nearly twenty minutes afterwards, and it was fully a quarter past eight when the party proceeded to the theatre. The pieces were "Le Seigneur du Village," and "Richard Cœur de Lion," and the performances were not over till one in the morning. Our Queen was, nevertheless, up at seven on Tuesday, and was walking at half-past seven in the grounds, with Prince Albert. Shortly afterwards Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot appeared, and walked together before breakfast. The town of Eu was early in motion, and up betimes.

At twenty minutes past eleven precisely, three of the Royal *chars-à-bancs*, in deep blue, picked in gold, with the Royal arms richly emblazoned, took up their station in the palace-yard, or *cour de palais*, and, exactly at half-past eleven, drew up before the porch of the chateau. Immediately afterwards, the King of the French descended the staircase, leading the Queen of England on his arm, whom he handed into the *char-à-banc*, taking his place immediately beside her. The Queen of the French immediately followed, being handed in by Prince Albert; then followed the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess Clementine, the Prince of Salerno, &c. The carriage of the Prince de Joinville followed, with some of the ladies of her Britannic Majesty's suite. In the second *char-à-banc* were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, M. Guizot, Baron Athalin, and others of the official persons; and the third contained the equerries, private secretaries, &c. Six carriages followed, containing others of the guests; and at twenty-five minutes before twelve the last of the carriages had proceeded to the Forest of Eu, where the Queen was to take a lengthened drive, and afterwards to have a collation. Her Majesty was becomingly dressed in a pink silk bonnet, and a simple white muslin dress, trimmed with pink.

At a little after one o'clock the Royal party returned, having enjoyed a delightful promenade. His Majesty the King of the French pointed out to the Queen the most picturesque views of the forest, and also exhibited to her the improvements made since 1843, the period of her last visit.

DEPARTURE FROM VILLE D'EU.

The Royal party dined at half-past four o'clock. At six o'clock six of the Royal *char-à-bancs* and four carriages drew up before the *perron* of the chateau. The King descended first and handed in the Queen. The same ceremony was gone through by Prince Albert in handing in the Queen of the French, after which the Duchess of Orleans and the Princess Clementine followed. Ten minutes before six an *avant-courreur* started for Tréport, who arrived exactly at six, to herald the approach of the Royal party. He arrived two minutes after six, and in ten minutes afterwards was followed by a piquet of cavalry *au galop*; then followed, at intervals, about a dozen *calèches*, and at a quarter-past six precisely, the King of the French, the Queen of England, the Queen of the French, and all the personages heretofore mentioned arrived at the end of the jetty of Tréport.

The parting between the Queen of the French and our loved Sovereign was touching and mournful to a degree. The Queen of the French embraced our Sovereign; she kissed her frequently, and grasped her hand with an emotion honourable and creditable to her heart, yet painful to behold. The scene would have been insupportable had it been more than moments, but fortunately the King interposed, and, offering his arm, conducted our Sovereign to the ladder descending to the *Var*. The King of the French descended first, with a firm and quick step, then followed the captain of the *Var*, to do the honours of his ship to her Britannic Majesty. The worthy seaman offered his hand to a British Queen in a frank, sailor-like fashion; but Queen Victoria descended with great ease. Traversing the deck of the *Var*, preceded by the captain bowing to her to the gangway, she followed the King of the French to the Royal *canot*, and again descended the companion to the barge without aid.

At half-past six M. Guizot, and Lords Liverpool and Aberdeen were aboard the *canot*, and a signal was given by the captain of the *Var* to push off. The foot of Lord Liverpool slipped in descending, but he recovered himself speedily, and took his place next Lord Aberdeen. A moment afterwards the *canot* of the *Var* gave a signal to the sailors, who manned the yards of his vessel, which was first followed by the King, who, taking off his hat, cheered to the top of his voice. The sailors of the *Var* did their best, and heartily, but French seamen do not understand a British cheer. The *canot* was now in motion, and tolerably well rowed, but though the sea was as calm as an inland lake, more than twenty minutes were occupied in gaining the *Victoria and Albert*, which lay not half a mile distant. Salvoes of artillery were now fired from all the batteries of Tréport, Mers, and Eu, which were answered by the French steamers in the offing. It was full seven o'clock before the Queen was aboard of her yacht, and the evening, still beautiful, was becoming overspread with the shades of night

At half-past six, just as her Majesty embarked, the sun disappearing sank in a golden flood, but the vessel was still visible amidst the shades of evening, and at a quarter past seven his Majesty Louis Philippe bade a final adieu to his Royal friend and ally. The Queen of the French, accompanied by Madame Adelaide, the Count of Paris, and the ladies of her suite, remained in her *char-à-banc* anxiously awaiting her Royal Consort. He safely arrived on shore about 40 minutes past seven, and immediately drove off to the Palace of Eu. The crowd for the most part had disappeared half an hour before.

Thus has ended this second visit of Queen Victoria to Louis Philippe.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

At nine a.m. on Wednesday, the *Porcupine* steamer, Capt. Fred. Bullock, arrived in Portsmouth harbour with a despatch for Admiral Dacres, to inform him that her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, with their suite, on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, would pass through Spithead in a few hours. The *Porcupine* proceeded on to Cowes, to prepare for her Majesty's reception at Osborne House.

At fifty minutes past ten o'clock the Royal yacht was seen through the haze coming from the eastward, and soon after the Royal standard was made out flying from the main. At twenty minutes past eleven the guns from the Victory and Pitchfork battery boomed forth their noisy sounds, welcoming her Majesty on her return to her own shores. The *Victoria and Albert* passed through Spithead, followed closely by the little *Fairy* tender, Master Commander Roberts, and at a greater distance by the *Black Eagle* Admiralty yacht, Master Commander Cook, and proceeded on to Cowes. The weather was beautifully fine, though a little hazy, and the surface of the water quite smooth. No doubt her Majesty had a delightful passage from Tréport.

Rear Admiral Dacres sailed in the Portsmouth tender at eleven o'clock, to pay his respects to her Majesty at Osborne House, but on account of the wind falling the *Bee* steamer was sent out for his accommodation.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO OSBORNE HOUSE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COWES, Wednesday

A Royal salute from the guns at Portsmouth this morning, at twenty minutes past eleven, was distinctly heard at Cowes, and which announced to those on the look-out for the return of her Majesty and the Prince from their continental tour, that the Royal party were approaching the island from the eastward. Shortly after twelve, the Royal flotilla hove in sight from the Castle, consisting of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, bearing the Royal standard at the main, her Majesty's steam tender *Fairy*, and her Majesty's steamer *Black Eagle*, belonging to the Lords of the Admiralty. The standard, on being recognised, was immediately saluted by the guns from Cowes Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron House. The Royal yacht stood in towards Mede Hole, and came to her moorings there. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness and their respective suites immediately embarked in the Royal barge, and at a quarter past twelve landed on the new causeway lately erected in Mede Hole for the accommodation of the Royal party. The carriages were in attendance for their reception; and, having entered the same, the Royal parents were in a few minutes in the presence of their children. Her Majesty, we are happy to say, looked remarkably well after her voyage, the first day of which the weather was very boisterous.

Her Majesty embarked at Tréport yesterday afternoon, but the Royal yacht did not get under way until two o'clock this morning, the voyage having been performed in about ten hours, under the most auspicious circumstances, it being nearly a calm throughout, and the weather just adapted for steam navigation.

His Majesty Louis Philippe spent several hours on board the yacht during the afternoon, and we understand that the interview between the two Sovereigns was most cordial; the King walked the deck with the Prince for some hours together, in mutual conversation.

H.M.S. *Monkey* arrived here on Tuesday morning, having on board three of the Royal carriages, which were landed at East Cowes. She parted company with the Royal yacht the day previous.

The works are rapidly progressing at Osborne and on the estate, and a considerable part of the park fencing is already up; the whole will be enclosed by a ring fence of split oak paling, of about eight feet in height.

SONG OF THE RHINE.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHENKENDORF.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE

There is a tone that deeply thrills
Each native German heart along;
With it his verse the poet fills
Whene'er he wakes a German song;
'Tis of an ancient high-born king,
Whose worth each German heart will sing;

His name is as a trumpet-call
That stirs the blood of each and all.

It is his name the rapid RHINE!
Though states and kingdom rich he rolls,
His name, as welcome as his wine,
Each true born German heart consoles.

In every breast his sway is still
For Fatherland, its good, its ill—
Of all we think, whene'er begun
A song of Rhine—proud, rock-born son.

But ah! the foeman's hand had now
Robbed him of all his glory's pride,
And stripped from off his kingly brow
The verdant vine wreath round it tied;

Then tetter'd lay the hero's form;
His proud lament, his anger's storm,
We oft have heard at midnight deep,
As spirits o'er him seemed to sweep.

How sang the conquered hero then?
With voice of mingled scorn and woe.—

"O worthless world, and worthless men,
From whom no more may freedom glow!
Your honour gone, your trust all o'er—
Oh, can they then return no more?
'Tis mine to grieve my children's ill guilt,
To mourn each broken German right.

"Alas! my ancient, glorious time,
To me a spring like golden day!
Still as when in my grandsire's prime,
My youth before me seems to play;
When by my banks, on either side,
Walked noble forms with mien of pride,
Heroes who far and wide would roam,
With Soul and Sword to win their home.

"A race of worth once placed them here,
When giant-forms possessed the land;
Their lion-hearts ne'er felt a fear
Yet gentle they as maiden's hand;
In song their names men still retain,
How they by Hagen vile were slain,
And that dark deed's inciting gold,
My rocky bed still safe doth hold.

"So rage, ye tyrants, stain'd with crime!
Your guilty cup soon filled shall be!
That Nibelungen Hoard, in time
Shall rise and arm my every lay!
Your hearts shall sink with fear and dread,
When I my terrors round you spread,
I well and true beneath my wave,
Have kept the store old Wisdom gave."

Lo! now fulfilled is every word!
Our monarch old has broke his chain,
The Nibelungen's mighty Hoard
Hath risen to the light again—
Oh may it be our German pride,
To guard it well on every side!
Be ever justice, might, and fame
Link'd with our ancient German glow!

Grace, then, our Ancient Lord, to thee!
Again we drink thy welcome wine
O guiding star of thy freedom be,
And for our signal word—"The Rhine."

Anew to him our oath we swear,
As we must him, he us shall hear—
"Free from the rock his stream doth roam,
And to Seas's ocean free shall go."

* The occupation of Germany by France.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MAUNSELL, C.B.

The family of Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, in Northamptonshire, of which this gallant officer was a scion, is descended from the period of the Conquest. Ralph Maunsell held lands in Buckinghamshire in the time of Henry II., and his lineal descendant, John Maunsell, Esq., of Cheshire, Bucks, a barrister, purchased from Lord Holland the estate, manor, and estate of Thorpe Malsor, in the county of Northampton, in 1622. From that time to the present, the main stock of the family have continued to reside at Thorpe Malsor in affluence and high distinction. Captain Maunsell, whose death we here record, was the fourth son of a younger brother of the house.

His father, the late Very Reverend William Maunsell, was Archdeacon of Kildare, and Chancellor of Limerick. He had by his second wife, Lucy, daughter and coheiress of Robert Oliver, Esq., of Castle Oliver, five sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son inherited the family estate, and is the present Thomas Philip Maunsell, Esq., of Thorpe Malsor; the second son, William, is Archdeacon of Limerick; and the fourth son was Robert, the subject of this notice. This distinguished seaman was born in 1785, and entered the navy early in life. In 1803, when a Midshipman of the *Minotaur*, he contrived, in the boats of that ship, to cut out a convoy near Toulon: for this he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1805.

In 1808 he was made a Commander; and, while holding that station, he achieved the following exploit:—he led the boats of his sloop, the *Procris*, to the attack of six French gun-boats, and captured them off Java: he also rendered essential service on shore, in effecting the reduction of that island. The rank of Post-Captain was his reward. He commanded the *Alfieri* in the Mediterranean in 1831. In 1840 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. After subsequently commanding the *Rodney*, he was in 1844 appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. The death of Captain Maunsell, who was unmarried, occurred recently.

THE DEAN OF CLOYNE.

The Very Reverend John Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, in the county of Kildare, Dean of Cloyne, was elder son of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Oldtown, by Florinda, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and great-grandson of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Dublin, Engineer and Surveyor-General of Ireland, who was third son of Ulysses, Bishop of Ardagh, and brother of William Burgh, Esq., of Bert, ancestor of Lord Downes. The Dean of Cloyne's grand aunt, Elizabeth Burgh, wife of Ignatius Hussey, Esq., was mother of the eloquent and patriotic Walter Hussey Burgh, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The Dean was a clergyman of great piety, learning, and eloquence; he for many years ranked as one of the most gifted and popular preachers of his day. He married, in 1813, the Lady Anna Louisa Hely Hutchinson, sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore, and his estates devolve upon his eldest son, Thomas Burgh, Esq. The amiable and respected Dean departed this life at Oldtown, on Thursday, the 4th instant; his death took place in the presence of his wife, and of several members of his family.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Brighton and Chichester Railway is expected to be completed to Worthing next month, and throughout to Chichester by the 1st of January next. The extension of the line to Portsmouth will be shortly proceeded with.——The Grand Junction Railway Company have determined that after the 15th of this month a compartment of a first class carriage will be reserved for ladies travelling alone.——The Great Luxembourg Company have gained the concession for a line from Brussels to Namur, which in its route will so touch the Louvain and Jemeppe Railway as to give it the benefit of a direct line with Brussels.——Mr. Hudson has just purchased the beautiful building occupying the northern entrance of the Albert Gate to Hyde Park, in Knightsbridge, for £15,000.——It is said that a locomotive engine, with carriages, will pass over the line of the South Devon Railway, between Exeter and Starcross, in a month.

Accounts from Rio to the 7th July have been received by way of France. They contradict the report that the previous packet had brought home a treaty between the Brazilian and English Governments.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

(*Continued from page 158.*)

VII.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," said the old Manager, entering the room with a profusion of low bows; "I interrupt your conversation, I fear?"

"What news have you?" said the Major. "Take a chair; and let me ask you to accept a glass of wine with us; and, if the question is permitted, to what we owe your visit?"

"To the afflicting certainly," said the Manager, "that 'Otello' must be played! Nothing can prevent it! I have tried everything, but in vain. I allowed it to be rehearsed, on the solemn promise of the *prima donna* that she would be seized with a dreadful hoarseness on the night of performance; but the devil last night brought the *cantatrice* Allnutt here, with recommendations to the Court, in addition to her fame, to back her; and I have orders from the highest quarters to give her the part of *Desdemona*. She will not be taken ill on any terms, and the performance is inevitable: on Sunday evening we play 'Otello.' I have nearly wept at the necessity, but no power can now avert it; and yet I have dark forebodings!"

"Come your childish tales," said the Count, who had by this time regained some composure. "I tell you not a hair of the head of one of the princely family shall be injured. I will go to the churchyard, find out these ghosts of the murdered actress, give her my compliments, and request her, this time, to close her eyes, and, if she must kill somebody, to kill me! She will then, indeed, only have a Count, and not one of Royal blood; but one of my ancestors wore a crown, if she is particular as to rank."

"Scoff not so frightfully," said the old man; "with such things there should be no jesting! I dreamed last night I saw a funeral procession pass along, with troops and torches, as Princess are borne to the tomb!"

"A bad dream, certainly," said the Major, laughing. "You had eaten too much supper, perhaps. And what more natural than that you should dream of a funeral when you had been talking all day of death?"

The old Manager was not to be rallied out of his despondency. "It is not for you, above all men," he said, addressing the Major, "to make a mock of it. I never set foot till the hour you called on me with your friend; and yet you were walking by my side in the funeral, and you were shedding gears."

"Then I came here, I suppose, only that you might see me walking with you in a dream? You talk nonsense, my good Sir."

"Then let us break off our converse," said the old man. "What must be, will be; and perhaps we shall all have to wish that we have only dreamed. My coming here was really to invite you to the rehearsal. You have behaved so generously to us, that I shall feel it a pleasure to introduce you to our company."

The two friends accepted the invitation with alacrity. It was from pleasure did to repent of the agitation to which he had yielded, and this diversion of his mind from its late train of thought was welcome to him. His remorse and self-accusations had made a deep impression on the Major, who thankfully seized this mode of escaping from that explanation with his friend which he now rather feared than wished to encounter.

VIII

And, in fact, from this time the Count did not appear anxious to allude to it. He seemed at intervals to be gloomier than ever; at times, even, his intense excitement returned upon him; but never with it the wish to avow some great crime, which had on the occasion so nearly escaped his lips. His conversation became more reserved than usual.

The business of his diplomatic mission occupied nearly the whole time of the Major, and for some days he scarcely saw the Count at all. The latter had, during the interval, been attending the theatre with Lucrezia, was from place in the occupation itself, or the thought that he was securing a gratification to the Princess, he was present at every rehearsal; and his tact and just taste, formed by long travel, suggested many improvements, in points that had escaped the eye and ear of even such a practised critic as the Manager. And the old man would for whole hours forget his gloomy anticipations in the interest which the Count excited in him, on matters connected with his art.

"Othello" was thus in a fair way of being played in the greatest perfection, though, but a short time before, it was thought impossible it could be played at all. The opera, from its long forbidden, was, of course, popular with both to the public and the performers. No wonder they did their best to fulfil the sanguine expectations that were entertained of it; no wonder that the day was awaited for with impatience, when the "Moor of Ven..." was again to be called upon the stage.

The public interest was doubly excited by the announcement of the opera. The fair vocalist, Zuretti, had been preceded by a great reputation, and all were anxious to see how she would play *Desdemona*, a part which, besides a fine voice and musical skill, requires a high degree of tact and dramatic power. To this was added the vapers and rumours of the strange circumstances which were said always to attend the representation of this piece. Old persons narrated these stories; the young regarded them as fables; but all were anxious to hear nothing by the process; so that a large portion of the public firmly believed that the Evil One, in his proper person, would play a chief part in the forthcoming opera.

Major Von Laurun heard these things talked of in many places; but, at the Court, where, in the interim, he spent several evenings, not a word of "Otello" was ever mentioned. The Princess Sophia alone once made a passing allusion to it

"We have at last, then," she said to the Major, "got 'Otello' played, thanks to the influence of the Count; how I shall enjoy it—that is, if the Manager's music! If I should die, Major," she added, "*Desdemona's* ar shall be my 'Song of the Swan!'"

"Can she forebodings?" thought the Major, to whom this light and casual remark, in spite of himself, sounded mournfully. "Can there be forebodings in the mind, of coming fatalities? The tale of the phantom *Desdemona* the fears of the old Manager, his dream of the funeral train—and now, this 'Song of the Swan!'"

He followed the fair form of the Princess with his eyes, as she moved lightly through the saloon, saluting every one as she passed with courtly elegance, and like Spring, in the beautiful ballad of Schiller, throwing around her the gentle gifts of word and smile to all

"And if Baldwin could go again, and will it that she should die!" thought the Major—and the next moment he laughed at himself for the supposition. He could not account how such an idea could occur to him, generally so free from all illusions; he endeavoured to chase the thought of the phantom of the Bourse from his memory—in vain! It returned again and again, and occurred to him in the midst of the most opposite circumstances and occupations, and often he seemed to hear a soft, gentle voice, saying, "If I die, it shall be my 'Song of the Swan!'"

Sunday came, and with it a rather strange event. The Major had rode out in the afternoon with the Count and a party of officers. On their return, they were overtaken by a shower of rain, which drenched them to the skin. The Count's hotel was nearest the city gate, and he invited the Major in, that he might change his dress. The Major did so, and left the horse, wearing a mantle belonging to the Count, and wrapped also in his cloak, to proceed to his own lodgings. He was obliged to pass through several narrow streets, and at one of these turnings it struck him that a man was dogging his steps. The Major stopped, turned round suddenly, and close behind him stood a tall, haggard man, in a worn and threadbare coat.

"This is for you, Sir," he said, in a deep voice, as he thrust a small note into the Major's hand, and disappeared round the next corner.

The Major could not imagine from whom in the midst of a city where he was a total stranger, a note could be sent to him, in such a mysterious manner. He looked at it on both sides: it was of the finest glazed paper, folded with extreme neatness, and sealed with a small seal, but with no address. "Some jest, perhaps," thought the Major, and opened it carelessly. He read, and started—he read on, and turned pale—threw the paper into his pocket—flew, rather than walked, to his lodging, and shut himself into his chamber

Twilight had gathered in, and he thought that in the dim street he might not have read correctly; he called for candles; but the clear light of the tapers changed not the purport of the note, which bore the following unhappy and threatening words:—

"Wretch! Thou canst leave thy wife and hapless children to pine in misery, while revelling before the world in pride and splendour! What will become of them in this city? Will thou bring shame upon a noble and princely house, and make its daughters as miserable as thou hast made thy wife? Fly! for at the bottom of this there lies, Fr. Sph. knows the shameful secret of thy treachery!"

The Major doubted not for a moment that these lines were intended for the Count, and had fallen into his hands, from the accident of his having worked from the Count's cloak and hat. And now every hour gave rise to fears and fancy and despair was exp almed; it was repentance and self-reproach, breaking for a moment through the brilliant ve.l beneath which he had concealed the dreadful pangs of his wounded conscience. The Major's glance remained fixed on the note, which he still held in his hand: the cypher Fr. Sph. could mean nothing but the name of the fair and now unhappy creature whom the heartless betrayer had beguiled into his snares. Laurun was a man of a cool, calm, reasoning spirit; never, or very rarely, could any circumstance or event disturb his self-possession, nature and his military training combined, rendered him clear-sighted and alert in a moment of any emergency. But at the present time he was all confusion; he rose himself; rage, hatred, the most bitter contempt for the traitor, by turns took possession of his soul. He tried to view the matter in a more favourable aspect; he tried to find an excuse for the Count in his want of strength of mind in his almost boundless levity; but the thought of the Princess Sophia—glance at the "wife and helpless children," banished every wish to find a defence for him, and stirred all the indignation of his nature, which generally was all decent and treachery. There were moments in which his eye fell on the pistols, suspended against the wall, and his hand made an instinctive gesture to take them, as if he could rush forth, and himself punish the villain for his crime. But utter contempt for him effaced that whem gentler feelings could not have done. "He must fly," said he, "this very hour; the unhappy one has also betrayed must never know on what a wretch she has bestowed the priceless treasure of her love. She must weep him—must forget him; to be compelled to despise him would be her death."

He hastily threw these thoughts into a few, but bitter lines, which he addressed to the Count; took from his desk a large sum in gold, and dispatched both letter and money by his servant to the Count.

It was time to go to the theatre. How willingly would the Major have been spared the sight of any human being! And yet he thought it was his duty to prevent the terrible intelligence from reaching the Princess. He endeavoured to find some expedient by which he could effect this; he could think of none, except to implore her to take, that night, no letter from a strange hand. He dressed with as much speed as possible, and was on the point of leaving his room, when he was met by his servant, with the packet he had just dispatched in his hand

"His Excellency has just left the city," said the man.

"Left the city!" echoed the Major; "impossible!"

"His groom is at the door, Sir, with a letter for you; shall I bring him to you?"

The Major nodded; the servant vanished, and returned with the Count's groom, who, with tears in his eyes, delivered him a letter. The Major broke it open, and read, "Farewell for ever; these letter which I hear fell into your hands are too true. No explanation—my sudden departure. Will my comrade of six campaigns save a lady the pang of seeing my name exposed in every newspaper Will he pay for my horses for a few stages? Even that trifling sum I am unable to discharge!"

"When did your master leave?"

"A quarter of an hour ago, sir!"

"Do you know where he means to stop?"

"I do not, sir; I believe his Excellency did not know himself, for he intended to be to night at the opera. At five o'clock he walked out on foot, and I, to follow him; presently the Count met a haggard, mean-looking man met him, at the sight of whom my master appeared much agitated. The man walked up to him and asked him if he was Count Leslie; and my master replied 'I am.' The man asked him, if, a quarter of an hour before, he had received a note? My master said he had not; then the man spoke with my master for some time, very earnestly, but in a low voice. He could have told him no good news, for he grew deadly pale, and shook like a leaf; he turned back to the hotel, ordered post-horses, and told me to pack two trunks as quickly as possible. The Count left me to arrange his account, and all his horses, stepped into the carriage, and drove rapidly in the direction of the South-gate; he bade me good bye before he went—and I fear, for ever!"

The Major listened in silence to the narrative of the servant; he dismissed him, with an order to come to him again the next day, and went to the theatre.

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

"Peter Jenkins; or, Fibbing for a Friend," is the name of an exceedingly droll comedietta, produced at this theatre on Monday evening. We are happy to record its complete success, and the more so, as it is not a translation, but a thoroughly English piece, very quaint and original, and admirably adapted to the peculiar talents of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan, to whom the principal parts are entrusted. The story is this:—*Mr. Victor de Montmorency* (Mr. A. Wigan), after having passed through the different vicissitudes which diversify the existence of a "foreign gentleman upon town," contrives to capture the affections of a boarding-house keeper, who closes with him, and, joining him her hand and fortune, becomes *Mrs. de Montmorency* (Miss Dawson). The governess in the school, *Miss Clear* (Mrs. Keeley), who forwards the plans of the lovers, is taken to live with *Montmorency*, who, in the course of time, has formed a suitor in the person of *Mr. David Brown* (Mr. Meadows), whom she had jilted and that her husband has, by some means or another, become possessed of his portrait, which she had with her when she eloped. *Montmorency*, being of a jealous temperament, is very much excited at this, until *Miss Cl ar* assures him that it is the likeness of one Mr. Peter Jenkins, his wife's brother, and this half satisfies him. Things are in this position when the piece begins, the scene representing a pretty rura residence, termed "The Cottage of Love," wherein *Montmorency*, his wife, and *Miss Clear* are living. During the former career of *Montmorency*, he had at times been "hard up," and was then in the habit of applying to a benevolent friend, *Mr. Whiffen* (Mr. Keeley), for different sums, but now that his prospects have brightened, he sends to repay him, and gives an invitation to him to come and see him. *Whiffen's* partner, the above-mentioned *David Brown*, is going the same road, and they travel together to the cottage. On arriving, the little circle are enjoying an *al fresco* breakfast. *Mrs. Montmorency* sees her discarded suitor, screams, and rushes away; *Miss Clear* enacts the same scene; and lastly, *Montmorency*, seeing the likeness to the unpleasant picture, darts off with melodramatic horror, leaving *Whiffen* and *Brown* thunderstruck at their very odd reception. The latter departs, and whilst *Whiffen* is endeavouring to solve the mystery *Miss Clear* comes out to him. She tells him that has occurred—that *Montmorency* must never know there is such a person as *Brown* in the world, or she will not answer for the consequences; but that he must be told it as *Mr Peter Jenkins*, whose likeness he possesses. *Mr. Whiffen* does not much like to practise the deceit on his friend; but *Miss Clear* looks at him so tenderly, and sighs so fondly as she gazes on him, that he is completely entranced, and promises to do just as she directs. *Montmorency* returns; apologizes for his singular reception of his friend, but explains his uneasiness about the picture which he produced. *Whiffen* assures him it is *Peter Jenkins*, and then the equivoque commences. Nothing can exceed the troubles into which *Whiffen* hunks, in order to keep up the fibbing for a friend." He is constantly confusing the real *David Brown* with the imaginary *Peter Jenkins*: he is compelled to tell more lies to cover the first, until, to complete his horror, *Mr. Jenkins* (Mr. Turner) the father of *Mrs. Montmorency* and *Miss Clear*'s lover (who is not in existence) arrives. Confusion here becomes worse confounded. To prevent *Peter Jenkins* from being mentioned, *Miss Clear* tells *Whiffen* that the latter has quarrelled with the son, and does not like his name mentioned. *Montmorency*, on hearing this, vows to bring them together and make them friends, in his wish to see everybody happy about him. They try to prevent him, but all to no avail. *Mr. Jenkins* and *Brown* are introduced, and then comes the explosion takes place. But *Miss Clear*, who has raised all this storm, calms the general excitement, by stating that the portrait belonged to her—that for her sake all the deception was kept up—and that *Whiffen*, the real master of her affections, acted entirely under her directions. All this story is managed so adroitly, that *Whiffen* is compelled to make love to the lady as his weaker, for he could not do anything loath—and the piece concludes with the general reconciliation and happiness of everybody

Of the acting we can speak in the highest terms. Mrs. Keeley's representation of *Miss Clear*, raising the different storms, and then direct ng all the angry elements she has conjured up, was admirable. Her languishing looks, also, at the conquest *Whiffen*, her hasty throwing off to encourage him, and her final capture of the prize, were conceived with consummate skill. Mr. Keel s *Whiffen* was capitally worked out: and the manner in which he allowed his dislike of the deception he was practising to break out continually through the life he was obliged to invent, told famously with the house. In Mr. A. Wigan's performance of *Montmorency* we had another of those in mitable representations of foreigners, in which no one at present can be said to approach him. It is life itself; there is not a shade of caricature in its breadth, but the whole impersonation is coped with the nicest art from existing types, instead of the traditionary Frenchmen who no long held possession of the stage. It is always a pleasure to us to chronicle the overthrow of anything conventional connected with the theatrical profession; for in none other is convention so worship. Moving in a very limited and confined sphere, from the close duties of their calling, actors have but little opportunity of studying the genera. world. Hence they depend upon what has always been received upon the stage as a portraiture of any particular class, rather than on a faithful copy of the class as it really does exist in society: but an actor may be assured that the more he discards these worn-out types for models formed from his own perception rather than the creature of the conclave, the less he will be in the possession of the stage.

The curtain fell amidst general applause; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, with Mr. Wigan, being loudly called for, appeared to receive the renewed acclamations of the audience.

HAYMARKET.

A comic drama in two acts, by Mr. Peake, founded, if we mistake not, on a little that appeared a few years back in *Fraser's Magazine*, was produced at this theatre on Thursday evening, and called "The False Mr. Pope." The period is the reign of George the First, when Pope is at the zenith of his fame, and various critics, professional and amateur, are passing their opinions freely upon his works and merits. Upon this false assumption, the situations of the piece depend an idea, however, which has been before made use of in other dramas, such as "The Iron Lion," &c. A very recent work of Mr. Pope's is brought forward with loud applause (by the company assembled at *Lacey's*) and entered in the notebooks of the guests, all of whom are in raptures with the supposed literary comedy, except *Matt Lumpkin* (Mr. Tilbury), a gamekeeper who has come to the town tacked, and he hires the chairmen to belabour the unfortunate *Peter* as he leaves the house, who beat him well nigh to death, until he is pulled into the house, by *Lacey*, turned out of doors. Then a scene between the true and false Pope takes place, *Lacey* has persuaded *Rednung* to keep up the joke by asking the ladies to "his villa at Twickenham," which is in reality the churchwarden's humble abode at Hammersmith.

In the second act we find the party assembled at the appointed spot, and several awkward inquiries are made after "the Grotto," "the Italian portico," and the other fixtures in Pope's country residence, which are answered by the host of *Lacey*, whose imitation of the echo is not a bad idea But in the absence of the gentleman, *Mrs. Spooner* (Mrs. Caulfield), *Rednung's* housekeeper, lets out the secret to *Mrs. Bread* (Miss P. Horton) *Miss Jenny Quizil* (Miss Lilla Bennett), his country-sister; and *Mrs Nobblecomb* (Miss Carre), an old maid; and they, to be revenged, dress up a sucking pig, that *Rednung* has baked for their supper in clothes, and declare it has been left at his door. This was an unfortunate introduction, and provoked a few sounds of disapprobation. All, however, is now explained, and the whole of the party are finally invited to spend a merry day together, with "the False Mr. Pope."

This is an outline of the plot: but we regret that we cannot record its complete success, as there was some hissing at the fall of the curtain. We must add, that the applause greatly preponderated. The mistake was in the introduction of the pig, which was an incident rather too broad for the Haymarket audience, which is a very peculiar one in its notions of stage propriety. But Mr Peake has too many good witnesses to character in his previous productions for the circumstance to affect his credit as a pleasant dramatic author

Every one contributed to the representation of the piece played admirably—and more especially Mr. Buckstone, upon whom the greatest responsibility rested. His acting was immitably droll. A little anecdote connected with the way he wore they not be without interest: It was told us in the theatre, iron authority upon which we can rely. The perake, then, was originally worn by George I. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter Scott's grandfather, the Provost of Edinburgh Sir Walter gave it to Mr. Terry, the actor, who presented it to the late John Reeve, and he wore it in his well-recollected character of *Mormaduke Mosey*, in the "Wreck Ashore" At his decease, he left it to Mr. Buckstone, and it re-appeared at the H... market, on Thursday. Few articles of wardrobe, we opine, have passed through stranger hands

"Open Sesame" will b revived at the LYCEUM on Monday, when a *débutante* —Miss Georgiana Hodson—will make her first appearance as *Copia Baba*. The farce received shows a from the pen of Mr. Lunford.

Mr. Walter Lacy will not join the company now forming at the Princess'. We believe that he has some intention of entering himself upon the cares of management.

Mr. and Mrs. Honner are about to leave the Surrey, their benefit and last appearance taking place next Wednesday, on which occasion several popular members of the profession will contribute their services. The estimation in which they are held, will, no doubt, ensure a good house. Mr. Edward Stirling will it is said, succeed Mr. Honner as stage-manager; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam is to appear immediately on the termination of the engagement of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews, which, to judge from the crowded houses, appears to have been a most lucrative one.

The musicals appear to be looking up at Liverpool, and music is in the ascendant. At the two principal theatres, operas have been performed "The Bohemian Girl," "The Mountebanks," and "The Daughter of St. Mark," at the Theatre Royal, supported by Miss Rainer, and Messrs. Harrison and Borrani. Mr. Macready is at present playing there. At the Liver Theatre, "Somnambula," performed by Mrs H. P. Grattan, Mr. Wesse, and Mr. Barker; and ballets by Mesdames Louise and Adele, and Mr. A. D. Webster, are the leading attractions. Concerts have also been given—one by Miss Whitnall, at which Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Benedict appeared; and another by Signor Leoni, with Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Formasari, and Brizzi. All these entertainments appear to have been well attended.

Mr Henry Betty has drawn excellent houses at the Pavilion Theatre during the past week. He has been re-engaged for a few nights more, and will appear in Knowles's play of "Virginius," for the first time in London, on Tuesday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ANDOVER UNION The inquiry into the conduct of the Master and Matron of this Union towards the paupers, has come to a sudden termination. Mr. Westlake, by whom the charges were made, has received a letter from Mr. Coode, Assistant Secretary of the Poor Law Commission, proposing to transfer the present proceedings by indictment to the next Quarter Sessions, in respect to the charges against the master. In like manner the Commissioners propose to cause an information before Justices to be laun against the master or matron for any act of embezzlement or misapplication of food, clothing, or goods, belonging to the Union. In the meantime they will recommend to the Board of Guardians to suspend the master and matron until the result of the indictment and information shall be known.

THE LATE ROBBERY IN MANCHESTER.—A man named Wm. Axon has been examined before the magistrates at Manchester, on a charge of being concerned in the extensive money robbery (the particulars of which we gave last week), at the warehouse of Messrs. Whitaker and Sons, New Brown-street Buildings. Mr. Beswick after stating the nature of the robbery, called, as a witness, a young man named Drinkwater, in the employment of Messrs. Tennants, Clow and Co., manufacturing chemists, whose warehouse is near to that of Messrs. Whittaker. The witness stated that on the mornings of the Monday and Tuesday before the robbery, which was committed on the night of the 29th ult., he had occasion to go to his master's warehouse rather earlier than usual, and was there a few minutes before seven o'clock. After opening the office he saw two men come out of Messrs. Whittakers' warehouse, and walk away. He had previously observed one of the men outside, near to the corner of the warehouse, and apparently keeping a look-out; and when they had left the warehouse, he saw them pass the place two or three times before eight o'clock. The prisoner was very much like one of the men, but witness could not swear to him. This was the only evidence against the prisoner, who denied that he knew anything of the robbery, or that he had ever been near the warehouse. On the application of Mr. Beswick, he was remanded.

FIRE AT ANDOVER.—On Sunday night last a fire broke out at Andover, in the new premises leading to Newbury, which, in spite of all the exertions of the inhabitants, continued to burn all night, and totally destroyed six houses. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that some of the families escaped in their night clothes, and were glad to save their lives, having no opportunity to save any thing else. The poor sufferers appeared in a miserable plight, as many as twenty of them having neither clothes, bonnets, nor furniture, and no money whatever to purchase any. Not one of them was insured; though the houses, which are the property of John Evans, Esq., of Whitchurch, were insured in the Sun Fire office. It is not known how the fire originated, but most likely from the overheating of a flue.

FATAL AFFAIR AT NEWMARKET.—A painful interest has been produced in Newmarket by the perpetration of a most unprovoked brutal outrage upon the person of a highly respectable inhabitant, whose death is universally deplored. The name of the deceased is Henry Thom, who carried on business as a hatter. The accused is Richard Archer, formerly a trainer of the race horses of a solicitor. The origin of the quarrel between the parties arose out of some proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court relative to the affairs of a person named Edward Edwards, in which Archer had been employed. The deceased having refused to oppose Edwards, the deceased (Mr. Thom) was selected to conduct the opposition. It seems that Archer was a personal friend of the bankrupt, and took offence at many words that passed the duty which he was called on to perform, he provoked the hostility of Archer, who repeatedly proclaimed his determination to have revenge These threats he found opportunity for carrying into fatal effect on Saturday evening last, when meeting the deceased in the market place near his own door, Archer, after a few angry words, struck Mr. Thom two heavy blows, which knocked him down, causing concussion of the brain. The deceased never roused from a state of insensibility, and he died on Sunday morning. Archer, who at first absconded, afterwards delivered himself up. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict of manslaughter was brought in against him.

POLICE.

THE FORGERIES ON RAILWAY COMPANIES.—*Mr. Edmund Thomas Yeatkil* and *Mr. Charles Lander* have been finally examined at CLERKENWELL, the former on a charge of forging the name of Colonel Howard Staunej, of the Home Park, Windsor, to the subscription contract of the South Midland, Northampton, and Leicestershire Railway Company, for the amount of £500, and the latter for having forged the name of Ferdinand De Lisle, merchant and banker, under similar circumstances. The prisoner Lander was first placed at the bar—Mr. James Shaw, solicitor, has his wife in his care of Russell Square, Balham-hill, was examined, and said he knew the prisoner Lander from his having been in partnership as a scale-maker with his wife's brother. The prisoner called at Russel House, and, after saying it was a fine old building, inquired whether there was any title to it. Witness subsequently received a letter, which had, however, been destroyed by his children. He could not say positively the prisoner's handwriting. The letter contained an envelope, directed to Russel House. Witness wrote to inform the prisoner that if any more letters came there he would not receive them. In consequence of the prisoner's conduct upon him and his wife "he was almost frightened me to death—what has happened?" and, placing his hands on witness's shoulders, he said, "Do you think I would do anything wrong?" The envelope contained in the letter received by witness were directed to Mr. C. Lander, Webbersteet, Blackfriars-road, and his wife had enclosed a letter directed to Mr. C. Lander, addressed to Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq. Mr. Clarkson now submitted to the bench that he had traced the handwriting to be that of the prisoner, and asked the witness what were the contents of the letter which he received from the prisoner, to the best of his recollection? Witness—The letter stated, "My dear fellow, as far as taking in a letter or two for me, it will do me a great deal of service (in the name of Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq.), for there are a great many accounts coming out for me, and as I have always been employed by Ferdinand De Lisle, they will answer his letters, although they may not answer mine," or words to that effect. The prisoner then stated he was signed to the above letter. Two or three days after that I received another letter directed to Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq., when I became alarmed and consulted some friends. I received other letters in the same description. —Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq., was then sworn: He did not know the prisoner. He never authorised him to sign any deed for him. Mr. Greenwood asked the prisoner whether he wished to ask any questions of the witnesses—The prisoner replied that the witness was not correct in what he stated for him. —*Mr. Edmund Thomas Yeatkil* was then placed at the bar, when, in addition to the former evidence against him, Mr. Clarkson called Mr. George Luton Brown, who said he was Secretary to the South Midland, Northampton, and Leicestershire Railway Company. The letter now produced was received by him in the course of business, and an answer sent with the allotment of shares to Colonel Howard Staunej, of Home park, Windsor. The prisoner here coolly asked Mr Brown whether he could furnish him with the company's prospectus?—Mr. Brown handed him one, when the prisoner asked whether it was really the case that the name of the company was to be found on some observations, when Mr. Greenwood asked him if it would not be better for himself to reserve his observations for the trial, as he had no legal advice with him. Prisoner (indifferently) Oh! very well—He was then committed for trial.

WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.—The effect of the alteration in the tariff has been effectually shown in the reduction of the price of pine apples to a luxury obtainable only on very expensive terms, but now, by the enterprise of parties connected with the trade of the Bahamas, has been made available to a much more extended range of consumers. No less than the enormous quantity of *four hundred thousand pines!!* have been imported this season, the last public sale of which, consisting of 2000, took place by Keeling and Hunt, and realised from 1s. to 4s. 9d. each, for the use of good quality; and it is to be hoped the prices obtained generally will be an additional inducement for a continued annual supply being secured to the public.

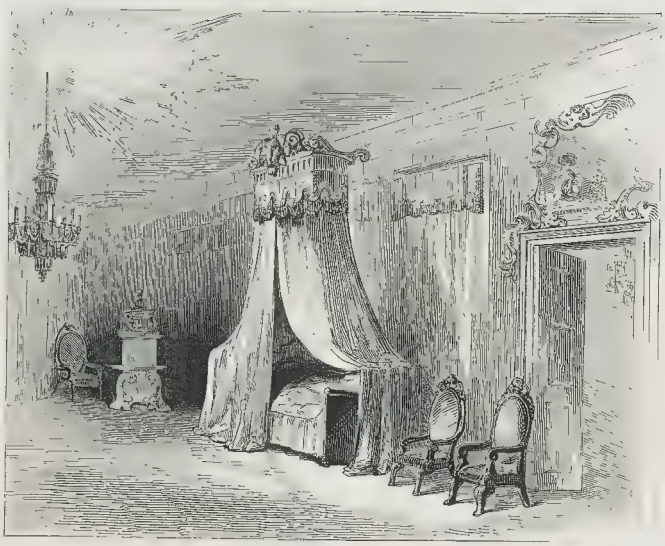
THE ROYAL PALACE, AT WURZBURG.

Although in our accounts of her Majesty's Visit to Germany we detailed her stay at the Palace of the King of Bavaria, at Wurzburg, our Artists were prevented, by the rapidity of the incidents of the Royal progress, from doing justice to the interior of this most magnificent of Continental Palaces.

In Murray's *Hand-book of Southern Germany*, we find the following:—"The *Royal*, originally *Episcopal Palace*, situated in a square, flanked by two tall singular pillars, was erected by two Bishops of the family of the Counts of Schönborn, 1720—40, and is of great size and unusual magnificence. The staircase (which we have engraved) is very splendid, and original in its design. Its architect was a German, John Balt'r Neuman. The entire Palace contains 284 apartments, including the suite occupied by the Emperors of Germany on their way to the coronation at Frankfurt; they are distinguished by their gorgeous display of gilding, marble, Gobelin tapestry, silken draperies, and mirrors. The Chapel is a rich specimen of internal decoration, in the taste of the time of Louis XIV. The whole edifice is not undeserving of the title of a *German Versailles*, being fitted up in the French style, and remarkable as an example of the unbounded wealth of the Ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire, which they possessed nearly to the end of the last century, when it was swept away in the changes which followed the French Revolution. Though termed the *Residence*, this Palace is rarely inhabited by the Royal Family."

The Grand Staircase, with the reception of Queen Victoria. (*See the Engraving.*) Her Majesty has ascended the first flight of stairs, and is led by the Grand Duke of Bavaria, who is about to present to her the principal authorities of Würzburg, to congratulate the Royal traveller. Prince Albert follows with a lady; and next the Royal suite. Sentries are placed on each flight of stairs, and they present arms as her Majesty passes; the walls are lined with shrubs, among which are figures bearing lamps; the doors of the state apartments are thrown open, and show them to be brilliantly illuminated.

The ceiling of this staircase is most gorgeously painted. In the centre is a large medallion of the Bishop who completed the Palace. It is borne by two genii, one blowing the trumpet of Fame, the other placing a crown on the head of the prelate; underneath is an heraldic eagle; and, on the right, is Mercury, with his caduceus. In this direction, also, are two colossal marble figures, supporting, in bold relief, a portrait of one of the Bishops of Würzburg. The picture is allegorical, and includes fortresses and a military pageant, with a procession of Bishops with croziers, &c. There are likewise emblems of architecture and painting, and a presumed portrait of Dieppolo, who was an architect, sculptor, and painter, and executed this vast work. The huge chandelier, as well as the eagle above it, is a fine specimen of wood-carving.



NAPOLEON'S BEDCHAMBER, IN THE PALACE AT WURZBURG.

The suites of apartments are plain in comparison with this splendid staircase; but they are exceedingly well lighted. Those occupied by the Royal party extended one entire side of the Palace; and, the doors being open, you see from one extremity of the Palace to the other—the effect of which is *unique*. A chamber next that occupied by the Queen has its ceiling and walls entirely of glass, of different colours, most elaborately painted with Chinese scenes.

Her Majesty's Chamber is hung with tapestry, the subject the Carnival of Venice, with figures of a life-size. It is a splendid work as a picture, though it suffers in comparison with the Gobelin tapestry of the two adjoining rooms, with subjects from Lebrun's "Battles of Alexander." There are several other superb apartments, in which are fine original paintings by German artists, and copies from Italian and other masters. We have engraved the bed-chamber appropriated to Lord Aberdeen, during the late visit: it was occupied by Napoleon on three different occasions, and is, accordingly, an object of considerable interest, independent of that which it now enjoys, from its successive occupancy by the Emperor and the English Minister.

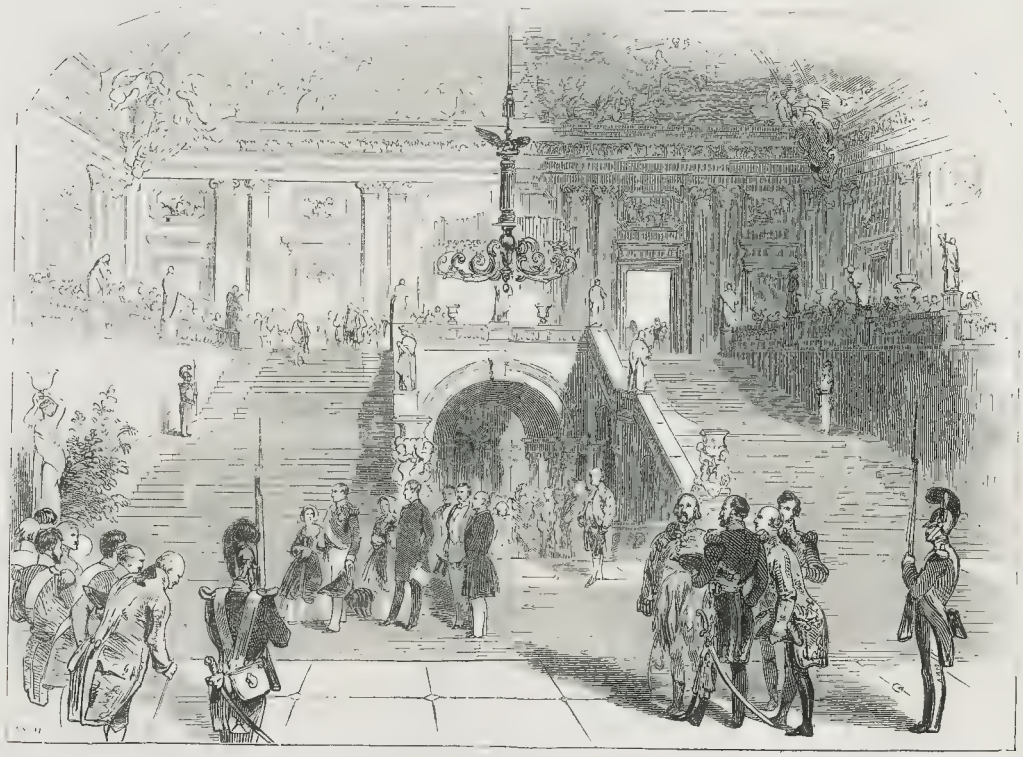
Nor must we omit to mention the magnificent *Kaiser Hall*, or *Salle des Empereurs*: it has a fine dome painted by Dieppolo, and his son, in the style of the Grand Staircase, and representing celebrated events in the lives of the Bishops of Wurzburg; and on the walls are their portraits. To describe the entire Palace would require pages; but, adds our artist, "This vast Hall, with its colossal marble columns and pavements, is certainly more than you would expect to find in such a town as Würzburg, and would grace any palace in any capital of Europe."

JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.—A letter from a correspondent of a London paper, dated from Antwerp, says—"After trying several hotels, the party, of whom I formed one, were recommended to apply to the Hotel de St. Antoine, which is much frequented by English travellers. We had the same reply to our urgent entreaties for accommodation of any sort. Every apartment was occupied by two or three persons. The commissionaire of the hotel delicately hinted that our best chance would be to take the last train to Brussels, where we should find plenty of room. Before the parley had terminated, Mr. Schmitt, the proprietor of the hotel, made his appearance, and one of the party having incidentally mentioned that we were English journalists just arrived from Germany, the worthy old Fleming started up and exclaimed that his last room had just been ordered by Prince Jerome Buonaparte, at any price; but, as he felt more honoured at having the English journalists under his roof than any prince in Europe, he should send Prince Jerome to seek accommodation elsewhere; and we had the room, my portion of which was a comfortable mattress upon the floor."

PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO SCOTLAND.—It is stated that, soon after her Majesty's return to the Isle of Wight, she will proceed to Scotland, on a visit to Lord Aberdeen, at Haddo House.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen was to hold a Privy Council to-day (Saturday), at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Council was appointed for one o'clock in the afternoon.

TRAVELLING ON THE RHINE.—The correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"I have frequently heard of the extortions to which travellers were exposed upon the Rhine, and I had myself paid for a few hours' rest the full value, in Prussian thalers, of the old chest in which I was deposited; but the barefaced imposition of the steward of the *Prince of Prussia* steamer, deserves especial notice. I breakfasted on board, with five other English gentlemen; we had coffee, a small dish of chops, fried potatoes and eggs. Every article formed a separate item in the bill. Coffee was set down at 16s. 6d.; one half-dozen chops and most of your readers know the mouthful of mutton which in courtesy is termed a cutlet on the Rhine—8s.; eggs, 2s.; and potatoes (a small dish), 1s. 6d.: total, with "*service*," £1 4s. The remonstrances of some of the party effected a reduction of 1s. 6d. in the bill.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE, IN THE PALACE AT WURZBURG.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT WINCHESTER.

On Tuesday, the Second Annual Meeting of this important Institution commenced in the ancient city of Winchester, than which a more interesting "local habitation" could not have been selected for the objects of the Society. These, it may be as well to state, are "to promote personal intercourse between antiquaries and historical inquirers, who reside in various parts of the country, and to afford an agreeable and instructive opportunity for the investigation of subjects of interest, especially such as exist in the locality where the meeting takes place." The first Annual Meeting of the Association was held precisely a year since, at Canterbury, since which period circumstances have led to a division among the Members; and there are now, consequently, two Societies styled "the British Archæological Association;" one of which met last month at Winchester, but in numbers far inferior to the Meeting of the twin Society in the past week. In the constitution and objects of the two Associations there are certain points of difference, which we have not space to particularise; but, although we sincerely deprecate dissension of every kind, and should be glad to witness the coalition of what may now be termed the rivals, we see no reason why each Society may not pursue its own tenor—"for the Encouragement of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages"—i. e., the study of Archæology—with high credit to itself, and interest and benefit to the public.

The arrangements for the Meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, were very complete. We shall not, however, detail them in this place; but, must observe, that to the Clergy and Gentry, and the Mayor and Corporation, of Winchester, especial record is due for their hospitable reception of the Archæologists; as well as to the good citizens, for their repudiation of the usual practice of taking advantage of such occasions as the present to justify extortionate charges for accommodation. In no instance did we hear this complained of at Winchester: on the contrary, courtesy and civility were combined with moderate cost, and information was readily afforded, without consideration of profit. In a kindred spirit, too, the railway fares were reduced one third. With all these advantages (in some measure due to the exertions of the central committee, and their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Albert Way, M.A.), the reader will not be surprised to learn that the Meeting, as far as it has yet proceeded, has been brilliantly attended.

Winchester, as we have already intimated, is peculiarly localised for "the nourrice of antiquitie." It is to the Archæologist hoar and holy ground; and, although time and the destroyer, man, have swept away many a stately memorial, there are yet spared several truly noble piles and crumbling in the vast and richly decorated Cathedral, and the celebrated College its many beautiful appendages; in the picturesque ruins of Wolvesley in the Western and King's Gate—in the Guildhall and City Cross—in the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen—in the Kingly and Episcopal Palaces—in the Hospitals of St. John and St. Cross—in the old Roman defences upon Catherine Hill—and in the republican post immediately facing it, called "Oliver's Battery." These were attractive points to the Archæologists, to whom, in such instances, as were requisite, the edifices were liberally thrown open.

The ticket of admission is characteristically illustrated with Arthur's Round Table, preserved in St. Stephen's Chapel—

"And so great Arthur's seat ould Winchester prefers,
Whose ould round table yet she vaunteth to be hers."

Provided with this introduction, we reached Winchester on Monday evening, just when the sun was gilding with his parting beams the architectural glories of the fine old city. Its general character the High street reminds one of that of Guildford: there are a similarly steep road-way, a Town Hall bracket clock in kindred style, and the bridge and mill towards the termination of the street. In the number and importance of its ancient buildings, however, Winchester is, of course, far superior to Guildford. Dating its establishment several centuries before the Christian Era, Winchester was called by the Celtic Britons *Caer Gwent* or the *White City*, from its chalky soil: and at the period of Cæsar's invasion it was possessed by the Belgæ. It was not, however, until after the conquest of Claudius that Winchester (then *Venta Belgarum*) became the capital of a large territory; and we may judge of its progress in civilisation from its then containing a public manufactory of cloth. The Romans were indeed excellent colonists, and this early record of their skill came forcibly upon our memory on Monday evening, as we lingered by the crystal stream of the river Itchen, and gazed upon St. Catherine's, where the mind's eye may trace the very footmarks of the Roman soldier. At every turn, you recognize the olden glory of *Venta* in

"Long trails of light descending down;"

and many an architectural fragment will carry you back through a thousand years to the period when Winchester was the metropolis of All England. Here you see a circular arch and cylindrical columns in the face of a modern brick wall; and even the Mill at the bridge is proud of its ancient descent, in its record of "rebuilt 1744." In such a locality, a century is but a score years. no wonder then that its abiding antiquity should thus early have attracted the British Archæologists to its winding ways.

We were not so falsely luxurious as to be late on Tuesday morning, but rose early to enjoy the brilliant scene which our Artist has pictured at page 173, from one of the heights above the city. From this point the town is seen clustering around the massive cathedral—the longest, be it remembered, in the kingdom, and presenting one of its finest architectural studies, exhibiting every style, from a century precious to the Conquest till the Reformation; and, although in the picturesqueness of the scene we miss "the Butter Cross" of the time of Henry VI., and the fine old machicolated West Gate, in the distance is shown the stately palace in part erected by Charles II., now used as the barracks for the district. In short, this point commands a bird's eye view of the streets, churches, palaces, and ruins, beautifully interspersed with gardens, fields, groves, and streams.

The opening meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, in the great room at St. John's, when the Marquis of Northampton, as President of the annual meeting, took the chair amidst general congratulations. The room was well arranged for the occasion. on the walls was hung a fine collection of rubbings of brasses; and in front of the platform were a few casts of some admirable specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture from some of the city edifices. The body of the room was entirely

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS

"THE HUNDRED MENNES HALL," ST. CROSS.

filled with auditors, among whom were several elegantly dressed ladies; indeed, we have rarely witnessed on such an occasion, so great display of youth and beauty. The platform was occupied by the influential nobility, clergy and gentry, among whom we noticed the following :—

Lord Ashburton; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Justice of the Common Pleas; Count Mosras, Sir J Bolleau, Sir R. Harry Inglis, M.P.; Sir William Heathcote, M.P., Sir R. G. Simeon, Sir E. Westmacott, the Very Rev. the Deans of Ely, Hereford, Westminster, and Winchester; the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (Professor Whewell); the Master of University College; the Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; Wm. Chester Colleges, the Principal of St. Mary's College, General Frederick, Colonels Vandeleur and Colville; A. B. Hope, M.P.; B East, M.P.; E. P. Shirley, M.P.; Rev. H. Addington, J. G. Hubbard, C. Buckingham, P. Bliss (D.C.L.), G. Bowers, Burnet, E. Burney, L. Clarke, A. Crowley, G. J. Cubitt, J. B. Deane, W. Dyke, C Gaunt, M. Geneste, R. Gordon, W. A. Griffith, W. H. Gunner, J. Haygarth, J. Hull, W. Hull, W. Hooper, A. Hussey, P. Jacob, E. James, E. S. James, J. E. Leigh, Loring, W. C. Lukis, C Maberley, S. R. Maitland, D. F. Markham, T. Marvill, N. Mid winter, Hon. G Noel, J Paquillon, J. L. Petit, D. Rock, D.D., G Ryder, H. Salmon, E. Shepherd, J J Smith, G Southouse, G. Southwell, O. St. John, E. Stewart, D J. Stewart, F Swanton, J H Todd, D D, R. C. Trench, R. Venables, C Walters, J Walters, G. H. Webster, H. G. J. Webstead, R. Wickham, T. H. Wilkinson, W. Williams, W. T. Williams, R Wilis, J. Wilson, R. F. Wilson, W. H. Wither, E. Woodcock, R. J. W Wright, Rev. Bennet, Littlehales, Phillips, Hall, Mandeville, Hill, W. White, Wood; Mr. A Way, Honorary Secretary; W. Jerdan, Esq., F.S.A.; G W. Duke, Esq.; &c.

The Marquis of Northampton first addressed the meeting, and, having alluded to the effigies and memorials of the illustrious dead with which they were surrounded, his lordship remarked, that Archæology was the handmaid of History—without her History would be a mere skeleton; but Archæology served to reanimate the dry bones of facts, and give a colouring where all was lifeless before. The study of antiquities served as a guide to the states man, for, if he drew inferences from history without taking into consideration the agents in the causes produced, he would be infallibly wrong. The Noble President then adverted to the absurd notion of this being a polemical meeting, and concluded by observing—He was proud to see around him so many of the clergy; and that ecclesiastical monuments must naturally be interesting to them could not be doubted. They had only to look at the work of William of Wykeham (loud cheers), at the beautiful church of St. Cross so near to them, and it would require a mind, even of the professional, but architectural and archæological motives had brought them together, and not polemics. If any difference of opinion had arisen among the members of the Established Church those persons would be much nearer into any discussion upon them, but to call on all to join in maintaining those sacred edifices of which it was impossible to doubt a sincere piety, although accompanied with the superstition of a dark age, was the best protection. (Cheers). They could not doubt that architecture had been greatly exalted at a time when other arts were in comparative debasement. They might, if they pleased, discuss the work of Sir Roger Pratt, who was of the 19th century they had nothing whatever to do; and if they at all entered into the religious differences of the past, still they could not into those of the present. With minor compositions he would not trouble them. They were a large meeting, and proud indeed he was to meet them. It was not for them then to consider any differences that might have arisen among Archæologists; he deprecated this subject, although he could not but regret them. Their meeting was indeed a large one, and they could stand by themselves, holding out the hand of friendship to all delighting in the study of Archæology who would join them. (Loud cheers).

The Dean of Westminster then read a most eloquent and poetical paper, in defence of Archæology, which we regret that we have not room to give here, to-report. In concluding, he would be infallibly wrong. The Archæologist was not to be considered as a mere worshipper of the past, but there zealous contribution of papers to the Association; and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Dean of Westminster, for his very elegant and excellent discourse.

Professor Whewell, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, joined in feelings of admiration and gratitude for the noble address of the Dean of Westminster—a discourse calculated, in a short space, to do great good, and whose thoughts, if not before in their hearts, would now live and abide with them. (Loud cheers.) When a schoolboy, the Professor said he had met with Rickman's work on Architecture, and from that time the Lube he possessed that work it became to him the grammar of a new language. He looked back with extreme pleasure to that incident of his life, and many now attending that great work might be able to ascribe to it the same excellent effects. The Professor then seconded the vote of thanks

Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, Oxford, and one of the Canons of Winchester, supported the motion, and, in thanking the Noble Marquis, to whom a vote of thanks was then proposed by Lord Ashburton.

Dr. Plumptre, the Master of University College, Oxford, then addressed the meeting, and as Archæologist, he could not but feel great pleasure in congratulated them on seeing that Gothic architecture would form one of the chief branches of the study of the association; adding that a higher feeling than mere admiration of its architecture, and that was the Christian piety; not a feeling of servile imitation, but a respect for sacred things, and a higher appreciation of those great truths which that art was calculated to support. (Cheers.)

The Noble President then acknowledged the vote of thanks, congratulating the Dean of Westminster on his splendid discourse, and Professor Whewell for his work on the Gothic of England,

FAMILY LINENS of the highest character, and at the lowest prices, for immediate payment only, are sold by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 29, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. John Capper and Son's General Linendrapery business in Grafton-street, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued without change.

BONNETS, CAPS, JEWELLERY, &c.—The whole of the valuable Stock of R. Legg, 51, St. Paul's Churchyard, is now Selling Off, regardless of the cost, by order of the Trustees, consisting of Fancy Bonnets, Millinery, Lace Veils, Head dresses, Mantles, Dresses, Lace, Feathers, &c., by BAILEY and Co., Almost House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, near Ludgate street.

GINGER BRANDY.—The Proprietors of the Waterloo Distillery beg to acquaint the Public that their GINGER BRANDY is especially recommended by the Faculty in all cases where the use of stimulants is considered. It forms an agreeable beverage at any time of the day. Sold at the Distillery only, Waterloo-road, price 16s. per Gallon.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY of Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, best Sheffield Plates, ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Garden Engines, Rollers, &c., Japan Tea Trays, Baths, &c.—JOHN JEANSON IRON WORKS, adjoining Milner House, 78, Sloane-street, Pimlico. Forming square.—N.B. Every article is sold at plain figures, at the lowest cash prices.

INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 29, CITY ROAD, LONDON.
INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's Chaises, Vis-à-vis Waggons, and other Carriages, from Ten Sh illings to Twenty Guineas. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of first class comfort from £3 to £35. New and Second-hand. Spinal Carriages. Any with Hoods. On Sale or Hire.

THE PRICE of NO ARTICLE at GROSSMITH'S Establishment, 120, Strand, exceeds 1s.—Grossmith's Reading Shaving Soap produces a better and softer lather than any other extant. The Hair Preservative promotes the growth of hair. The New Camphor Rose Powder combines the fragrance of the choicest flowers of Europe. Razor Strops, Tooth Powder, Cold Cream, Wash Cakes, &c. Observe! These inimitable articles can only be obtained at Grossmith's, 120, Strand.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the NOTTINGHAM and BOSTON RAILWAY.—The Provisional Committee have much pleasure in announcing that an Amalgamation has been formed with the Nottingham and Derwent Valley, at Derwent, and Manchester Railway, and the Nottingham, Vale of Bevoir, and Grantham Railway.—By order of the Provisional Committee, B. HOUGH, Secretary. London, 5th Sept., 1845.

YORK and LANCASTER RAILWAY.—PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED
The Committee of Management have resolved that the examination of the Applications for Shares, but; from the great number of those Applications, some days must elapse before the Allotment can be made. SAML. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary
Prince Chambers, St. James'-street, 12th Sept., 1845.

THAMES EMBANKMENT AND RAILWAY JUNCTION COMPANY.
CHAIRMAN.—THE MARQUIS OF DEVON
Shareholders in the Blackwall, the Croydon, the South Eastern, and South Essex Railway Companies, intending obtaining SHARES in the above Undertaking, THAMES EMBANKMENT AND RAILWAY JUNCTION COMPANY, are requested to name the Company to which they have a proprietary interest in their letters of application. W. WILLIAMS
Offices, 22 Charing Cross. Secretary pro tem.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and patentees. From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS, the unpleasant pressure round the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme flexibility, they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head, the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As LADIES' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, and Griffiths and Johnson 2, Old Bond street

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CHURCH FOR SALE, complete, with Nave, Side Aisles, Chancel, and Consecrated Communion Rails, ready to be Erected on the Premises. Fittings of Pulpit, &c. Scale for 30 persons (for Description and View see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 16th and 30th, Sept.), are now open for inspection, near the retaining of Kentish Town Church case a specimen belonging to Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., Hendre-lane, Hampstead). Peter Thompson, builder, Lisson-grove. Church can be completed for £700, or Contract let on hire for any period.—See specimens for towns, "All Saints' Church," St. John's Wood, Rev. E. Thompson, and "St Mark's Church," Maida Vale, Rev. J. Hamilton.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS continue to be manufactured, as usual, upon the largest scale, at their severs. establishments. To insure the genuine supply of the Soda Water, see that the name is on every portion of each bottle; but, to prevent imposition, consumers are earnestly requested to ascertain that a label, with their name, is on the outer side, accompanies all Soda Water, and not on the cork, on each bottle of Lemonade and Potass Water. Schweppe's Liquid Magnesia is of the finest quality, and is strongly recommended as a tonic for gout, acidity of the stomach, &c., by the first London Physicians.—51, Berners street, London.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, SHOOTING-JACKETS, &c., in ILAMAR, and other NEW and greatly approved Materials, a manufacture entirely of W. B. These REALLY WATERPROOF Garments, having been in use for above two years, and become established in the estimation of the respectable classes, are in a position now to solicit the favours and encomiums of the nobility and gentry, which experience proves that where once adopted, they are regarded as sine-qua-nons. A LARGE STOCK of Ready-made Garments, adapted to all purposes, and guaranteed to exclude any wet whatever, kept to select from, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Made only by W. BERDOE, 96, CORNHILL, and 69, CORNHILL, NORTH SIDE.

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Strong Cotton and Long Cloth Shirts	3s 6d and 3s 9d
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Fine Linen Collars 6½d., or 6s. 9d. per Dozen. Extra Superfine, 8d., or 7s. 6d. per Dozen.
A large assortment of Shirts of every description, including some of the most approved fashions in all Linen Shirts and the finer qualities in India Long Cloth, kept washed and ready for immediate use. Hosiery at the lowest prices.
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PATENT WOOD CARVINGS.—The PROPRIETORS of the Patent Method of Carving in Solid Wood by Machinery, invite attention to their style and beauty, by which they are enabled to supply the public with most exquisite specimens of genius, at one fourth to one sixth of the expense formerly incurred, and to provide an endless variety of materials for embellishments in the Gothic, Elizabethan, French, and Italian styles. The mansions of many of the Nobility already evident in the recent fitting up of their Dining rooms and Libraries, in Oak Panelling, Mouldings, and Chimney-pieces, which have been furnished by this invention; and several Churches in London and in different parts of England are adorned with Screens, and other Decorations from the same source. PULPITS, READING DESKS, LECTURN-BOOK, ALTAR-RAILS, RAILS, &c., are also executed for the Architect, with strict fidelity in the classical antique; and to CABINET-MAKERS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, PLANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the TRADE in general, the Proprietors of this Patent are prepared to execute any Orders with which they may be favoured, on the most reasonable terms. HENRY HALL, PATENTEE, 18, Great Marlborough-street, near Regent-street.

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COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to the Bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	
Cuff round to length of Sleeve at Wrist	
Size round top of Arm	
Size round under the Coat	
Size round Waist under the Coat	

TROWSERS.	Inches
From top of Trousers to bottom	
From outside Leg to bottom of Trousers	
Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Size round Calf	
Ditto Waist	
Ditto Hips	

HAT	
Measure size round the Head	

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Ditto, ditto	0 19 6
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Ditto, ditto	1 10 0
Ditto, ditto	1 15 0
Ditto, ditto	2 0 0

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CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the metropolitan-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same person with any other house as or out of London; and those who favour us with Close Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, Shirts, Cloaks, Carpet Bags, Portmanteaus, &c., may depend upon the Lowest Prices.
N.B.—No business transacted at the Establishment, from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

LOST—A DIAMOND RING, with an inscription on the [illegible] Whoever will restore the same to [illegible] shall receive a Reward of [illegible]

FOURPENCE to WOOLWICH or GREENWICH, TUNNEL LIMEHOUSE, or BLACKWALL.—Reduced Fares by the Waterman's Boats Observe Two white fires round the funnel.

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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING ROOM, consisting of many elegant assortments of Pictures, Vases, Groups, Chandeliers, Inkstands, Obelisks, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c., &c., and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

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HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING.—Containing a full [illegible] Table Spoons and Forks fitted with Silver on a white [illegible] Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen. Tea Spoons, ditto, per dozen, Dessert ditto, ditto, ditto. Carvers, ditto, per pair. Fish ditto, ditto. Cruet frames, &c. T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

MR. GEORGE YATES respectfully announces that he will on the reasons his instructive Lectures on Personal Deportment with Dancing, the first week in October. A Class of Eight Gentlemen, and Eight Ladies, attended on school terms. Lessons in Deportment may be had WITHOUT the Dancing, including material Exercises for acquiring a Graceful Carriage.—Letters addressed to St. Peter's, Hammersmith.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by MR. WILLIS, 41, Browne street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gent emen of any age with privacy and convenience. Morning Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, Mondays and Wednesdays.

SHOOTING.—AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New Principle, Further Improved Assortment of Portable and Silent Shooting Weapons now on sale, adapted by Reilly, Jun., for killing rabbits with ball, small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. From 85s each, pump and apparatus included. Reilly, Gun-maker, 315, Holborn.

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Black	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	and 5 0
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One pound and upwards sent to any part of town. MAXWELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury Cheapside.—Country orders for six pounds of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the Kingdom.

LADIES, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the turn ride or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion, will find in ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a refreshing and fragrant preparation, dispelling the effects of exposure from the cosmopolitan, and imparting a blooming freshness and delicacy of complexion to the Skin. The astonishing and unexpected results of Kalydor, as well as Sunburn, Freckles, Disco ouration, and Sallowness, yield to its specific qualities, and are succeeded by a clearness and softness of the skin truly grateful to its possessors. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the whole rite of the aristocracy and haut ton. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d per bottle.—Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," all others are fraudulent Counterfeits.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Hair, in Three Sizes, 3s., 6s., and 10s. 6d.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 1os. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.
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CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious Compounds under the same names (some under the implied sanction of "Rowland and Son"), and of Base Imitations of the word "ROWLAND'S" on the Wrappers.—Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PARALYSIS, DEAFNESS, LOSS OF SPEECH, AND USE OF THE LIMBS RECOVERED.—To MR. CARBURN.
Dear Sir,—Having experienced such a wonderful recovery from a dreadful stroke, causing spasm of head and general debility, although given over by all my medical attendants, and lastly by Sir Astley Cooper), I feel great pleasure in recommending your Oil and Pills to other sufferers. You are at liberty to make use of this letter. I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c., Mrs. Veryan, near Tregony, Cornwall, who had been ill since last March with Paralysis, insomuch, that there was a total loss of speech, the use of one side, accompanied with deafness and loss of speech. This morning I called on Mr. Pearce and was astonished to find him so improved, that his speech is returned, and he can hear. I can truly say he is much better, but I am sure by perseverance in the Oil and Pill, he will get quite well. There are several other cases truly interesting, as to cure from my recommendation, the particulars of which I will with pleasure one day send you. I am, yours respectfully,
R. C. Falmouth, Cornwall, September 2, 1845.
CARBURN'S OIL and PILLS may be had of all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and the Oil, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 6d., and at his dispensary, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Weakness Spinal Affections, &c., 6, King's cross, London.

ASHLEY'S THEATRE.

We this week present our readers with a portrait of Madame Klatt, the very clever female equestrian, of whose daring performances we have more than once had occasion to speak in noticing the equitation at this theatre She is represented in one of her most effective feats, which is always greeted with rounds of loud applause—causing her milk-white charger to rear up until he almost appears to be in danger of falling back upon his intrepid rider. The lady is, in our opinion, quite equal to, if she does not surpass, Mademoiselle Caroline, whom our readers may remember at Vauxhall three years. The present equestrian company at Astley's is by far the best we ever remember to have seen there, taken as a whole. Monsieur Tourniaire, the manager, was for six years the director of the Circus at St. Petersburg; and with his company has successfully performed at Berlin, Vienna, and Renaud's Amphitheatre on the Boulevards, in Paris. He belongs to a talented family, the whole of whom have been allotted, in his own words, "born on horseback." His brother, M. Ferdinand, is a clever equestrian; and his sister-in-law, Madame Louise Tourniaire, a most graceful pantomimist. Monsieur Tourniaire is the whole family—the intelligence. Their *Esmeralda*, as we have before had occasion to remark, is a really beautiful conception. She is a German by birth, as also is Madame Dumez, another admirable equestrian, who belongs to the company at Franconi's in the Champs Elysées, quite a child, and he then promised to become a clever rider.

We had no idea that the establishment of the Amphitheatre was so extensive, until we had an opportunity the other morning of going over the cool—all rooms may be termed so. There are at present about fifty horses in the theatre; the stables are clean, well, ventilated, and capacious, coversing, as may be imagined, a very large space of ground. In a stall at the end of one of them resides the pelican, who figures in the "Bride of the Nile." He is a portly comfortable-looking fellow, walking about gravely in a loose box by himself. He was fed whilst we were there upon Thames fish—specimens of cod "water conchs," which he devoured with all the *gout* of a Blackwall epicure. He came from the Surrey Zoological Gardens, is very harmless, and, apparently, much gratified by being caressed or taken notice of.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—RETURN OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the successful candidate for the Borough of Southwark in the recent election, is one of an old and wealthy Cornish family. He is by no means new to the world of politics, having sat in Parliament for one of those ancient English anchors where everybody has heard of and nobody has read. His name has been bandied about on the hustings and at local meetings, as if all the world was quite familiar with him, and extracts from his pages, which have been reposing in dusty quiet for generations, have been stuck upon the walls, looking astonished at finding themselves transformed into hand-bills. How far they have influenced the decision seems uncertain. The works are expensive, we believe, and too little known to ground a substantial opposition upon. As the opinions of the hon. baronet are well known, they need not be here detailed; extracts from his recent speeches are also given elsewhere. He is still a young man, with a long career before him. As a speaker, he addresses an audience with some appearance of effort, but he prepares himself well for the subject, and acquits himself very creditably. While in the House, he distinguished himself as Chairman of the Transportation Committee. In person he is short, with pale complexion, and very long, fair hair. He was returned at the present election by a majority of 766.

Mr. PILCHER, the second candidate, made a gallant fight of it, and the number he polled is a flattering testimony both to the esteem in which he is held, and the zeal of his friends. He was proposed as the "local" candidate, a resident in the borough, and acquainted with its interests. In principles, he is a moderate Conservative, a supporter of the Church, and an opponent of the Maynooth Grant. He has served the office of Sheriff.

Mr. MIALL, the third candidate, did not seem to have a chance of success from the opening of the poll; if the battle of votes was between Mr. Pilcher and Sir W. Molesworth, the war of words was principally between the Hon. Baronet and Mr. Miall; they carried on the great Hobbes controversy above alluded to. Mr. Miall is the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, and an opponent of all Church establishments and endowments.

On Wednesday the nomination of candidates for the seat vacant for Southwark by the death of Benjamin Wood, Esq., took place at the Town-hall. The hour fixed was ten o'clock in the forenoon, but long before that time the front of the hustings, which was erected in front of the Town hall, was occupied with a dense mob of people, who kept up a continual confusion and uproar during the whole of the proceedings. They did not, however, form an united party. On the left was a crowd of ragged boys and lads, evidently with no sort of occupation whatever, who vociferated lustily for Sir William Molesworth, while, on the right, a group of brawny coal heavers and wharf porters, with Pilcher's cards prominently stuck in their caps, answered the cheers of the Molesworth party by corresponding cheers for Pilcher.

The High Bailiff having addressed the electors, and the accustomed forms having been gone through,

Mr. W. Hawes came forward, and proposed Sir William Molesworth. Mr. Martin seconded the nomination.

Mr. E. Palmer nominated Mr. Pilcher, whose seconder was Mr. T. Dare.

Mr. Apsley Pellatt proposed Mr. Miall. His seconder was Mr. J. W. Cobb.

There was uproar during the whole period of the nomination. When this was finished, it became the candidates' turn to speak, and the noise, uproar, and confusion were redoubled.

Sir W. Molesworth first addressed the meeting. He adverted to his formerly having had a seat in the House of Commons, and to his votes there. In his support of the extension of the suffrage, trade, &c., and then proceeded to defend his opinions in regard to the Maynooth grant. He then proceeded Now, a few words with regard to my antagonists. First, with regard to Mr. Pilcher. Mr. Pilcher is a Tory. (Great uproar.) I say it with every respect, for he has as much right to his conscientious opinion as I have to mine. Our opinions are diametrically opposed. Magnificent are the promises which Mr. Pilcher is reported to have made. He is reported to have said that he would maintain all the hospitals, support all the dispensaries, and contribute to all the charities with which this borough abounds. ("No, no; you are misrepresenting him.") —that he would cleanse your borough of everything filthy—that he would build docks for all the steamvessels—that he would accomplish wonders with regard to the river Thames. (Cheers, and much uproar.) Thus Mr. Pilcher would buy you. Take care (to use a popular expression) that you are not sold. (Cheers from Sir W. Molesworth's supporters, and uproar among Mr. Pilcher's friends.) Now, a few words to the friends of Mr. Miall, and to that gentleman himself. I trusted we should abstain from personalities towards each other, and that this would be a calm contest of reason. In these, my hopes, I have been disappointed, and for that disappointment I am not to blame. Not one word of disrespect, not one single syllable of reproach, did I utter against your candidate—Loud cries of "The Rev Mr Miall, who first sneered at that?") —until I was assailed. When struck, however, I am ever ready to strike in return. Who struck the first blow? You, Mr. Miall! ("No, no, you did it.") You quitted the high ground of argument; you descended into the arena of abuse; you accused me of dishonesty on account of my opinions with regard to Maynooth (Loud cries of "It's false"); you taxed me with insincerity because I possessed property in the Church of England; you called upon the dissenters of Southwark to shrink with horror from my opinions; you attempted to excite religious animosity and rancour against me; like an inquisitor of old, you presumed to question me on my religious belief, and to summon me before the tribunal of your private judgment. (Tremendious uproar, yelling, hissing, and every conceivable token of disapprobation.) I am glad to meet you here to day, face to face, to answer you, to unveil your pretentious (continued uproar), new to Before God, I disdain deceit. I tell you, in the name of religious liberty and equality, that no man has a right to interfere with the religious opinions of another man; that no man has a right to put a question or blame the belief of his neighbour. I tell you, that in your conduct and language towards me you have been untrue to the great principle of religious liberty ("'tis false—you are the traitor"); you have been untrue to that charity which is the essence of religious liberty. You have denounced me as the editor of the works of Hobbes of Malmesbury. Electors, I am proud of the fact. (Confusion.) I will rest upon it a claim to your support. I am proud to be called a friend of Mr. Miall. He is the author of the *Nonconformist*. I am the ed tor of Hobbes. To compare the two works together would be like comparing the vastest mountain on the earth's surface with a small anthill. I could point out to you hundreds of dissertations from Mr. Miall's friends, and cheers from Sir William Molesworth's supporters.) The works of Hobbes wil last more centuries than the *Nonconformist* will days. The writings of Hobbes will live as long as the Anglo Saxon race and language. They will be read age after age by the studious amongst the nations of our race, who will people the two Americas and the islands of the Southern Ocean. Hobbes was a man who stood up against and the bigotted herd who dared to assail so great a master of thought and language. (Loud cheers and disapprobation.) As one of that herd, Mr. Miall, it is your cue to denounce Hobbes. (Tremendious uproar.) You have denounced me as the editor of an infidel work; I have challenged you, and again challenge you, to make good your assertion. ("He is an infidel!") I have called upon you to point out one infidel sentence, one sneering sentence derogatory to Christianity in the works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury Instead of doing this you have had recourse to subterfuge. It is a well-known, notorious fact that the very great discovery in astronomy, in natural history, in chemistry, or in any of the physical sciences that everything which has made us better acquainted with the heavens, with the earth, and with human nature—that every acquisition of knowledge which has tended to elevate humanity, every attempt at free inquiry, every effort to shake off the trammels of authority, has been successively attacked by the ignorant and narrow minded, as leading to infidelity. Under this malignant and accursed plea some of the greatest spirits of the human race have been persecuted and slain. Socrates was put to death as an infidel, he who first said there were Antipodes was hurled. The followers of Copernicus were persecuted as disbelievers, and the great Galileo on bended knees was compelled to assert that the earth was immovable. (Great cheering.) Bacon and Descartes were taxed with impiety; the doctrines of Locke were said to lead to materialism. Newton was accused of dethroning the Deity by the discovery of the law of gravitation; a similar charge was made against Franklin for explaining the nature of the thunderbolt. Priestley's library was burnt and his person endangered on account of his religious opinions, and, in our own days, Buckland, Sedgwick, and the other geologists are accused of overturning revelations by their discoveries in regard to the past existence of the earth. (Cheers.) In short, in all ages, and amongst all nations, infidelity has ever been the war cry which the base, the ignorant, the intolerant, and the bigoted have raised against the noble, the generous, the genius and spirits of the human race. (Great uproar and cheering from Sir William Molesworth's supporters.

Mr. Pilcher then came forward, and was received with vehement shouts by his friends, and corresponding yells by his antagonists. He said.—I know the wants of the borough of Southwark, I have no hesitation in saying, better than either of the other candidates. I have been a resident—(uproar)—have given my assistance in the various offices which it has fallen to my lot to be elected to. I have served in various capacities, not only in this borough, but in the city of London and in the county of Surrey. (Great uproar.) The grand object which I feel, and which I think every man ought to feel, when he is placed like me, independent of labour, and blessed with health and strength—in such a case, I think he is bound to come forward, and when called upon, for the good of his country. On all occasions I have been a firm supporter of the various charities of the borough. I have supported myself and my own hospitals, and your hospitals, and your institutions, and I shall always be glad to attend to the wants of my fellow townsmen. (Confusion.) Some persons have called me a Tory, and some have called me a Whig; but I will tell you what I am. I am a liberal and a friend to every cause existing in the country, and for the maintenance of your independence. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Miall then, addressing the electors, said I am here to meet my antagonist face to face I have at no time put my literary reputation beside that of Hobbes or any other man. I have exercised myself, according to the ability which God has given me, to do good to my fellow men—to advocate the interests of our common humanity; and it is no matter of concern to me whether my name goes down to oblivion, or is handed up to the admiration of posterity. I stand on that ground, and none of the taunts of the Hon. Baronet shall make me ashamed of my position, or of the steps I have taken hitherto to make it good. With regard to the infidelity of Hobbes, I have been challenged to produce a single paragraph which, and avail evidence of his sentiments on that point. Why, the whole of his works are against Christianity,—against the civil liberties of the people—against the rights of individuals, conscience, and against that free and spiritual religion which we profess to reverence and hold dear. If I have erred on this point, I have erred in common with great names—with Cudworth, and Hallam, and posterity. Ingold Stewart, and Sir James Mackintosh; and if I have been foolish or dishonest in misrepresenting the sentiments of the philosopher of Malmesbury, then the whole literary, philosophical, and ecclesiastical world have been equally dishonest and equally foolish for two centuries past. The hon. baronet accuses me of bigotry and intolerance, taking his stand upon some misunderstood or misreported passage in a former speech. I tell him that he does not know my spirit or my sentiments, for if there is one individual in the world who would leave the human mind unfettered in science, in philosophy, in religion, that man am I, and I tell the hon. baronet that it was not until I had, in miserable taste, taunted me with the title of "Reverend," that I referred to him as the editor of Hobbes. (Cheers and uproar.) After attacking those Dissenters who had promised to vote for Sir W. Molesworth, as traitors to their principles, and declaring that this was only the beginning of a movement which

would be carried out in other boroughs, he concluded by stating that if he was placed in the proud position of their representative, he should be happy to attend to the public interests of the borough, and if at any future time he should be opposed to their views he would instantly retire.

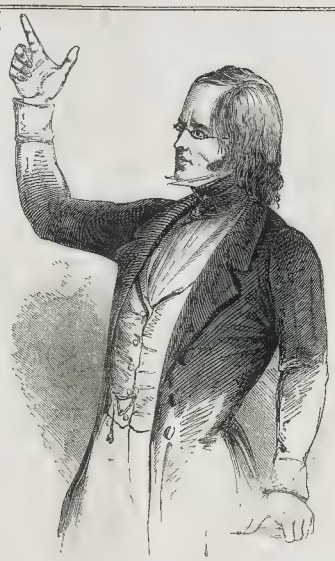
The High Bailiff then called for a show of hands for the different candidates; and, to prevent mistakes, he elevated a placard with each candidate's name as the show of hands was called for in his favour. For Sir W. Molesworth a very large majority of those present declared themselves; for Mr. Pilcher there were comparatively few, beyond the knot of coal heavers in front; and for Mr. Miall there was a fair show, but considerably inferior to that for Sir William Molesworth.

The High Bailiff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Sir William Molesworth, when all parties demanded a poll, which was fixed to take place at eight o'clock on Thursday morning.

The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Thursday morning. The following was the progress of the poll during the day, as given by the committees of Mr. Pilcher and Sir W. Molesworth:—

PILCHER'S.		MOLESWORTH'S.	
Nine o'Clock.			
Molesworth	493	Molesworth	584
Pilcher	266	Pilcher	188
Miall	144	Miall	160
Ten o'Clock.			
Molesworth	921	Molesworth	971
Pilcher	551	Pilcher	490
Miall	216	Miall	230
Eleven o'clock.			
Molesworth	1165	Molesworth	1221
Pilcher	632	Pilcher	565
Miall	257	Miall	286

MR. PILCHER.



SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., M.P.

Twelve o'clock.			
Molesworth	1120	Molesworth	1419
Pilcher	1093	Pilcher	816
Miall	285	Miall	906
One o'clock.			
Molesworth	1259	Molesworth	1570
Pilcher	1129	Pilcher	932
Miall	382	Miall	311
Two o'clock.			
(No return.)		Molesworth	1691
		Pilcher	1018
		Miall	325
Three o'clock.			
(No return.)		Molesworth	1835
		Pilcher	1115
		Miall	341

FINAL CLOSE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

For Sir William Molesworth	1943
Mr. Pilcher	1182
Mr. Miall	382
Majority for Sir William Molesworth	761
Majority for Sir William Molesworth over Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Miall	408

ASTLEY'S. SCENE IN THE [illegible] RIDING LADY.

At this time a dense crowd had assembled round the hustings, in the expectation that the candidates would address the meeting, but in this expectation they were disappointed, for the High Bailiff, after a short delay, adjourned the proceedings until Friday, when the numbers were officially declared.

MR. MIALL.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*A. B.*"—*The problem sent is the celebrated Indian one which graces the wrapper of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." By sending his name and address to the publisher of that periodical, "A. B" will obtain the solution.*

"*J. W. H.*" *submits the following:—If White, having K and Q against K and R, and being required, according to a well known rule of the game in such cases, to mate in 50 moves, succeeds, say at the 45th move, in winning the Rook, to be compelled to effect the mate in the remaining five moves, or is the position considered a new one, and fifty more moves allowed? This is a vexata questio among Chess Solons to the present hour. In our opinion White is, unquestionably, entitled, after capturing the Rook to 50 more moves.*

"*Marma.*"—*Too simple for the merest tyro.*

"*V.*"—*All problems under eight moves should be discovered from the diagram alone. There is no merit whatever in solving such stratagems by moving about the Chessmen.*

"*B. M. P.*"—*The variation on one of Philidor's games by our correspondent "B. M. P." appears to establish the fact that Philidor might have won it, instead of merely getting a drawn game.*

"225," *Chelsea.*—*Mr. S. won eleven, his opponent six, and four were drawn. The position sent is childish; Mate can be forced in two moves instead of six.*

"*R. W. B.*"—*A very beautiful problem, although, from the peculiarity of its conditions, unadapted to our columns.*

"*S. H. C.*"—*Meritorious, but scarcely difficult enough. Try again, and send us the result.*

"*J. C.*" *Wellingborough.*—*Buy Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" and Lewis's "First Series of Chess Lessons."*

"*J. T.*"—*Apply for "O'Donnell's Problems," or any other foreign Chess work, to Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*

"*J. A. B.*"—*In the position sent, Mate can easily be given in two instead of four moves. For an answer to the second inquiry, see our reply above to "J. C."*

"*B.*"—*Stalemate is a drawn game.*

An Amateur of Chess is desirous of playing a friendly game of Chess by correspondence; address to "G. F. E., Post-Office, Alford, Lincolnshire."

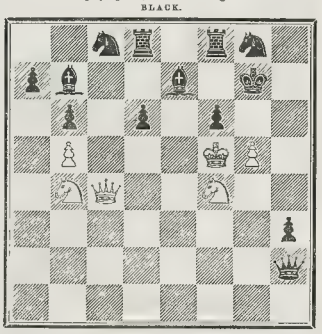
Solutions by "H. A.," "M. R. G.," "H. P.," "J. V.," "R. W.," "A. Z." and "Frank," are correct. Those by "A German," "Julia," "An Athenæ Tyro," "R. L. J.," Chester; "Tyro," Dublin; "W. W.," and "J. F.," all wrong.

PROBLEM No. 86.

BY HERR J. BRÉDE.

White playing first, is to mate in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 85.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q B to Q R's 3rd	K to K B's 4th
2. Kt to Q Kt 4th (discovering ch)	K to his 4th
3. K B to K's 4th	K takes P
4. Kt to Q B 6th or Q's 3rd (discovering ch and mate)	

CHALLENGE TO THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.—A challenge to play a match by correspondence (for what stake is not mentioned) bearing the signatures of M. Kieseritzki and some half dozen amateurs of the Café de la Régence, and the Cercle, in Paris, has just been received by the members of the St. George's Chess Club. Considering the source from whence it emanates, we cannot help thinking this *Défi* should have been addressed to the frequenters of Rice's, or Giddon's, or Goode's Divan, rather than to the most powerful Chess Club in Europe, the members of which, however desirous they may feel for a match of this description with the Paris Club, or with any other well known and established body of Chess Players, must hesitate to engage in such a contest with a few comparatively unknown amateurs. Under any circumstances, we hope the English Club will not again embark in the arduous labours of a Chess match by correspondence, except for a stake in some degree proportionate to the time and trouble which the task involves.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 177.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE ANDOVER INQUIRY.

The best check on excessive power is the little wisdom its possessors often exhibit in using it; and this is, in its way, a consolation. Sufferings may arise from the neglect, blunders, or abuse, of great authority, but the indignation they arouse compels that authority to be more careful; and, if it persist in its disregard of the interests entrusted to it, there is a great risk of the misused authority being altogether destroyed. Common sense and common humanity cannot be outraged with absolute impunity, even by the boldest and strongest. Though the forbearance of a people is sometimes something marvellous, a crisis comes when indifference is lashed into rage, and tolerance repents of its lenity: such a crisis will evidently be brought about ere long with respect to the administration of the Amended Poor Law, unless the authorities to whom that administration is entrusted consider their ways, and be wise. We say nothing of a wisdom working in the spirit of Christianity; that is almost hopeless; but the degree of rational prudence that calculates in the "spirit of human dealings" surely is not too much to expect, if it were only for the sake of preserving the whole system from a destruction which would involve that of the Commissioners themselves, their seats, and their—salaries.

That destruction will assuredly overtake it, if public opinion is outraged, the public eye disgusted, and our national character among nations degraded, by such disclosures as those made in the course of the inquiry at Andover, suspended so suddenly and unaccountably, but now renewed, we would fain hope, from some kind of deference to that expression of popular feeling such statements were certain to excite. In such an investigation it was impossible to stop half-way; in Russia, the Government would have forbidden any movement in the matter, and there it would have ended; in England, the press discovers and exposes evils, the exposure excites discussion, and an inquiry cannot be avoided; but that an attempt should have been made to stop it when half complete, and when all the worst (it is to be hoped) had been made known, was an act of folly peculiar to those who having great powers, are very often embarrassed as to how they shall use them, and in trying to make them feared, cause them to be simply despised. It is something to find enough discernment existing to enable them to see the blunder, and resolution enough to endeavour, at least, to amend it.

The enquiry the Poor Law Commissioners were compelled to institute into the proceedings in the Union House at Andover, had two branches, or objects; one, the personal conduct of an official, an hireling entrusted with the administration of the law, who seems to have possessed every capability for making all that is bad in it, much worse by the way it was put in force, and the condition of those who were subjected to that administration. Into the case, as it affects the individual, we have no desire to enter; for many reasons, all the details of the evidence had better be consigned to oblivion. But the other branch of the question—the condition of the unfortunates, subjected in a civilised land to the operation of a law passed by a Christian Legislature—demands a little more consideration.

It is asserted—as yet without denial or disproof—that men, driven by destitution to the asylum the law and the public funds provide for it, have been reduced, by the pangs of a hunger keener than any that could be felt outside the walls of this "chosen seat" of charity, to gnaw, like dogs, the putrid matter from the refuse bones they were set as a task to grind for manure! Anything more horrible has never been told either as fact or fiction. We have all read in the annals of sieges and shipwrecks, of the extremities human beings may be driven to by hunger. There are depths of horror to which our nature can descend, inconceivable by those who have never undergone such dreadful trials, or anything even remotely resembling them. But, in the beleaguered town, or on the frail raft, floating like a mere speck on the boundless and hopeless expanse of ocean, all were under that one dire necessity that knows no law. This degradation of man to the level of the brute, occurred in the midst of wealth and abundance—nay, under the very roof where, if the witnesses are to be credited, riot and debauchery were not strangers, and that at the cost of the public, which does not pay its millions a year for fellow-beings to be driven to the meal of the hound, and batten, like the Ghoul of Eastern tales, on carrion! The imagination of the poet, to which we owe so many terrible pictures of human woe, never ventured to paint such a scene in the midst of a land "exulting and abounding" in all that can minister, not only to well-being, but to luxury; it would have seemed an outrage on all reason and possibility; "were this written, and played on the stage, they would condemn it as an extravagant fiction;" yet, here it is among us—a hideous reality!—a truth stranger indeed than fiction. Shakspeare heightens his picture of the epicurean self-indulgence of Marc Antony, by describing the sufferings he endured during his earlier and better days of soldiership, when,

> On the Alps
> It is reported he did eat strange flesh,
> That some did die to look on

but it was when "at his heel did Famine follow;" under no other circumstances could such a violation of nature occur. In this case, we see men driven to a similar extremity, with plenty around them. When Dante, amid the terrible punishments of his "Inferno," pictured Count Ugolino feeding on the skull of his enemy,* his imagination did not suggest to him a scene so frightful as that of the bone-yard in this new "Tower of Famine," the Andover Union.

> Not more furiously
> On Menalippus temples Tydeus gnaw'd,
> Than on that skull and on its garbage, he.

But the poet redeems his subject from utter repulsiveness, by making the feast the banquet of revenge, which is a passion, not of hunger, which is a mere appetite; the savage and cannibal-like scene described as having occurred in the midst of our civilised society, we repeat, has no parallel, either in the records of fact or the tales of fiction.

If the New Poor Law were the best system of relief in the world—which it is far enough from being—such an incident as this is enough to rouse all men against it. But we cannot think such horrors are the natural consequences of the law itself; there is nothing in the enactment that warrants the supposition. Where then rests the blame? Plainly on those to whom is entrusted the

* Quand ebbe detto cio, con gli occhi torti
Riprese 'l teschio misero co 'denti,
Che furo all 'osso come d'un can, forti. *Inferno*, c. 33.

> Thus having spoke,
> Once more upon the wretched skull, his teeth
> He fastened like a mastiff's, 'gainst the bone
> Firm and unyielding. *Cary's Translation.*

THE SECOND REFORMATION IN GERMANY.—JOHANNES RONGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

carrying the law into operation. Here is the great failure of the system, and that in the very point in which it was to be superior to the old one. The forming many parishes into one union, the centralising the power and authority of that union in a Board of Guardians, with all the machinery of Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Auditors, over them, was to ensure such a perfect control and supervision, that the administration must become as perfect as could be expected of anything merely human. Doubtless, there were abuses under the old parochial workhouse system, but the enquiry into it elicited nothing so atrocious and disgusting as that, a few years ago, was alleged against the old system of another kind; it was found that the diet of paupers was too good, with too much of it; that it was superior in both respects to the food of the independent labourer, and that it still formed a continual bonus to the better-disposed class to make themselves paupers, for the sake of the good things which abounded for those in that condition. So, Parliament, being persuaded that pauperism was a monster that in a few years would absorb the whole of the fee-simple of all the land and property of England, in an alarm passed the New Poor Law, by which destitution is made a crime, for the pauper is clothed like a criminal, imprisoned like a criminal, and fed—far worse than any felon in any gaol of the kingdom. We have gone from one extreme to the other, and should set about finding the middle point as soon as possible. The first thing to be done is to persuade ourselves that no machinery is so perfect as to work well unwatched. Unregulated, perhaps there is nothing so destructive as the operation of those systems that are the most elaborately constructed; they may crush those they were framed to serve, as in the present instance. That supervision must come from the people themselves. More than half the abuses we have heard of might have been prevented if Boards of Guardians did their duty honestly; the communications at Somerset House are not omniscient; even with the assistance of their travelling deputies, they cannot dive into all the mysteries of workhouse management. Those who are on the spot, and know, or ought to know what is doing, are most accountable for abuses and malpractices of this kind; and if they permit them, connive at them, and use their official power to screen a favourite employé from exposure and punishment, when both are deserved, they become the actual perpetrators of the crime, and will be so considered by the public. Whatever may be the result, it is to be hoped the exposures of the enquiry at Andover may be a lesson to every Board of Guardians in the kingdom.

JOHANNES RONGE.

Johannes Ronge is the author and head of a schism which has occurred in the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. It originated in the feeling of disapprobation with which many well-educated Catholics regarded the singular spectacle of the exhibition, at the Cathedral of Trèves, of a garment, said to be the Tunic of Our Saviour, or the Holy Coat, "without seam," for which the soldiers at the Crucifixion cast lots, it not being divided like the rest of his raiment. It is stated that a million and a half of people went in pilgrimage to see it. A few details of the strange scene may be necessary to a clearer understanding of the position taken by Ronge, and those details we borrow from Mr Laing's "Notes on the Pilgrimage to Trèves," just published, a vigorous and impartial history of the whole event.

The Bishop of Trèves, Dr. William Arnoldi, issued a circular notice, dated Trèves, 6th July, 1844, and signed by the Episcopal Vicar-General, Von Muller, that, in consequence of the urgent request of the clergy and body of believers in the Bishopric of Trèves, the holy relic preserved in the Cathedral, being the coat without seam worn by our Saviour, would be exhibited for the space of six weeks, from the 18th of the following August.

As an introduction to the public exhibition of the relic, a history of the holy coat in the Cathedral of Trèves was, by order of the Bishop, drawn up by Professor Marx, of the Episcopal Seminary, and published, with the Bishop's approbation, by Linz, at Trèves, 1844. The early history of this relic is somewhat obscure. The Empress Helena, who was either the wife, the mother, or the mistress of the Emperor Constantine historians have not determined which—was born some time in the third century, either at Trèves, or at Drepona, or at York historians have not determined which—and was crowned, after the victory of Constantine over Maxentius, in the year 312; and Constantine and the Empress Helena suppressed the Christian Church, put an end to the persecution of the Christians. About the year 326 this Empress Helena repaired to the Holy Land, discovered, by inquiry among the inhabitants, the exact spot of the crucifixion, the holy grave, and other sacred places, and recovered the cross itself, the inscription that was nailed on it, and the holy nails which had fastened our Saviour to the tree. She acquired, also, on the journey—according to the historic tradition at Trèves—the holy coat without seam—the garment without a seam of our Saviour, the identical coat for which the soldiers cast lots (John, xix. 24), and, out of regard for Trèves—by some reputed her birth-place, and in this age a city inferior only to Rome itself, and the capital of Western Europe—she bestowed this relic on the church of Trèves, through St. Agroëcius, then its Bishop. This is the tradition of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Trèves.

From this time the relic was lost sight of till 1196; by a Bull from Leo X. it was publicly exhibited in 1514; it was another Bull from the same Pope, about the same time, authorizing the sale of indulgences that produced the Reformation. We may remark here that two learned professors of Bonn, Drs. Gildermeister and Sybel, in two works, distinguished by an amount of erudition and reading "unequalled since the days of Gibbon," have decided against the genuineness of the relic altogether; they state that there are eighteen or twenty places where the same garment is said to be deposited. But we proceed at once to the exhibition itself.

The scene in the ancient city of Trèves, from the 8th of August, when the relic was displayed for the first time to the pious pilgrims, to the 7th of October, when it was again consigned to its shrine, must have very closely resembled the scenes of the tenth or eleventh century, when the Crusades were set on foot. Multitudes of pilgrims in processions, formed by the throng of people in the narrow roads and streets, with standards flying, and numbers of bands, variously clothed in white, strewing flowers, and the priest of each community at its head, came, singing hymns, or telling Ave and Pater osters on their rosaries, in regular columns. The whole Rhenish province, the districts on the Moselle, the cities of Cologne, Coblentz, Metz, Nancy, Verdun, Aix-la-Chapelle, Luxemburg, Spires, Limburg, Munster, Osnaburg, towns and districts in France, Belgium, and Holland, all poured their population in to continue the stream of pilgrims, moving on and on, without break or halt, towards the minster-tower, from which a white banner with a red cross was waving above the dense cloud of dust, and the dark mass of human beings. From the 18th of August to the 25th, at midday, 112,224 persons, according to the police lists, had come into Trèves, not reckoning the multitudes who came in and went out the same day, without stopping the night. As the record proceeds, from 1500 to 1700 pilgrims every hour in the day and night were reckoned to be passing through the city. From the 18th of August to the 14th of September, 600,000 pilgrims were reckoned to have entered within its walls. A Trèves newspaper of the 7th of October, the last day of the exhibition, reckons the numbers of pilgrims who had visited the holy relic, up to that date, at 1,100,000 persons. Others estimate the numbers at 1,500,000, and even at 1,600,000. Any correct statement of such a vast body as must have passed through Trèves within these eight weeks cannot be expected The numbers, like those of the first Crusaders, struck the local authorities into dumb surprise; and many of the devout may have repeated their visits to the shrine over and over, and thus have swelled the apparent mass of pilgrims. It does honour to the arrangements of Bishop Arnoldi, and of the clergy and municipality of Trèves, that, with this vast and sudden influx of people, there were few or no accidents; few or no deaths, from exposure to weather, fatigue, or want of food; and even a considerable rise of price in the necessaries for ordinary purchase. This fact was clearly proved by the Catholic newspapers, in repelling the forebodings and imputations of the Protestant press at the time; and this fact is, perhaps, the most serious, and, politically considered, gives occasion to the most serious reflections of any connected with the movement There was a concentration of physical force, within eight weeks, in a given spot of a kingdom under monarchic authority like which it would have puzzled a Napoleon or a Wellington to have drawn together, and, compared to which, be the numbers ever so much exaggerated, the standing armies of any Government, the two or three hundred thousand men of any army, are but a drop in the torrent.

This spectacle disgusted many Roman Catholics; but the first public expression of that feeling was given in a protest against the whole transaction, written to Bishop Arnoldi, by John Ronge, of whose life, from the work already quoted, we furnish a sketch.

He was born on the 16th of October, 1813, at Bischofswalde, a village in the circle of Neussen in Silesia. He was the third child of his parents, who had a family of ten children, and a small croft, or peasant estate, on which their labour supported them From his sixth to his twelfth year, he kept the sheep, and he also brothers helped to work the arable land. He was taught, at the village school, to read, write, and cipher; got the Catechism by heart, and little history. While attending his sheep in the field; and learnt progress and history of Silesia the last year he was at school. One of the teachers persuaded his father to send him to the Gymnasium at Niessen, in the year 1827, and he remained there until 1836. Ronge adopted the clerical profession, as most available to his own pious disposition and love of giving instruction, and also to his father's circumstances, who had eight other children to provide for He performed his military duty of three years' service while at the Gymnasium. In the years 1837, 838, and 1839; and in December, 1839, entered the Priest Seminary The training of the young priest—the crushing, although, feeling, devotion, and knowledge, into a round hole with hundreds separated from the common mysteries of our nature, by the conventional standing of the priest, are slightly but

ingly touched upon, and disclose, no doubt, the real fe el ngs of many a young Roman Catholic clergyman, living in the world as a thing out of it, walking about in the crowd of human beings, not in the pride of a superior, but in the desolation and agony of heart of an isolated outcast. He was appointed to the cure of Grottkau in 1841, as Seelsorcher and schoolmaster, or chaplain. The chapter of the Breslau Cathedral, of which Grottkau was a chaplaincy, was then, in consequence of the vacancy of the see, presided over by Dr Ritter, the vicar-general of the diocese, an ultramontane, driving, who was endeavouring to bring back the darkness of the middle ages in the schools and in the pulpits under his control Ronge opposed this retrogression; taught and preached in the most enlightened strain permitted in other Catholic countries; and in an article in the "Vaterlandsblätter" of the year 1842, intitled "Rome and the Chapter of the Cathedral of Breslau," and signed "A Chaplain," which attracted much notice, exposed the attempts to bring back the superstitions and usages of the dark ages. For this he was called to account, and suspended by a decree of the chapter, in February, 1843; and he repaired to Laurahütte, as chaplain, and teacher of the school in the iron-foundry. As far from any moral delinquency being imputed, or being imputable to him, the whole inhabitants of Grottkau and Laurahütte, signed a testimonial of his irreproachable moral and religious conduct, and of their regret at losing him as their teacher and pastor; and even those who were absent at the time joined in sending their signatures afterwards to this testimonial. This "Justification" silenced at once all the false accusations of the party, and conscience-driven Catholic clerical life, and Ronge receded with the more force on the heads of his accusers.

All Germany rang with this case, and the principles it unfolded. Ronge was degraded and excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau. Robert Blum of Leipsic, a man known in the literary world, a friend, if we mistake not, of the poet Schiller, took up his defence Dr. Regenbrecht, a member of the chapter of Breslau, and professor of canon law in the Breslau University, wrote to Dr. Lassaulx, the vicar-general, or bishop *pro tempore* of the see, that "he renounced the Roman Catholic Church, as he could not reconcile its attempts with the spirit of Jesus"

In the meantime several families at Schneidemühl, a small town in the circle of Posen in Prussian Poland, united themselves under their priest, Czerski, renounced the Roman Catholic Church, and took the name of the Christian-Catholic, or Christian-Apostolic-Catholic Congregation; and applied, by a petition, dated 27th October, 1844, to the departmental government at Bromberg, to be acknowledged, regulated, and established according to law in their external affairs. No new sect or congregation is recognised in law, in the Prussian dominions, without the sanction of government. The new congregation likewise sent to the functionary government at Bromberg their confession of faith, and published it at the same time out of Prussia, at Stuttgard, under the title of "Public Confession of Faith of the Christian-Apostolic-Catholic Congregation at Schneidemühl, as to their Difference of Creed from the Roman Catholic Church, but is, the Hierarchy: published by Köhler, Stuttgard, 1844, for the benefit of the congregation" At the same time appeared, "A Justification of my Renunciation of the head Church of Rome," by Czerski, the priest of this congregation. This appears to have been the first organised congregation of the new church.

Since t at period the congregations have gone on increasing, but not so rapi ly as they would have done in a country where the people are less dependent on the Government. They have drawn up their articles declarations of Faith: they generally agree in what they renounce of the Papal doctrine, but are more vague and uncertain in what they affirm as their belief; they

Renounce the Pope, auricular confession, celibacy, and all the immoral and irreligious abuses, introduced, without any S ripural warrant, in the dark ages, merely for the support of the Papal power—to take the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, for the rule of religious life and to establish an Apostolic Catholic Church—a church in which the Christian Church was in the time of the Apostles, and for three hundred years after them—in which there is no Pope or Papal power—in which the clergy are chosen by the members and congregations, from suitably-educated men, are duly ordained and intro uced to their fellow-clergy—and in which the service shall be in a known tongue. the German, not in the unknown Latin language—the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper dispensed to the laity, as well as the clergy, in both elements, the wine as well as the bread—the fees for masses, burial services, and other rites, together with pilgrimages, fasts, worship, worship, established saints, and the confession auricular as much of the sacramental servi e, mass, and liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church as it finds suitable, until a general council of the new German-Catholic Church be convened, in which the several congregations will take part.

The new Church has already to contend with differences among the leaders, and has also suffered by the attempt made by the "Friends of Light"—the rationalists of Germany—to identify themselves with them, which has given some colour to the assertion of the Roman Catholics that "infidelity" is at the root of the whole movement, which is very far, indeed, from the fact. Of the probable result of the schism, Mr. Laing gives the following estimate:—

A very important social element is at work here, however, be raised by this movement. It will not be a true church, but it will have all the machinery of a true church, viz., congregations and a clergy formed on just principles of social economy. The congregations are voluntary associations of persons who have simply educated men; they support them; and they and their clergy acknowledge no co. nection with or control from the state. These are sound principles of social economy Although not unveiled by any formal Christian doctrine, holding doctrines, in fact, which cannot be amalgamated they are united by these principles into one social body, which may check, or even annihilate, in many localities, among the upper classes, the speech of Rome and the Jesuits in the pulpit and in the school. They may cut down the weeds, although not sowing any valuable crop in their stead.

SALE OF RAILWAY SHARES. The members of the Manchester Stock Exchange, in order to set at rest the question whether sales of shares, represented by letters of allotment, bankers' receipts, or scrip, in Companies only provisionally registered, are legal under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, which came into operation last November, prepared a case for the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr Ogle, of the Western, and of Mr Cowling, of the Northern Circuit, and the following is worth the attention of all interested in railways, and especially of the Boards of new Companies Sir Frederick Thesiger and his colleagues state:—"1. We are of opinion that sales of such documents are legal. 2. We are of opinion that Railway Companies established after the 1st of November last, are not within the provisions of the Statute (7 and 8 Vic. c. 110), and that, consequently, the sales of such documents are legal. 3. We are of opinion that Railway Companies established after the 1st of November last, are within the restrictions contained in the 26th section of the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110, and we think that sales of letters of allotment, bankers' receipts, or scrip, attempted to be made after the expiration of, but before the complete regis tration of the Company are illegal. We are of opinion, that sales after the complete registration of scrip, issued by Railway Companies established subsequently to the 1st of November last, are legal It is evident from the latter portion of the 26th section, that the Legislature intended that Railway Companies should not be established after the 1st of November, or not think, independently of the Statute that the sale of letters of allotment, bankers' receipts, or scrip, would be legal." These opinions show that Companies must be completely registered, or their scrip cannot be legally transferred.

RAILWAY FOR HER MAJESTY AT GOSPORT. This railway, which consists of a branch, or an extension line, from the terminus at Gosport into the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, constructed for the purpose of the accommodation on her visits to Portsmouth or the Isle of Wight, was opened on Saturday last by a special train, which arrived in London at a quarter before eleven, conveying Her Majesty's Ministers to a dejeuné at Osborne house at one P.M. This railway is now quite ready for her Majesty's use, and will be put in requisition for the Royal service on the departure of the Court from Osborne, on the 26th inst. Her Majesty's Ministers expressed their satisfaction to the directors at the increased facilities this railway would afford her Majesty for privacy and convenience. We believe the railway originated in a suggestion made to the directors by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on one of the Royal visits to the Isle of Wight. The length of the rail, from the Gosport terminus to the pier or stage in the Clarence-yard, is about 600 yards, and going through the Gosport [illegible] cross ing the most upon piles, a bridge or tunnel [illegible] through the lines, thus the upper part of the works are not in [illegible] and the permanent [illegible] for the public the same as before. The whole of the cost of construction is stated to be under 25,000*l*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The crimes committed in the environs of Paris have at length forced the attention of the authorities to some positive means of prevention. Hitherto not the slightest measures have been adopted. Men were knocked down and robbed, women insulted and ill-used by bands of ruffians, and the Government has evidently looked on without stretching forth a finger for the safety of the public The supposition has been that the depredators have found a refuge within the fortifications. M Persegnac, the Mayor of Romainville, has taken a military measure, which I think will lead to good results; and there are few doubts entertained that his example will be followed by the various Mayors in whose districts these misdemeanours have and are still occurring. The measure of prevention consists in verifying upon the register of all the communes the names of individuals who are found without papers. The verifications made, the individuals are summoned before the *Maire*, and are there questioned, they must give their christian and surnames, ages, profession, dwelling, and place of birth. Then a delay is granted to them, at the expiration of which, if they do not report their papers, or present themselves in person, they are arrested and conducted to the Préfecture of Police. The first operations which took place in the commune of Romainville, exhibited at once that more than half the persons living about the environs of Paris can commence work without papers. At the same time, it is but justice to add, that the majority of them were honest workmen; they demanded but a short delay to adopt the proposed measure, which will be a positive advantage to many, as it will at once separate them from the ruffians with which they have been too frequently confounded.

Every now and then the good *ballade* of Paris are frightened from their propriety. A few days since, a man about thirty years of age, very respectably dressed, rushed through the principal streets, menacing all he encountered, and uttering the most singular exclamations. "Back! back! Attaint the Republic! Back!" was the burden of the great man; you pretend that the great man is a coiner; you shall appear before the tribunal above, and Napoleon shall be my advocate!" These phrases, mingled with yells, collected an immense crowd around him; but, with the aid of a heavy bludgeon with which he was armed, and which he managed with great ability, he soon opened a free passage, and continued his career. When he had arrived at the centre of the Place de Grève he perceived a number of *sergens de ville* in pursuit of him; he vaulted lightly on the parapet, crying out from broke to pieces Napoleon, but you shall not smash me," and instantly precipitated himself into the river. A number of wherries rowed rapidly to the spot, but more than ten minutes elapsed before they could find him; when brought to the banks he gave scant signs of life. The unfortunate creature, from papers found upon his person, had, it appeared, speculated for the last six weeks, upon the calling in by the Mint of the six laird and the ten centimes bearing the initial N, and now in the course of having discounted a great quantity at eight and ten per cent in the hundred, hoped to get them easily accepted at the Treasury. But he was deceived in his calculation; the greater part of these coins held by the gudgeons, and also other persons who frequent the cafés and estaminets, being false, of foreign manufacture, they were, as a matter of course, of no value, and he had gained a loss by the affair of upwards of ten thousand francs. The loss had turned his brain. He was instantly carried to the Hotel Dieu, where succour was provided; but, up to the moment that I am now writing, no mental amelioration has supervened.

The following statistic of the public highways of Paris is rather curious:—All the streets, courts, quays, bridges, squares, and boulevards, placed from end to end, would form a road measuring two hundred leagues, and presenting a superficies paved with four millions five hundred thousand metres squared. The freestone pavement requires to be restored every ten years, and to be entirely renewed every forty years The total value of the streets paved in Paris is upwards of forty-five millions francs.

The workmen have nearly completed their important labours at the Palace of the Luxemburg and its dependencies. The four facades of the Palace in the great Court of Honour are in a state of forwardness; the court is raised, and the footpaths ornamented with granite pavement, surrounding the entire circle. The hideous barracks, which, we remember, obstructed the view of the garden in the Rue de Vaugirard, are to be splaced by a splendid gate of bronze and ironwork, of admirable design and workmanship Indeed, improvements are taking place in every direction. A grand reservoir is in course of erection at the side of the Observatory, in the Rue Cassini, which also on the Rue d'Enfer. The water is to be distributed in arcades and subterranean vaults, to receive the waters of Arcueil at their source, and to distribute them in this quarter. The new "Chateau d'Eau" is to be covered with vegetable earth, to be planted as a garden.

FRANCE.

Although the Paris papers, this week, do not contain the announcement of any important event, there are several facts in them which possess interest

The Royal ordinances, approving the adjudication of the concession of the Northern Railroad to Baron Rothschild and Co, and of the Fampoux and Hazebrouck line to Messrs. O'Neill and Co., were signed by the King, on the 10th instant at the Château d'Eu.

The *Gazette de Bretagne* announces the arrival in that city on the 9th of the Count and Countess Molina (Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira). "The ex-Pretender to the throne of Isabella," says that journal, "alighted at the Ecu de Noailles, which appears to become the rendezvous of the Legitimist notabilities of every country. Don Carlos occupies the first floor, which has been suitably prepared for the reception of the august traveller The presence at Morlaix of this personage has caused much excitement in the Royalist circles, and Don Carlos will probably receive numerous visitors."

Her Majesty's recent visit to France still occupies some of the Paris papers. "The Queen of England," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "came a second time to visit the King of the French at the Château d'Eu. That short but gracious visit has been presented by the Ministerial journals in its proper light. On this occasion they did not foolishly make it a subject of triumph; they did not describe it in the style of an epic poem or romance; they adopted a simple and true language, the true tone suited to celebrate that happy event. France may feel flattered by the testimonies of esteem and affect in given by the young Queen of the Three Kingdoms to the crowned Representative of the Revolution of July. To confer that mark of friendship, Queen Victoria, sailing from the coast of Belgium, prolonged her sojourn on board by thirty-six hours—a circumstance which enhanced the value of her affectionate visit. On that account was her Majesty welcome to the coast of France, and saluted with a sincere enthusiasm by the people."

The weather had changed unfavourably in Paris, with every appearance of its continuing so The equinoctial gales were supposed to have commenced; but, in most quarters, the harvest was completely finished.

Letters from Nantes, of the 11th inst., state that the harvest was over in that part of Brittany; and that, on the whole, the produce was much greater than had been expected. The quality of the grain, moreover, had been a little impaired by the excessive rains of the season

The *Presse* states that the Duke de Broglie will be the successor of M. Royer Collard at the French Academy

We regret to learn, from other Paris papers, that Donizetti, the celebrated composer, who recently arrived in that capital, is labouring under a severe fit of illness.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Bordeaux on the night of the 13th. The next day their Royal Highnesses visited various public establishments, and the Duke conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Martinez, nurse-en-chef, the battalion of *Pompiers*, and a lieutenant of the same corps, and on a private.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 10th states that a part of the western frontier is agitated, owing to the appearance in the Lower Molouia of the Emir Abd el Kader, at the head of several Arab tribes.

SPAIN.

Once more we have to record an insurrection in Madrid. It took place on the night of the 5th instant. About ten o'clock, it appears, a large body of persons was seen moving, armed, and in an hostile manner, from the gate of Recoletos, towards the barracks of the Artillery of the Puerta del Sol, and the Cuartel de Guardias, who fell in the conflict, was buried in the evening of the 6th with military honours. The number of killed was estimated at eight or ten, and that of wounded at one or three.

Such is the account of the affair given by the Ministerial papers, but the details derived from authentic private sources, leave little doubt that the Government entrapped the unfortunate persons engaged in the insurrection. It is acknowledged that the authorities were fully prepared for the plot. They knew that at a certain hour of the night, two bodies of deluded creatures were to meet, the one before the barrack of the Pesillo, the other before the gate of General Cordova. They knew that for several days previously proposals had been made to officers, which these officers reported, in order to draw out the plans of the insurgents, these officers were instructed to give encouragement, and so well did these spies perform their exe-

crable task, that they assured their victims of the concurrence of the regiment of Navarre with their designs, and fixed the night of the 8th for their execution. Accordingly, the persons entrapped by the police agents, presented themselves, confidently, before the barracks; when there they were met by a volley from the regiment which they were told was friendly. They were surrounded on all sides, and shot, or made prisoners like sense, and from like causes, took place before General Cordova's house. A mob of fools was led to the slaughter by the agents of the police.

M. Thiers has been received in Madrid with great distinction. All the Ministers who were there walled upon him, and the Marquis de Miraflores invited him to a grand banquet on the 9th. It was attended by all the thirty persons, including the three ministers remaining at Madrid. M. Thiers was to leave on the 10th for the Escurial, and to return on the 11th. On the 12th he was to set out for Toledo, Grenada, Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz. At the latter place, according to one of the journals, he is to embark for Lisbon, and then visit England on his way back to France.

MUNOZ, Duke of Rianzares, Queen Christina's husband, has arrived at San Sebastian from Vittoria, accompanied by Senor Egana, one of the deputies of the province of Guipuzcoa. The object of the Duke's visit is to purchase for the Queen, if it be possible, a small estate in the beautiful valley of Loyola, with the picturesque mansion of which the Majesty was so charmed during her recent visit to San Sebastian. The only difficulty which retards the conclusion of the bargain is the high price demanded by the owner of the ground.

The Queen was expected to arrive in Madrid on the evening of the 12th. She was to be accompanied by General Narvaez and M. Martinez de la Rosa.

Letters from Saragossa mention that that city is in a state of great excitement, and that there was a great probability of an outbreak.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 28th of August give a very different account of Count Woronzoff's expedition against Circassia, to that already noticed, which was derived from Russian sources. In fact, instead of the success boasted of by the Russian accounts there is little doubt of the failure of the attack. Notwithstanding the triumphant tone in which these operations are spoken of in the official bulletin published at St. Petersburg, it is now evident that Count Woronzoff was forced to beat a disastrous retreat, in the course of which he was closely pursued by the Circassians.

One of the letters in question says —

"The news from Circassia, which has reached Constantinople by a letter from Odessa, of the date of the 22nd instant, is disastrous. It appears a very severe action has taken place between the Russian and Circassian forces; and that the former, although by name victors, have purchased the name of victory by disaster equivalent to defeat, and are now in full retreat for Tiflis. Thus it happened:—Shamil had, according to his wont, drawn the Russian army after him into the heart of the mountains. At the fortress of Dargo, however, he made a stand, that for being too important to relinquish, without a blow, to the enemy. Dargo is several days' march beyond the mountain passage called Les Portes d'Acier. Woronoff attacked the fort with great vehemence; but it was defended with equal vigour. After assaults had been reiterated by the Russians for several days, the place was entered by them, but the fighting continued now to be more obstinate than before. Woronoff fought on foot among his men, and enacted all the accounts agree, wonders of valour. At last the ammunition of the Circassians, whose force was partly composed of soldiers, fairly failed, and they were obliged to retire, but they did so in perfect order. They took their guns with them and all their baggage, and abandoned only the dilapidated walls to the Russians, who, according to the account received left no garrison in the place, but with a stand, that fort possessed of, but precipitately retreated. The loss of the Russians in this action is estimated at least at 8000 men, and whilst on their retreat, being pursued by the Circassians, they are said to have lost 3000 more. Many of their officers have been killed, and three generals

"On the whole, the advantage gained by the Russians is considered very dubious, whilst the sacrifice of life at which it has been purchased is very great; and the Circassians have shown that in close fight, even hand to hand, with Russian soldiers, they are quite their match. It remains to be seen whether Woronzoff has garrisoned and will be able to retain the fortress of Dargo. If not, he has gained nothing, but if he has done so, it *may do* that he has made an important step in advance towards the conquest of Circassia. The account at Constantinople is that he has contented himself with destroying the fortifications of the place."

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 6th of July, per *Sultana*, have been received. It was generally believed there that the English and French Ministers had not succeeded in their mission, and that Rosas would not treat with them unless they previously acknowledged his belligerent rights, and allowed the blockade of Monte Video. Mr. Ouseley, it was understood, was not likely to take any hostile steps, not withstanding the large British naval force in the river, but would, in all probability, await fresh instructions from Europe. It was likewise believed there that the French Minister had been in favour of decisive measures, but that Mr Ouseley did not find himself in a position to act. Meantime, an English family named Kidd, living a short distance from town, consisting of nine persons, adults and children, had been murdered in the most brutal manner, the children having been murdered in the presence of their parents, and it was feared that this was only the prelude to a resumption of the former scenes of midnight assassination, but now directed against the Europeans and Frenchmen. The garrison of Obligado, after lying four months at Buenos Ayres, not seeing any hope of a speedy removal of the prohibition to land her cargo, which had been issued in consequence of her having touched at Montevideo for a pilot on her way up the river, has brought it back to Liverpool. The loss must be very great. The *Fame* and *Jean Baptiste* had returned to Montevideo, and, with the consent of the owners of the goods, landed their cargoes there. The *Conservateur*, French vessel, had landed part at Montevideo, and taken the rest of her cargo back to France. The *Gentoo*, *Gartlee*, and *Richard Watson* still remained at Buenos Ayres with their cargoes, awaiting events.

"Montevideo letters of the 2nd of July state, that things remained without change there."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sporting feature of the present week was the Great North Country Race Meeting at Doncaster. The Derby and St. Leger are two events that may not inappropriately be styled half way houses between pleasure and business. The Ernest, indeed, has a good deal of the gala character about it, while quite as many go the latter with the view to pursue as soon out of their misery as possible, as with any design of enjoying a holiday. The Leger is the most genial channel for betting in England—the especial country for enterprise of any sort. If any proof of its memorable sport were wanted, the vast preponderance of men over the gentler sex would be enough. Its average will be half-a-score of gentlemen to a lady, at the lowest. Moreover, the object of those who control its economy is to multiply facilities for betting, and to promote the convenience of those who resort to Doncaster to turn their penny, for the most part, out of their pockets. Nothing can exceed the excellence of the recent improvements on the Course, as this year. Instead of the offices that racing and hunting men had formerly to get at one another, they are now all carefully folded together in the good shepherds of the communities. A series of what are now termed the Grand Stand: the Jockey Club Stand and the Steward's Stand, all in one commodious lawn—where betters, trainers, jockeys, and horses are joined together in the most harmonious style. The Grand Stand is also carefully railed off into appropriate compartments, and rendered fit for an Asiatic's Pulka party: it has been made the *beau ideal* of turf. With all these applications and means to boot, it will be understood that the Doncaster Meeting of 1845 was a great one, the scene with great *eclat*. The weather, too, was brilliant: the St. Leger field dark. —heavy and art all conspired to make an occasion of surpassing interest. It must also be said, in support of the Doncaster Meeting, that it is a favourite for the mere pleasure-seeker, that there is a race-ball and a theatre—for the few: but in a great popular sport like this, there might conveniently be more general sources of recreation for the many.

The conventional agreement to centre all the observance of the meeting into one or two issues, has virtually reduced Epsom Races to two days—the Derby and Oaks; and Doncaster to the Leger and Cup. Many other days, however, now combine to make the Doncaster Cup a dead letter. The taste for old horses, so to speak, has clean passed away: and the season of the year in which it takes place makes the few in existence still more scarce. There is hardly a decent paster available in the month of September, and a good three-year-old is too formidable at the back of the year for the moderate old ones of our time to venture to meet. Thus all parties have a stand-up fight, and generally rallied off into appropriate compartments, and rendered fit for an Asiatic's Pulka party: it has been made the *beau ideal* of turf. With all these applications and means to boot, it will be understood that the Doncaster Meeting of 1845 was a great one, the scene with great *eclat*. The weather, too, was brilliant: the St. Leger field dark. —heavy and art all conspired to make an occasion of surpassing interest. It must also be said, in support of the Doncaster Meeting, that it is a favourite for the mere pleasure-seeker, that there is a race-ball and a theatre—for the few: but in a great popular sport like this, there might conveniently be more general sources of recreation for the many.

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In compliance with the resolution made last season, to reduce the present to to four days, Doncaster Meeting commenced on Tuesday, and terminated on Friday. Without being a very distinguished exception to the rest, the meeting was certainly a very good average one. The weather was just what an English autumn now and then gives us—fine and chilly, with glorious gleams of sunshine. The company, the miscellaneous respectability of the immediate neighbourhood, mixed with the gentility of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, for it is the sporting rendezvous of the whole United Kingdom for the sport, for the most part, excellent—as we proceed to show, in reference to the chief issues of interest. On Monday, the first sport forth public races, which one was to boast—master enough for a racing afternoon. The chief of these was, of course, the Champagne. This brought out thirteen—against twelve of them one being backed even. This was Maholm, a fine strapping animal, but subsequently said to be amiss, which we know was the case. He also got off very badly, but caught his horses at the distance, and ran with them a few strides upon terms; he then gave way, and the Princess Alice won a very fine race, in a very fine form. This filly will be of mark in her next year's engagements. The rest of the sport consisted of events which require no notice beyond that given in the returns. Wednesday—the all-important Leger Day—had, out of five races set down, but two set before the company. Our sole affair is with the Leger. This great affair was, beyond all precedent, dull and spiritless as regarded the market. The night preceding, at the Rooms, no one seemed disposed to book a nomination at any price; and though there was some little betting just before the start, it may be said to have been the least sporting Leger ever known—speaking with reference to the public. One or two individuals, indeed, stood large fortunes against particular horses, and they got out, probably, upon the principle that fortune favours the brave.

Three o'clock was the hour named for the race, and it came off at a quarter to four. This was in some degree occasioned by the excessively dramatic way in which Lord George Bentinck organised it, for the behoof of the spectators as well as the fair play of those interested. Having drawn the fifteen, which constituted the field, together, at the St. Leger post, and marshal them in two lines, settled by lots, past the Stand, and nearly to the distance; then, wheeling them, they were led slowly back to the post, and the flag being dashed to the ground by the noble lord, off flew the eager phalanx. The instant they fell their legs, Twig sprang clear of the lot, making fearful play for the Baron, who was the last off, with a bad start. Next the leader lay Cheresby, Pantass, and then a couple of rows, for them was no rallying till the first mile was done. On filing the hill, the only change of moment was, that the leading lot had closed Twig, and that the Baron had brought up his lee-way. Then at very good speed they rounded the Red House turn, which came into the sun's declension. Here the front rank consisted of Miss Sarah, Pantass, Weasharbit, Cheresby, and the Baron sat coming up hand over hand. At the distance, Miss Sarah was in front. Pantass next her, and the Baron third on the outside. Those three ran thence a tremendous race home, the Baron coming out clear, just abreast of the Stand, and winning brilliantly by a length, Pantass beaten half a length for the second place. Though not placed by the Judge, The Pacha was fourth, Weasharbit fifth, and then came a body of horses with Mentor among them. It was as fine a Leger as ever was seen, and unquestionably run as chivalrously for as the best friend of the turf could desire. The settling will be easy, for the winner has not been at all permanently in the market.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes, of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Meiklam's b h Trustee, 5 yrs	.. ..	(J. Hutchinson) 1
Major Yarburgh's g g Little John, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

Match, £200, Half-a-mile.—Mr. Clifton's Nottingham (Whitehouse), beat Mr. Jaques's Semseria (Butler).

The Champagne Stakes of 80 sovs. each.

Lord George Bentinck's Princess Alice, by Bay Middleton (Abdale),		1
Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser	.. ..	.. 2
Colonel Anson's Hago, by Don John	.. ..	.. 3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas.

Mr. Cook's b m The Shadow, aged	.. ..	..(T. Lye) 1
Colonel Cradock's b c Jingleall, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Clevel. ..d Handicap of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	.. ..	.. (Lye) 1
Lord Chesterfield's ch h Knight of the Whistle, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb		2

Sweepstakes of 500 sovs each

Lord G Bentinck's br f Ennui, by Bay Middleton, 3st 4lb ..		(Nat) 1
Lord Maidstone's b c Tom Tullock, by Hetman Platoff, 8st 7lb		2

A Plate of £50 for horses that never won a plate or sweepstakes.

Mr Dawson's br f by Sheet Anchor, out of Valencia, 3yrs (Cartwright)		1
Mr. Bell's br c Sowerby, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Two-year-old Produce Stakes (reduced to a match) of 100 sovs.—Mr. Jacques's b c Pedgrave by Inheritor, out of Barbets, received from Mr. BROAN b f (dead) by Hetman Platoff.

WEDNESDAY

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's b c Arkwright, by Don John, walked over, and Colonel Anson's Borghese saved his stake and received two of the forfeits.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr Vane's ch c Valerian, 4 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Milton's gr f Colleen Bawn, 3 yrs ..	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. Hornby's b c Cock Robin, 4 yrs ..	.. ..	.. 3

THE GOLD CUP. ST. LEGER STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Watts' The Baron	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Major Yarburgh's Miss Sarah ..	.. ..	(Holmes) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Pantass	.. ..	(Marlow) 3

The following also started, but were not placed :—

Major Yarburgh's Red Robin ..	.. ..	(Templeman) 0
Sir R. Bulkeley's Cheroby	.. ..	(Cartwright) 0
Lord Chesterfield's Twig ..	.. ..	(Simpson) 0
Mr Gully's Weatherbit ..	.. ..	.. (Nat) 0
Mr Ferguson's Clear-the-Way ..	.. ..	(Robins n) 0
Mr Lane Fox's June ..	.. ..	.. (Jay) 0
Mr. St. Paul's Mentor ..	.. ..	.. (Lye) 0
Mr. A. Johnstone's Annandale ..	.. ..	.. (Marson) 0
Mr. Ramsay's Ald. Lolman ..	.. ..	..(H Bell) 0
Mr Painter ns The Pacha ..	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 0
Mr. Rose-Price's Ridotto ..	.. ..	(Bumby) 0
Lord Milton's Dick-an-Darras ..	.. ..	(G. Edwards) 0

Won by a length. Annandale a good fourth. A very fast race.

THURSDAY.

The Corporation Plate of £250. Two mile heats

Colonel Cradock's b h Pagan, by Muley Moloch, walked over.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Comrade	.. ..	(Butler) 1
Mr. Ramsay's Ald. Lolman ..	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. A. Johnstone's Annandale ..	.. ..	.. 3

The Great Yorkshire Handicap.

Lord G. Bentinck's My Mary ..	.. ..	(Kitchener) 1
Mr Meiklam's Trustee ..	.. ..	.. 2
Sir C. Monck's Glossy ..	.. ..	.. 3

Eleven ran. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.

Sir R. Bulkeley's Cheroby ..	.. ..	(Templeman) 1
Mr. Gully's Weatherbit ..	.. ..	.. 2

Won easy

The Innkeepers' Plate.

Mr. Jaques's Semseria ..	.. ..	(Cartwright) 1
Lord Milltown's Colleen Bawn ..	.. ..	.. 2
Sir R. Bulkeley's Queen Pomare ..	.. ..	.. 3

Several others started. Won by a length.

DONCASTER, Thursday Evening.—The veterinary surgeons appointed to examine The Baron's mouth having given a certificate that he was only three years old, the setting took place at the usual time; it went off quietly, although several large sums remained unpaid. The balances generally were small. Mr. Watts himself not having won a sixpence above the stake, and very few of Scott's masters having had confidence enough in the horse to back him to any extent. We only heard of one defaulter—the amount not very heavy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF MR PEACOP, AT ROCK FERRY, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the circumstances attending a most cold blooded murder perpetrated on an amiable young man, named Thomas Peacop, who resided at New Ferry, but also been connected in the house of Messrs. Golding and Co., corn merchants, of Liverpool, and the manager of their concern at Rock Ferry. The deceased was on his way home on the last evening of 1844, about ten o'clock, when he joined the company, and was proceeding along the turnpike road toward New Ferry, when he was attacked by three ruffians, who knocked him down and beat him in so dreadful a manner as to produce a fracture of the base of the skull, from the effects of which he lingered until the 4th, when he died. The same night a commercial clerk, Mr. J. F. Keyzar, who lived near the deceased, was on his way home, and he came up at the time the parties were engaged in the attack. He interfered, and received a blow on the head with a bludgeon, which rendered him insensible for a short time, but he recovered, and with difficulty walked home. Four brick makers were apprehended on Saturday night, on the charge of being concerned in the murder. It appears that one of the fellows turned approver, and that upon his information the prisoners were arrested. The grounds were extremely suspicious. Three hurdy gurdies at Birkenhead on Monday, and remanded. Their names are—Patrick Tallant, Robert Lynch, William Nowlan, and Michael Burns.

The examination was resumed before the magistrates on Tuesday, but nothing material when had hitherto prevailed had so far increased that the Court room and Town-hall adjoining were incapable of holding the immense crowds.

The magistrates, Mr. Rogers, Mr. M. Jones, and Messrs. Jackson and Potter, were on the bench, and, after the court was opened, it was found extremely difficult for the officers to maintain order, the yelling of some of the mob not being suppressed until repeated threats of commitment of the offenders had been made.

Patrick Tallant, Robert Lynch, and William Nowlan, were first placed at the bar, and afterwards Michael Burns, and Bernard Brannan.

Four or five witnesses were then called, including Mr. J. F. Keyzar, the gentleman who was attacked by the same party who murdered Mr. Peacop. He, however, could not identify any of the prisoners, nor could he speak with certainty as to whether the weapon found in the house of Lynch was the same he was struck with. One, he said, was much like it. The other witnesses deposed to Mr. Peacop leaving the shop at the corner of the Rock Lane, and about two hundred yards from the spot where the attack was made; that they heard cries of murder, and hastened to the spot, and afterwards the deceased, pointed to seeing two or three run from the spot where Mr. Peacop was found across the road, but see could not speak to those persons as being at all like the prisoners. Newton, the township constable, was at the time on the road, and hearing the cries ran to the spot, but the assailants had fled, and this will account for the fact of the whole of deceased's pockets not being rifled. A person named Myers, who was last with the deceased previous to the attack, deposed to a conversation he had with him the day after, from which it appeared that he had been robbed of 21s. 4d; that soon after he left the shop a tall man came up, dressed in white trowsers, and walked a short distance alongside of him, when he gave a shrill whistle, and immediately he received a blow on the side of the head, was then knocked down, and repeatedly kicked about the face and head. He added that three men were engaged in the attack upon him.

The further examination was then adjourned.

The town was in such an excited state that the military were sent for as an attempt at rescue was apprehended

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT LIVERPOOL.—A workman in the employment of the Grand Junction Railway Company, met his death in the tunnel on Saturday. His name was James Nixon, and he was fifty five years old. At the moment, John Woodward, a plate layer, said, that about a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday morning he sent the deceased, who was also a plate layer, down the tunnel to sand the rails, as they were very wet. Four trains were down between the time he was sent and a quarter to twelve o'clock, at which time witness saw him dead. William Ireland, the superintendent of the engine station at Edge hill, said, that about a quarter to eleven o'clock he went down the tunnel in a mixed waggon; and when about a quarter of a mile down he felt a slight obstruction on the rails, and heard a noise like the breaking of a piece of wood. He put the break on and stopped the waggon as soon as he could, got out, and looked along the line and from the brightness of the rails saw they were clear. He went down to Lime-street, and sent a man to examine the rails. William Jubilee Norton, a porter at the station in Lime street, said he was sent up the tunnel by the last witness to see for something that was supposed to be upon the rails. He got a light for that purpose, and about a quarter of a mile from Edge hill, he found the deceased lying across the down rails with one foot on one rail and his right hand upon the other rail. He was quite dead and cold. His right hand was completely crushed, and his left jaw was broken. There was also a wound upon the back part of the head. Dr. Arnot, the surgeon, stated that he found death had been caused by a fracture of the breast bone, the result of extreme violence. No further evidence was offered, and the jury found a verdict accordingly. There is very little doubt that he was knocked down by one of the trains, and instantaneously killed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SALISBURY.—A serious accident occurred yesterday morning week on the works of the Salisbury and Bishopstoke Railway, near the former city, which has been attended with the loss of life. The men employed in cutting through the chalk-hill at Petersfinger were undermining, preparatory to throwing down a portion of chalk, when the upper mass suddenly gave way, and completely buried them. Two of them were severely hurt, and conveyed to the infirmary, where one of them, named Joseph Edwards, was found to have received severe internal injuries, from which he died within an hour afterwards. The other had a thigh fractured, besides several external injuries, but is in a favourable state.

DIS. ANDOVER UNION. The inquiry in this case was resumed on Wednesday, at Mr Macdougal's office entered upon. Evidence was called to disprove the charge of sending tea, sugar, &c., out of the workhouse. His advocate not being ready with the defence on the other points, the inquiry was accordingly turned till Tuesday next. The inquiry has now lasted fourteen days

CONFLAGRATION OF FIFTY HOUSES NEAR EXETER. Last Saturday, a conflagration occurred at the market town of Morton Hampstead, Devonshire, which destroyed no fewer than fifty dwelling houses, besides consuming a vast amount of property. The town is situated about twelve miles from the City of Exeter. It appears that the fire was discovered shortly after midnight on Saturday morning, issuing from a baker's bakehouse, at the rear of his dwelling house, in one of the small thoroughfares, called Cross street. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, active measures were adopted by the authorities to suppress the flames. The wind, however, scattered the fire on to the roof of the dwelling, which being thatched, like most of the houses of the town, and in an exceedingly dried condition, it kindled with astonishing rapidity extending to the several apartments of the building almost at the same moment. The houses on both sides, occupied by small tradespeople, in less than five minutes afterwards ignited, and the flames progressing along the thatched roofs six contiguous dwellings were fired. By three o'clock the fire reached its height; it had pervaded the houses in Fore street, and at one time there were twelve or fourteen burning from their basements to the roof. The authorities at this juncture, fearing that the whole town would fall a sacrifice, wisely determined upon pulling down some of the buildings down, with a view of stopping the course of the conflagration. A number of labourers were instantly set to effect that object in Cross street and Fore street, and engines from Exeter having by this time arrived, the work of destruction was by six o'clock got under. The town now presents a most desolate appearance. The whole of Cross street, from the West of England Agency Office to the Bell Inn, is now in ruins; while a part of Fore-street presents a similarly deplorable sight. The number of houses consumed is calculated at fifty. Amongst them are the premises of Messrs Nix and Co., drapers, the Golden Lion Inn, belonged to Mr. Bellamy, and Mr. Robb's bonder. The entire portion of the building property is said to be insured in the Sun Fire office, but most of the inmates—chiefly of the poorer classes—are unfortunately uninsured.

ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening last some villain or villains committed a most wicked and diabolical act, by which a dreadful accident was caused on the Midland line of railway, close by the Holmes station, where a short branch of about half a mile in length connects the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway—now amalgamated with the Midland—with the main line at Masborough. At half past seven o'clock a train left the Sheffield station, consisting of three passenger carriages, containing between sixty and seventy passengers, a parcel van, and seven luggage waggons, to join the down train from London, which was due at the Masborough station at eight o'clock, and with which it was to proceed forward to Leeds. The parcel van and luggage waggon were placed next the engine and tender, and the passenger carriages, at the tail of the train. When the train arrived at the Holmes station, the engine driver slackened his speed, as in passing from the Sheffield and Rotherham line to the branch alludes to above, there is a very sharp curve round the corner of the station. At this place the train was not proceeding at a greater speed than ten or twelve miles an hour, and had not passed the station more than fifty or sixty yards when it was suddenly stopped by some contrivance of villainy and murder, with the force of the shock, were completely lifted off the rails, and thrown on their broadside across both up and down lines; the engine driver, a man named John Edwards, and the fireman, named Hugh Hastinson, were thrown a distance of ten or twelve yards, and lay insensible for some minutes. Three of the luggage waggons and the parcel van were thrown off the line; and the guard, John Dunker, who was seated on the last carriage but one, with his back to the engine, was thrown with great violence upon the roof of the carriage in front of him, and, fortunately, escaped injury by catching hold of the rails on the top of the carriage. Two of the waggons were smashed to pieces, and a third rendered useless by the concussion. The shock was felt severely by all the passengers, who were thrown from their seats with great violence, from being at so great a distance from the engine, none of them received any injury beyond the shock and a few bruises. The guard immediately dismounted, and found the engine driver and fireman lying speechless on the ground, with the contusions they had received to a place of safety. The passengers, as soon as possible, got out of the carriages, when it was found that a "points," used for putting waggons off the main line, had been awicked open with an iron chair and a piece of limestone, so that it was impossible for a train to pass over without being thrown off the line. The two men who were injured were, as soon as possible, conveyed to Sheffield, and surgical aid procured: they are now fast recovering. The Midland Company, anxious for the public safety, have issued placards offering a reward of 100 guineas to any person who shall produce evidence to cause the conviction of the perpetrators of this villainous act.

ACCIDENT TO MR OAKELEY GORE.—An accident of an alarming nature occurred at Boreham House, Essex, the seat of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., on Tuesday night week. Mr. Ormsby Gore, who, with his lady, was on a visit at the mansion of the hon. baronet, on leaving his dressing room, over looked several flights of the staircase, and, losing his balance, was precipitated over the balusters. Mr. G., in his alarming descent, grasped the handrail of the next flight, but it gave way, and he fell with considerable violence into the hall below, severely injuring his head and shoulders, as well as one of his feet. Mr. Gore's watch, which was in his hand at the time, was dashed to pieces.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. J. M. HOGG, ELDEST SON OF MR. HOGG, M.P. We regret to state that a serious accident has happened to Mr. J. M Hogg, eldest son of J. W. Hogg, Esq., member for Beverley. Deputy Chairman of the East India Company. Mr. Hogg, junior, had been for a short time past a guest at the Duke of Buckingham, at Wootton, Bucks, where a select party have assembled to enjoy the sports of the field. On Monday several of the party went out shooting in his Grace's preserves, when unfortunately the gun of Mr. Hogg, junior, was discharged, and the contents lodged in the right hand and arm, so much so that it is expected one of the fingers must be taken off. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and no danger is at present anticipated. Mr Roberts, son of the banker in Lombard street was one of the party, and immediately after the accident occurred left Wootton by express for town, to convey the melancholy intelligence to the family. Mr. Roberts arrived in town on Monday evening at five o'clock, and found that Mr. Hogg, senior, was at his seat, Eastwick park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, he immediately got conveyance there, and that gentleman instantly went to Wootton. Mr. Hogg, junior, is going on favourably.

INCENDIARISM IN ESSEX.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Isaac Livermore, Old Park farm, Great Waltham, on Monday. In a very short time the devouring element had laid low the two large barns, stables, cart sheds, pig styes, hen house, and granary, destroying also a number of valuable implements. There was only one horse in the stables, which was fortunately saved. The wheat barn was filled, and considered worth £300. The barley barn, in which the fire was first discovered by the looker, was also quite full; it was spacious enough for a waggon and horses to turn in it, and said to be one of the largest, if not the largest, in Essex. The farm belongs to Guy's Hospital, and the buildings, valued at £1000, were uninsured, the governors of the hospital setting their losses in such cases against the heavy sum it would require to protect their property. The crops and implements were fully insured in the Essex Economic, upon which we observe a loss of about £500. There appears to be every reason to fear that this fire, which has consumed the produce of nearly 100 acres, was the work of an incendiary.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

We are happy to learn that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk has just directed that this truly magnificent "ancestral home" be opened to the public, for inspection, on Mondays and Fridays during the season; an announcement which will be very gratifying to tourists. The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing our readers, by way of illustration, to the main features of the Castle and its picturesque locality.

The borough town of Arundel stands on the north-west bank of the Arun, at a short distance from the coast of Sussex. The river is embalmed in the memory of epicures, by its famous grey mullet, which, in the summer, come up to Arundel in large shoals, in quest of a particular weed, the feeding on which renders them a great delicacy: the eels of this river are also very fine.

Arundel takes its name from *Hirondelle*, in Norman French, *Ourundele*, a swallow, which bird is in the arms of the town, though the origin of the bearing is not decided. The earliest recorded notice of the place occurs in the will of the Great Alfred, where it is described as a manor. Subsequent to the overthrow of the Saxon dynasty, it became a fortress of strength and importance.

There is little in the town that merits special mention. It has, however, a handsome cross church, mostly in the perpendicular style, with a stone pulpit; and it had its Maison Dieu (God's Home), founded temp. Richard II. A considerable portion of the town is shown in the large engraving annexed: the situation is delightfully picturesque; the winding river recals the poet's lines:

> Wild Arun, too, has heard thy strain,
> And echo, on my native plain,
> Been soothed by pity's lute!

The Castle, as will be there seen, is the most striking feature; and we agree with Mr. Parry, that "a strong impression of ancient, feudal, and ancestral grandeur, is presented by the stately front of the Castle, placed on a terrace, with the whole central keep towering high above it, and the whole enveloped in ancient trees, and contrasted in front by the river of scanty breadth, but impetuous flow." (*Hist. and Desc. Coast of Sussex.*)

Dr. Beattie, in his elegant work on the Castles and Abbeys of England, observes:—"The Castle of Arundel enjoys a two-fold celebrity, in its great antiquity, and in its peculiar privilege of conferring the title of Earl on its possessor. The former reverts to a period much anterior to the Conquest; the latter was hereditary in the eleventh century, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 11, Henry VI. But its chief and enduring interest is derived from the long list of warriors and statesmen whose names are identified with the place; and whose deeds, during the lapse of eight centuries, have shed lustre on the national history:"

> Since William rose, and Harold fell,
> There have been Counts of Arundel;
> And Earls old Arundel shall have
> While rivers flow and forests wave?

ARUNDEL CASTLE.—THE KEEP AND NORMAN GATEWAY.

The history of the Castle can only be briefly narrated. It is mentioned with the town in King Alfred's will; and it was given after the Norman Conquest, by William I., to his kinsman Roger de Montgomeri, created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. Robert, one of the successors of this Earl, supported Robert Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William I., against Henry I., the youngest son of the Conqueror. Afterwards, the Castle passed into the family of Albini, from them to the Fitzalans; and, at last, by marriage of the heiress of this race with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (in the reign of Elizabeth), into the family of the Howards, by whom it is still retained.

In the civil war, between Charles and his Parliament, Arundel Castle was held and garrisoned by the latter. It was, however, taken by Lord Hopton, in 1643; and retaken by Sir William Waller. Thenceforth it remained little better than a mass of ruins, until it was restored by Charles, the 11th Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1815; the cost of such reparation being not less than £600,000. In this extensive work, a considerable portion of the old building was demolished. The modern parts are in the Gothic style, built of freestone; and stone of a brown cast was selected, in order to accord better with the remains of the ancient fabric.

The Castle stands high, upon a circular knoll, partly artificial, and commands an extensive prospect over the low flat country towards the sea, as far as the Isle of Wight. It has been supposed that the sea once washed the Castle walls, as anchors and other marine implements have been found near it.

The Castle is surrounded on the N. and W. sides by a deep ditch. The entrance Gateway, in the wide area beneath the Keep, was built by Roger de Montgomeri. "It consists of a square tower standing over an arched way, which forms the entrance to the Court, and communicates with the keep by a raised passage carried across the moat, and terminated by a flight of steps. The upper part of this Tower is supposed to be the work of the thirteenth century; but, the lower portion, comprising the whole of the covered way, retains its original stamp, and presents a striking specimen of Norman taste. The arch is circular, without a keystone, and quite destitute of ornament. A portcullis was formerly placed at the outer extremity of the passage, which was, probably, still further strengthened by a drawbridge over the fosse immediately beneath it." (*Dr. Beattie.*) This fine work, together with the Keep, is engraved on this page; it is, indeed, a beautiful scene of picturesque nature and art.

The Keep is a circular stone tower, and is reputed to be the most perfect in England. Dr. Beattie, from a recent survey, describes the height of the mount, from the bottom of the fosse externally, to be 70 feet; on the internal side, 69; and with that of the walls and crowning battlements, it presented a commanding elevation, on the east, of 96 feet; and on the west, of 103. The apartments, judging from the corbel stones still remaining, appear to have been arranged round the walls, converging towards the centre, from which they received their light, as from an open cupola. Externally, there were neither loopholes, nor openings in the masonry, from which, as in other keeps, an army could be annoyed; so that it was only from the ramparts and battlements that the garrison could repel an assault.

Such Dr. Beattie infers to have been the "Castrum de Harundel" of King Alfred and the Conqueror; which Roger de Montgomeri enlarged to the strength and space of a Norman fortress. "The external walls, accordingly, were faced with a new facing of Caen stone; the whole structure was supported, at intervals, by broad flat buttresses; and on the south-east side of the Keep an improved entrance was effected, where the Norman art is still visible. It is a wide semicircular archway cut through the solid wall, ornamented on the inner side with a plain torus moulding, and terminated on the outer by a smaller arch, richly carved with the chevron and other ornaments in common use during the latter part of the 11th century."

The Keep, the above Gateway, with some of the walls, are all that remain of the ancient Castle, if we except the Barbican, or Bevis's Tower—a Norman addition, now an ivy-mantled ruin. The Keep, too, is nearly covered with massive foliage. It has been long tenanted by some owls of large size and beautiful plumage, sent over from America as presents to the eleventh Duke. They are especial favourites with visitors.

Under the east end of the Castle is an immense vault, or dungeon, where the unhappy captive of war and the culprit were formerly confined. The Baronial Chapel (now the dining-room) is known to have existed in the 13th century. The south-east front is supposed to have

ARUNDEL CASTLE AND TOWN.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.—THE QUADRANGLE.

been the work of Montgomeri, and has lately been restored. It crowns an abrupt descent, looking over the Arun, and has a remarkably fine effect. There is, too, a fine gateway, restored by Richard Fitzalan, flanked by two square embattled towers; besides the ruins of four towers upon the walls.

Such were the main features of the old Castle: the restoration and rebuilding of our time are truly magnificent. The grand entrance to the Court-yard is by an arched gateway of immense bulk: in this Court are the Baronial Chapel; the Baron's Hall, or Banquet Chamber; and an immense bas-relief of Alfred instituting Trial by Jury on Salisbury Plain.

The south side is part of the old structure restored: the Grand Entrance Doorway is in the pure Saxon style, the top finished with an elevated fencework; on the right of the doorway is a colossal statue of Hospitality; and on the left, another of Liberty. We have also engraved a portion of the Great Court or Quadrangle. The north-east wing, containing the Library and Alfred Saloon, has a Norman basement, and the upper part in the style of Henry VI.

The Castle contains some magnificent apartments; and it is, altogether, one of the most superb "show-houses" in this country. Among these state rooms are the Library, built in imitation of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral; the ornamental parts being copied from the cloisters at Gloucester, and St. George's, Windsor: the ceiling, columns, &c., are of mahogany—in very questionable taste. The Barons' Hall is adapted from Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Halls: it has an open roof of Spanish chesnut, and a window of stained glass, representing King John signing Magna Charta; besides other stained glass windows, with family portraits. The Dining-room—formerly the Chapel—has also a fine stained-glass window, with portraits of the late Duke and Duchess, as King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, at a Banquet. In the Barons' Hall was celebrated, June 15, 1815, the six hundredth anniversary of the great foundation of English liberty—one of the most gorgeous festivals given in our time.

The "baron of beef" was borne in to the sound of trumpet—the walls were hung with armour; and the entertainment resembled the coronation banquet of one of our early Kings.

The Park adjoining the Castle is finely wooded, and abounds with picturesque scenery. The adjacent country was formerly covered with vineyards, from the fruit of which wine was made; and, in 1763, there were sixty pipes of excellent wine, resembling Burgundy, in the cellars of the Castle, the produce of one vineyard attached to it.

RUBENS'S CHAIR.

Antwerp is rich in memorials of the genius of Rubens; but, probably, neither of them is regarded with purer veneration than the illustrious Painter's Chair, which is preserved in the Royal Academy of Painting, in the above city. The chair is finished with red leather, brass nailed, and has the name of the Painter on the upper part of the back, with the date "A. D. 1633" beneath. Cosway,

RUBENS'S CHAIR, AT ANTWERP.

the Royal Academician, is said to have offered two hundred florins for this interesting relic of the most celebrated painter of the Flemish school.

Sculpture on the Continent.—Amongst the numerous additions making to the splendour of the square of the Opera, in Berlin, the following sculptural embellishments are spoken of as in project or preparation. Gigantic groups of warriors, and of "Victory," are executing, after the designs of Schinkel, for the Royal Bridge; and the same artist is making designs for the ornament of the Guard house. On the side of the Unter den Linden, the monument of Frederick the Great is proceeding rapidly. Rauch having nearly completed its numerous figures. Opposite the colossal equestrian statue of that monarch, it is proposed to place a similar statue of Frederick William III. To the statues of the Generals Bulow and Scharnhorst at the Guard house, are to be added those of Kleist and Tauenzien; beside Blucher, to be placed bronzed statues of Generals Gneisenau and York and the palace of the Princesses is to be ornamented with statues of Stein and Hardenberg. For all these works Rauch, it is said, has already received the Royal command. The Austrian Emperor, on the occasion of his coronation at Milan, as King of the Lombards, gave a number of commissions to the most distinguished of the Milanese sculptors, leaving them perfect latitude in the choice of subject. These works, to the number of seven, are now exhibiting in Vienna.—A statue of "Peace," by Cajetano; a "Prodigal Son," by Alberodio Sanzorgio; an "Infant Jesus," by Rinaldo Rinaldi; "Rachel and Jacob at the Well," a figure of a "Fate," by Croff, and two by the Professor Pompeo Marchesi—one, a bust of the poet Monti, and the other, a group on the old theme of "Venus Carrying off the Weapons of Love." The marbles of the Pyrenees are coming into use for the supply of the large works executing in Prussia. Twelve fine columns of the marble of Campan have just been finished at Bagnères de Bigorre, for the Museum at Berlin. The monument decreed by the States of Bohemia to be erected to the memory of the Emperor Francis is begun. It is to be an equestrian statue of the Monarch, invested in his robes as King of Bohemia, and will be ornamented with twenty-four statuettes, representing the circles of the kingdom, the capital, and allegorical allusions. The whole is to be seventy-five feet high.

NEW CHURCH AT HARTSHILL, WARWICKSHIRE.

This Church, which is of Anglo Norman character, having a beautiful deeply-recessed western doorway, with a rose window above and the emblems of the four Evangelists carved in stone, was commenced upwards of two years ago, from a design by T. L. Walker, Esq. It is built chiefly of Hartshill stone, the gift of Richard Jee, Esq., and is adapted for the accommodation of six hundred worshippers, including four hundred free sittings. The funds then subscribed were somewhat limited; but, it was hoped, should deficiencies arise, that, when the spiritual wants of this populous district became known, more extended aid would have been given. The whole amount of the subscription has, however, been spent in completing the external building; consequently, the interior cannot be proceeded with, and thus, an edifice, which, it was hoped, would promote the glory of God and prove of inestimable value to many who, through the remoteness of the parish church and other causes, seldom or never enter a place of worship, stands unfinished and useless, for want of a few hundred pounds to fit it for Divine service. For this purpose, an appeal is now being made by means of a Bazaar (to be held next month), which has received very kind and distinguished patronage; and it is greatly to be hoped that the ladies will have the satisfaction of being instrumental in completing this good work. Many benevolent persons, entirely unconnected with the place, but acquainted with the urgency of the circumstances, have kindly sent donations; and others, who take a pleasure in extending the usefulness of the Established Church, have still an opportunity of exercising their Christian benevolence.

Hartshill is a hamlet of the parish of Mancetter, and contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. It is a place of some note in history, being situated within the precincts of the ancient forest of Arden. The remains of a castle, with an adjoining tumulus, on which probably the keep stood, are seen in the village. It is also in the immediate neighbourhood of Oldbury, where, on an eminence commanding very extensive views, are the remains of a castrametation, which is supposed to have formed the summer camp to the Roman station Manduessedum, on the Watling-street, about two miles below. Three sides of the camp are well preserved, and the ramparts, which are about twenty feet broad at the bottom and six feet high, are now occupied by majestic oaks—the growth of centuries—as if to mark the antiquity, and defend the existence, of these surviving monuments of Roman conquest.

In an adjoining wood, called Hartshill Hays, is a small tumulus, which was opened about ten years ago, by M. H Bloxam, Esq., and proved to be of ancient British origin; and, from the remains of arms, burnt bones, &c., was doubtless the burial place of some illustrious warrior; the more probably so, as it is immediately behind a strong entrenchment, extending across the brow of the hill, entirely through the wood, and marking the spot as a fortified retreat of our aboriginal ancestors. Many other relics of the same ancient race have, at various times, been disinterred in several parts of the village. At Hartshill was born, in the year 1503, Michael Drayton, the celebrated poet. It is also well known from the veins of manganese that are found a few feet below the surface of the soil. The views of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and other neighbouring counties, from different points of the village, are very extensive; the whole range of Charnwood Forest lies

HARTSHILL CHURCH.

in the distance, and in clear weather between forty and fifty village churches are said to be visible.

FATAL AND ALARMING FIRE IN BLACKFRIARS.

On Tuesday afternoon, about a quarter before two o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the warehouses belonging to Sir Charles Price and Co., oil and colourmen, situate at the bottom of William-street, New Bridge-street, the storehouse abutting on the north-west side of the Thames, nearly adjoining Blackfriars-bridge—at the right hand of which are the City Chartered Gas Works—the only intervening building being that of Messrs. Hoppe, coal merchants, the basements being immediately contiguous. So large a body of gas being in such near contact to the flames, naturally caused serious apprehensions in the neighbourhood—apprehensions which were considerably increased when it became known that several tuns of oil, vitriol, and turpentine were upon the burning premises; as well also, it was feared, a large quantity of gunpowder.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed before sixteen or seventeen engines were upon the spot, all of which were quickly supplied with water, and, in a few minutes more, the floating engine usually moored on the eastern side of Southwark bridge was brought up, and, it fortunately being high water, placed almost close to the burning pile. As this engine sent forth a volume of water exceeding a ton per minute, the effect was speedily seen in the partial subjugation of the flames, and it was hoped that all danger would shortly be at an end. These hopes, however, were not realised, for the conflagration again burst forth with redoubled fury, caused by the bursting of some carboys, containing vitriol and turpentine. The burning liquid immediately spread the fire all around, and, running with the greatest rapidity into the Thames, ignited some of the coal barges, of which two were much injured and sunk. In its progress the lighted vitriol came in contact with two fire engines which had been brought into the interior, the men engaged on which were hastily compelled to make their escape, but the whole of the wood work was entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but the iron behind. One of the brigade establishment, however, we are sorry to state, was not so fortunate as his companions—as the sudden irruption of the flames scorched him so severely that he was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with but little expectation of surviving the injury. The lighted turpentine then floated upon the river, and soon caught one portion of the floating engine, when those in the direction caused her to be moored near the middle of the Thames; but the flames caused so much fright and consternation among about fifty coal men, who were engaged in working her, that the whole jumped pell-mell into the water. This incident occasioned great confusion, and the efforts of those who were near in boats were of course directed to the extrication of the men who were in such imminent peril.

The floating engine having thus become suddenly unmanned, the conflagration increased for a time, and spread itself, on the left, to the premises of Messrs. Capel, coal merchants, which are partially destroyed—and on the right, to those of Messrs. Hoppe, adjoining the gas-works, the whole interior of which is levelled to the ground, leaving only the outer wall facing the river standing. Now the fears of the inhabitants were raised to a painful pitch, lest there should be an explosion of gas—in which case there must have been fearful devastation. However, when apprehension was at its

CONFLAGRATION AT SIR C. PRICE'S WHARF, BLACKFRIARS, ON TUESDAY LAST.

height, the flames sensibly diminished, as the consequence of the very great and well directed exertions which were made by the firemen. At four o'clock the fire was mastered, without further damage than the destruction of the premises belonging to Messrs. Price and Co., and considerable injury to those of Messrs. Piper and Messrs. Capel.

The fire is generally supposed to have been occasioned by the running over of some turpentine in the boiling house.

Immediately that the directors of the gas works became aware of the imminent danger in which they were placed, messengers were dispatched to all the shopkeepers and inhabitants in the neighbourhood, to request that they would instantly light all the gas in their various premises, and thus, by lowering the quantity in the service, considerably decrease the amount of damage that would have occurred had an explosion taken place. This request was of course complied with, and the shops in Fleet-street and neighborhood consequently presented the unusual appearance of being all lighted up at mid day. Gas was also withdrawn from the gasometers, by being allowed to escape at a distance from the scene of conflagration.

The fire originated in that part of the premises termed the turpentine warehouse, a large brick building, sixty feet long, and fifty feet wide, situate on the western side of the works, and adjoining the property of Messrs. Hoppe.

The flames at one time ascended at least 100 feet above the buildings; they were seen at a great distance, and the smoke spread over Bridge-street, Fleet street, Chancery-lane, and the river in such dense masses, as to obscure the light of day. The heat was also insupportable where the engines were placed, and was felt at a considerable distance.

The man who lost his life is known to have been working at the engine that was destroyed; in all probability, he missed his way when he retreated, and, instead of jumping into the river, came face to face against a wooden gate, and was compelled to remain in that situation until the flames came upon him, and burnt him to death. A very small portion of his body was found, which was instantly conveyed to the Dane house.

The engine belonging to the Farringdon Station is entirely consumed, and the floating engine is scorched.

The property and premises are insured in the West of England and Alliance Offices.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Between twelve and one on Wednesday a male and female called at the Bridewell Hospital, and requested permission to see the remains of the man who had perished, as they had not a brother, and knowing that he was assisting in working one of the engines, they were fearful that he was burned. That request was immediately complied with, when they identified the remains as being those of their relative, a young man named George Spencer, of Black Bear alley, Fleet-street. The fearful nature of these poor people, upon seeing the blackened mass of all that remained of their brother, can be more easily imagined than described. The poor fellow, it appears, was one of many who occasionally earn a few shillings by calling the firemen, and working the engines at fires. A man named Wilford, who was working at the same engine, said that he was talking to the unfortunate fellow, when, all of a sudden, the fire rushed out of the windows, and through the doorway, completely enveloping the whole of the men who were then working. Such was the fury of the blazing turpentine, that before they had let go their hold of the engine, the flames became ignited, and they were forced to jump into the stream to escape being burnt to death. He noticed Spencer running at the same moment with himself, but the passage was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same time the deceased must have been driven by the flames into the corner where the remains were found.

Some idea of the extent of the fire may be formed, when it is stated that at one time there were between forty and fifty puncheons of turpentine, from eight to ten tuns of rod oil, and a quantity of other oils, in a thorough state of ignition. The former articles were kept in large wooden vessels lined with lead, and there is no doubt that, as the fire reached those compartments, they exploded, and to that cause may be attributed the rapid progress of the flames. Mr. Inspector Woodroffe, and a gentleman named Richmond, of Broadway, Ludgate hill, had both a very narrow escape; and one of the firemen, named Hitchin, who was standing on a ladder directing the water through one of the upper windows, was blown down by the explosion of one of the cisterns or tuns.

Although every inquiry has been since instituted as to the origin of the disaster, nothing that could be depended upon can be learned. Some parties imagine that the flames arose from spontaneous ignition, and others that it was caused by a flue in the cooperage. This department is under that portion of the premises where the fire was first observed.

The total damage done it is at present impossible to tell, but it is believed to be under £10,000. The following is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report.

"Tuesday, Sept. 16, forty minutes past one, p.m.—A fire broke out on the premises belonging to Sir Charles Price and Co., William street, Blackfriars, cause of fire unknown. The turpentine warehouse and contents destroyed on west side of wharf. The windows burnt out and roof considerably damaged of oil warehouse on the east side of premises. Most part of cooperage and stock at the west side severely damaged. Insured in the West of England and Imperial Fire offices for stock; the buildings, which belong to the Bridewell Hospital, it is unknown at present whether or not they are insured.

"C. Hoppe, Pig-quay Coal wharf. Counting-house severely damaged. Three or four barges extensively scorched, and one sunk; insured for stock in trade in the Licensed Victuallers' office.

"Messrs. Capel, coal-merchants: Windows burned out of counting-house, and several barges damaged by fire, &c.; insured in the Phœnix Fire-office.

"The fire was extinguished by engines belonging to the parish; the Bridewell; nine landed, with a floating one belonging to the London establishment; and the West of England and County ones, with their firemen and assistants."

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* says, "It is worthy of remark, that Sir Charles Price has always had a presentiment that this fire, sooner or later that the stores should be properly protected, the pol ce had full range of the premises day and night. Considerable astonishment has been manifested at the Corporation suffering the existence of such hazardous premises in the heart of the city of London after what had taken place a short time since in the Court of Aldermen, more especially as the turpentine stores almost adjoined the gasometer (the largest in the world in the works of the City Gas Company). Had the wind at the time blown as it did on Wednesday, the firm are convinced that nothing could have saved the opposite warehouses, and had the gas-works in the slightest ignited, it is impossible to anticipate the consequences.

"The firemen declare that they never saw such a terrific body of fire as when the turpentine casters fell in and flooded the yard. In the course of Wednesday Mr. Braidwood directed his officers to institute a full inquiry as to the number of persons injured by the lighted turpentine, and it has been ascertained that two or three policemen, a fireman, and a few labourers, were hurt about the hands, but not to any serious extent. A coal whipper, however, who was seen to jump from the quay into the river to escape the fiery liquid, is missing, and it is strongly suspected that amidst the confusion he got beneath the London Bridge Fire-engine, which was completely consumed, was quite a new one. It was worth £250."

THE INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, a highly respectable jury assembled at the Bridewell Hospital, George-street, Blackfriars, before Mr. Joseph Payne, to inquire as to the death of George Spencer, aged twenty-one, who perished under the circumstances stated above.

After the jury had viewed the body of the unfortunate man, which presented a most appalling spectacle, the following evidence was adduced.—

George Preedy, one of the fire brigademen, said—I was present at the fire which took place on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, at Sir Charles Price's, in William-street, Backfriars. A very severe explosion took place of casks of turpentine and other combustible materials, which occasioned a number of persons who were working at the engines to rush towards the water-side. I observed the deceased, who, in the confusion, ran into a contrary direction, from whence he could not effect his escape. Shortly afterwards I saw the remains of the deceased, which presented a most appalling appearance as when seen by the jury. The deceased had been working at one of the engines.

William Walford, being sworn, said—I knew the deceased, who lived in the same house with me, in Bear-court, Farringdon-street. At the time of the fire, the deceased was working at one of the engines, with myself, and a number of other men. All of a sudden, the fire rushed out of the people, and set fire to the engine. I did not see the deceased again alive I made my escape by rushing towards the river, as did a number of other persons.

Mr. James Braidwood, superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, said—I arrived at the scene of conflagration soon after it broke out; several engines were then in full operation, and a vast number of persons were assembled; the whole of the premises were on fire, and fears were entertained, at one time, that the London Gas Works would catch fire. I did not observe the deceased until after the fire was put under control. In answer to questions from the Coroner and Jury, Mr. Braidwood said that most of the turpentine and other combustible spirit escaped without an explosion in consequence of not having sufficient room to expand, but such was not such as to doubt the explosions would have been more severe, and of a devastation consequently more extensive.

Mr. Payne, the coroner, in the first instance, said he was unable to account for the origin of the fire; there were 30 tuns of turpentine on the premises.

Other evidence was heard, after which the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased was a green grocer.

The Papal Government having, as we have already stated, considerably reduced the import duties on various articles, and particularly cotton, the Minister of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Chamber of Commerce of Paris announcing the fact, and remarking on the effects which it is likely to produce as regards French trade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity—St. Matthew—Battle of Prestonpans, 1745.

MONDAY, 22.—Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.—Princess Augusta died, 1840.

TUESDAY, 23.—Sun rises due east.—New Post Office opened, 1829.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—Length of day, 12h. 12m.—Samuel Butler died, 1680.

THURSDAY, 25.—Parson died, 1808.—Belgians defeated the Dutch, 1830.

FRIDAY, 26.—St Cyprian.—Holy All ance formed, 1815.—Marquis Wellesley died, 1842.

SATURDAY, 27.—Brindley, engineer, died, 1772.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.

High Water at London Bridge, according to the Week ending September 27.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	6	6	8	7	27	8	50	10	7	11	9
53	6	9	27	7	50	10	8	30	8	11	9
53	10	22	9	11	42						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*K. T. N.*," *York.*—*The Queen of the Belgians is daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, the wife of Prince Albert's brother, is not her sister, but the daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, Prince Albert's first cousin, married, in* 1843, *the Princess Clementine, sister of the Queen of the Belgians and daughter of Louis Philippe; and thus our Correspondent has been led into the mistake.*

"*A*," *Birmingham.*—*The present Duke of Saxe Coburg married, 3rd of May* 1842, *the Princess Alexandrina of Baden, but has no issue. His cousin, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, married in* 1843 *to the Princess Clementine of France, Louis Philippe's daughter, has two children.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Bilton.*—*The Duke of Saxe Coburg at the French Court is the Prince Augustus, son in law of Louis Philippe.*

"*R. K J.*" *should address a contribution to the editor of the journal in question.*

"*W. H. P.*," *Lisburn, is thanked for the sketch, which did not reach us in time for insertion.*

"*G. H. T.*," *Exeter.*—*The subscription to our Journal is* 6*s.* 6*d. per quarter.*

"*Two Youthful Readers*," *Carlisle.*—*The competition of the Government School of Design is now open to the Pupils of the Institution.*

"*Civil Engineer.*"—*The charge is for one insertion only, for four insertions, it will be quadrupled.*

"*Philanthropus*" *should present his advertisement in the usual way.*

"*A Staffordshire Subscriber*."—*Great Haywood.*—*It must have been an over sight at the Post-Office. Our former statement is legally correct.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Liverpool.*—"*Queen's Hotel*" *is incorrect.*

"*Ignorama*."—"*Stray hints can only be effectually removed from the forehead by plucking them out. The several Numbers of our Journal are constantly kept in print.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*See Nos.* 46 *and* 126 *of our Journal. Other Engravings of the magnificent New Hall will shortly appear.*

"*T. R. W.*," *Hackney*; *and* "*E. D.*"—*The Table in question will appear in the forthcoming* ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC *for* 1846.

"*A. D.*"—*The paragraph was copied from another Journal.*

"*D. W.*," *Exeter.*—*The art of parliament may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller, the price will be trifling.*

"*Wakefield*," *Macclesfield.*—"*Tom*" *and* "*Jim*" *are correct nominatives.*

"*W. H. C.*," *York.*—*The watch of King Charles the First is kept in Ashburnham Church. We do not remember that it has been engraved. The Inscriptions will appear shortly.*

"*G. O.*," *Carlisle.*—*Charles Incledon, the singer first appeared as* Dermot, *in "The Poor Soldier," in* 1790. *His life must be gleaned from the many books of theatrical reminiscences published of late years; Michael Kelly's, Incledon's contemporary, for instance. Brayley first appeared at the morning of the Royalty Theatre, Wells street, Wellclose-square, in* 1787. *This was on the site of the old first Brunswick Theatre, which fell in* 1828.

"*C. F. X. Z.*" *should have pre-paid his question.*

"*X Y.*, *an old Subscriber*," *may, probably, procure a plan in tree at Messrs. Lodge's Botanical Nursery, Hackney.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *and* "*An Antiquary.*"—*The English translations of Aristotle are, comparatively, of little value: the best is that by the late Mr. T. Taylor,* 2 *vols.*, 4*to.*, 1812. *There is a French translation of Gold, superbly illustrated. Messrs. Fisher and Co. have published engravings of the pictures in the National Gallery, in* 4*to.. Fenn Summerly has issued a series of coloured illustrations, price four guineas: Bell First street.*

"*Grammaticus*" *is right. The word ought not to have been so printed on the "a," in the French phrase relating to the Queen's visit at Eu. It was an error of the press, and must have been self evident to every one having a knowledge of the language.*

"*C. S.*," *Exeter.*—*A correspondent* (*Phœa*) *has favoured us with the following particulars respecting the depth of Ramsgate Harbour.*—*At low water of Pertycon spring, the depth of water in the Old Pier Head, and* 5 *feet to the East Channel.*—*At low water of Apogeon springs there are* 8 *feet and* 6½ *feet, respectively in those places. The rest of the harbour is dry. The rise and fall at Pertycon springs is* 22½ *feet; the rise at Apogeon springs is* 19 *feet; at Neaps,* 14 *feet; and at superior Neaps,* 16 *feet. High water, at full and change* 1 *hr.* 45 *min. p. m.*

"*Mirus*."—*Hardly, we ought not to have seen an account on the circumstances be correctly stated; but he had better await the Secretary's reply.*

"*Charles*," *Newark.*—*The liability will depend upon the conditions of the indenture.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Exeter.*—*The State Apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays whilst the Queen remains there; and we are happy to learn that the house keeper's fee is about to be abolished.*

"*A West of Ireland Subscriber*"—*Address, Mr. Webster, Dealer in Coins,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.*

"*H. S., an Amateur*," *Manchester.*—*Either instrument will not serve, as the registers differ.*

"*Patience*."—*One instrument is as easy as the other: price, from one to two guineas.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Herne-hill* — *No.* 165 *of our Journal contains an Engraving of Sultan's Lowest Reserve.*

"*J. F. S.*"—*Under Royal authority, Prince Albert takes precedence, next to the Queen Consort of all subjects of the kingdom, but he is not a nobleman of this country either by creation or inheritance. The first peer of the realm, after the Blood Royal, is the Duke of Norfolk.*

We have not room for the Description of Mr. Mulloy's New Homes and Re-lics.

INELIGIBLE.—"*Ah me, what perils!*" *Song*—"*Our Queen*," " *The Wild Rose*," *and* "*Lines by L. M. D.*"

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS containing faithful Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Germany, with the beautiful Engravings from the Original Drawings of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, may now be had bound in an elegant and characteristic German Wrapper, price 2*s.* 6*d.* Sold by all Booksellers and News-Agents throughout the World.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

We have alluded elsewhere to the inquiry now recommenced at Andover; since those remarks were written, we have received the following letter, which, as it is a strong illustration of the difficulties that lie in the way of any person undertaking to prosecute an offending official, voluntarily and on public grounds, we give it publicity. It bears matter-ally on the pending investigation, and is additional proof of the necessity of those placed in the position of "guardians," both of the poor and the rate-payers, doing their duty uprightly and fearlessly. Defects in the law itself must be amended by a higher authority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sheffield, 15th September, 1845

SIR—I see you refer to the Andover investigation. I don't know if you are aware that I instituted an inquiry but last January, before the Honourable Clements, Assistant Commissioner, on charges brought again st the Union clerk; and succeeded in proving the case so fully, that the Commissioners dismissed him forthwith. Well, Sir, such is the defective state of the law, that the Commissioners can only allow me £3. 3*s.* 8*d.*, being simply for the bare attendance of the witness-s to give evidence. And are I am left, after devoting immense labour, at a sacrifice of peace of mind, loss of business &c., with the expenses of the prosecution, amounting to near £200. And to obtain this, I am called to appeal to my townsmen for their subscriptions, instead of the law at once ordering the payment out of the parish funds. Who, after my experience, will attempt to rescue the poor from infamy and ruin, or the rate-payer from being plundered? It is monstrous injustice! And, although I have to thank the rate-payers for the liberal manner in which they are now coming forward to pay the costs, it, nevertheless, is a subject that must be brought before Parliament in the next session. As the law now stands, it is most difficult to remove the greatest villains, and *they know it*. And I doubt not instances abuses are permitted the poor insulted, and the rate-payers plundered, because it is next to impossible to get evidence to convict them; nothing short of direct positive evidence will do. The fact is, the poor are afraid to give evidence, lest they get their pay stopped, and have their masters turned. What there has been sent in from the four Poor Laws, and out of doors Unions, look into them, see the murderous annoyance caused to the poor, and we are amazed such absurd laws are continued. Reading your remarks, let me send you these hasty lines, and I hope your efforts will not slacken to benefit the condition of the pauper poor.

I am Sir, your most obedient, J. S. HAWKSWORTH.

ABSOLUTE power, like "rebellion" against it, sometimes has "ill-luck," and, at the present moment, the Emperor of Russia is "Spur is cold" in the Caucasus. Notwithstanding the mystification attempted in the despatches, it is pretty clear that an overwhelming force of the Russians, after penetrating some distance into the mountains, has been compelled to retreat, adding one more to the list of disastrous expeditions which have been undertaken in a country which is the great Northern Power against these independent tribes. The war is one of aggression, and deserves to fail; the territory of Russia is already too vast for her strength, and she could gain nothing by the conquest of the region of the Caucasus, but a nominal rule over a few tribes, that might flatter the pride of the despot, but would add nothing to the stability or commerce of his empire; it is afflicting to think that human life should be thus wasted, at the mere bidding of a ruler, for so miserable an object; but it is a consolation to find that Russia, sometimes held up to Europe as a great bugbear, the Power by which every other State is, at sometime not specified, to be absorbed, or crushed, as weak in reality as she is so strong in her pretension. If she possessed one fifth of the strength and resources which have been claimed for her, the Circassians would, long ago, have been exterminated. But, happily, this is not so; the Russian army is formed of serfs, and the worst portion of it, the condemned regiments, constitute the force in the Caucasus. The officers are wretchedly paid, and the whole service is one gigantic system of fraud and peculation. No effective result can be expected from such an instrument, and without another European coalition, the gates of Paris are as safe from the Russian armies, as the English Channel is from her fleets, a large portion of which, it has been proved, exist only on paper.

It is a fortunate thing that people seldom know the extent of a danger till they have escaped it. In the midst of the most crowded part of London, chance, for it certainly was not foresight, placed side by side two of the most extensive and most inflammable establishments of the Metropolis, an oil and turpentine depôt, and the City gas works. The first took fire, and for some hours burned furiously, during which time one half of Fleet-street was in imminent peril of being blown into Holborn, if the gas works had caught fire also. Some preparation was actually made for the catastrophe; a request was sent round to the gas consumers to light up, and the mains were turned on in order to exhaust the gasometers as much as possible. Luckily, the fire was confined to the premises where it originated, and such a public calamity, as the explosion would have been, was averted. But is it right, that life and property shall be exposed to such risks? Some trades are not allowed to be carried on in populous localities, because they are nuisances, and injurious to public health; gunpowder stores, too, are prohibited in such spots; but there are other matters as inflammable and explosive; has the public no protection against their being continued side by side, so as mutually to assist each other in case of ignition, and do as much mischief as possible? The case is really worth the consideration of the City authorities.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children are at Osborne House, in the possession of perfect health. The Queen Dowager paid a visit to her Majesty on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in a carriage, and also walked in the beach.

PRIVY COUNCIL AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Last Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by all the Ministers. At this Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 2nd of October, to Thursday, the 27th of November.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The DUCHESS of Kent arrived in Belgium, from Germany, on saturday. Her Royal Highness and suite found the King's carriages in readiness to convey them to the Palace of Laeken.

LORD AND LADY PALMERSTON.—All the French journals, we know not on what authority, announce that Lord Palmerston is expected shortly in Paris. His lordship is at present in Dublin, accompanied by Lady Palmerston.

LORD PANMURE.—His lordship, who, as we stated last week, had been much indisposed, was so far recovered as to be able to travel to Brechin Castle on Saturday, and is now greatly better.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. SEPT 12.

(From our own Correspondent.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Arthur Brereton, B.A., has just been appointed Mathematical Master of Sir W. Paston's Grammar School, at North Walsham, Norfolk.

The following appointments have taken place: The Hon. and Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Sayers, B.A., of Trinity College, to be curates of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth. The Rev. John May, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the vicarage of Ugborough, Devon, value £290.

Sept. 18th.

The following appointments have taken place:—

The Rev. Peter Leigh, B.A., of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Newton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. John Owen, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Thrussington, Leicestershire. Value £240.

The Rev. James Day Hecksford, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Ruskington, near Sleaford. Value £102.

The Rev. George Scudamore Morris, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Curacy of Bretforton.

The Rev. John Edge Daniel, M.A., of Christ's College, to the perpetual Curacy of Wingfield, Suffolk. Value £100.

The Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, B.A., of Downing College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Carne Abbas. Value £81.

The Rev. George Thompson, B.A., of St Peter's College, to the Curacy of Loddiswell, Devon.

The Rev. Raymond Blathwayt, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Curacy of Theberton, Suffolk.

The Rev. Matthew Booth, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Curacy of St. Peter Hungate, Norwich.

The Rev George Frederic Posley, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Curacy of St. Margaret, Ipswich.

The Rev. Robert Plume Waller, B.A., of Jesus College, to the Curacy of Cornwell, Norfolk.

The Rev. Frederick George Hughes, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Curacy of the parish church of Nantwich, Cheshire.

The Rev. Aaron Augustus Morgan, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Curacy of Brighton, Norfolk.

The Rev. Frank Sugden, B.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Adlingfleet, Yorkshire. Value, £280.

The Rev. William Charles Wilkins, B.A., of Trinity College, to the Curacy of Risbangles, Suffolk.

NEW CHURCH AT WHITECHAPEL.—This church, designed by Mr. Frederick J. Francis, is rapidly progressing. The Church Commissioners have advanced the sum of £2,000; while the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Ellis have collected the amount of £300. The style is of the decline of the 13th century. There are no galleries, the roof is of open timber, and the tower is surmounted with battlements. Accommodation is afforded for one thousand parishioners, and the schools at the rear of the sacred edifice afford room for the education of three hundred children.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 13, was 840, showing an increase of 78 over that of the previous week. The deaths from measles, bronchitis, and diseases of the heart and blood vessels, are greatly above the average. The number of violent deaths was 31, of which 9 were from fractures and contusions, 11 from accidental drowning, three suicides, and four from scalds and burns.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—We regret to state that Peter Greenall, Esq., M.P., died yesterday Friday) afternoon, at his residence in St. Helen's, in a fit of apoplexy. Mr Greenall was the Conservative member for the borough of Wigan, to which he was elected at the last general election, in conjunction with Mr T. B. Crosse, of Shaw Hall, in Surrey, but who was unseated on petition. Mr Greenall had once before unsuccessfully contested the borough in conjunction with the late John Hilson Kearsley, Esq. Mr Greenall was held in the highest estimation by all parties in this neighbourhood, of all politics, and his loss will be most severely felt in his immediate neighbourhood, being the proprietor of very extensive glass manufactories.

THE VACANT GARTER.—It is reported that the Marquis of Hertford is to have the vacant Garter

SHIPWRECK NEAR DOVER.—The brig *Sole* of Trieste, from Argostoli, Cephalonia, bound to Hamburg, Captain Andrew Pevnicik, was stranded at Deal, on the Goodwin Sands, during the gale on Thursday morning. The crew consisted of ten men, seventeen passengers, and a female servant, and after the vessel struck they were taken in with currants, &c., nearly the whole of which are lost, and the vessel is scattered along the shore in a thousand pieces.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. ALEXANDER LEE.—Mr. Alexander Lee, the musical con poser, came up for hearing in the INSOLVENT COURT, on Thursday. From his schedule it appeared that he had passed through the court in 1835. In the year 1838 he was a bankrupt, and again in 1841, but upon both occasions, he obtained his certificate. Amongst the causes to which his present insolvency was attributed may be mentioned the introduction of foreign music into this country, and the great opposition offered upon it by the fashionable world, and also the closing of the two national theatres. There was no opposition to his discharge entered by any creditor. In answer to interrogatories by the Court, he answered that he had no connection with the proprietary of Drury lane had led to his first bankruptcy, and his connection with the Strand Theatre had caused the other. It further appeared that Mrs. Waylett, the vocalist, had lent him some money, which was sunk in the Dublin Theatre. His talents to please and to instruct, it transpired, did not fall him even in the lock-up house, for he paid his fees by instructing the daughter of the jailor, and his daughter, in the charge of the Terpsichore. After complying with the forms of the court, he was discharged.

FORGING SIGNATURES TO RAILWAY DEEDS.—At the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT yesterday, *Charles Lounder*, a surveyor, was found guilty of signing the name of Mr Ferdinand de Lisle to the deed of the South Midland Railway Company, with intent to defraud the trustees of that company, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. The jury had previously strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.—Mr. Justice Wightman: On what ground, gentlemen?—The Foreman said: On the ground, my lord, that we believe the prisoner to be the dupe of other persons, and that the railway company did not use sufficient caution in the allotment of shares. *Seward Tennant Weaked*, engineer, aged 30, was put to the bar on the charge of uttering a fictitious name to a railway contract deed. Sentence was deferred. The particulars of both these cases appeared in our paper a short time ago.

THE EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH.—On Thursday afternoon an inquest was held at the Royal Mortar Farern, Woolwich, on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the explosion at the Royal Arsenal, of which an account is given in another part of our paper. The bodies having been identified, the inquest was adjourned till Friday. It was then resumed. The witnesses examined were Colonel James Patterson Cockburn, Director of the Royal Laboratory Department; Lieut. Anthony Oldfield, of Royal Artillery; Col Charles Gurnwallis Dansey, Fire Master; Mr. Wm. Caffin, the Deputy Storekeeper of the Laboratory; and three other men employed in the department: but the following answers contains all that can be gleaned from their evidence as to the unfortunate affair. It appeared that the deceased men were employed in breaking up fusees in the shed in which the explosion occurred, which was not a building specially adapted for the purpose. The part of the floor where the men stood was, however, covered over with hides, and the whole of the floor was saturated with water. The mode of breaking up these fusees—the tools for accomplishing which were exhibited to the jury, was as follows:—The tube, about 10 or 12 inches long, is first emptied of the meal powder, which is done by boys. The fusee is then taken to a copper pan, and placed on an iron chisel, when it is struck with a wooden knife by means of a wooden mallet, the fuse is thus cleft open, and the composition falls into a pan prepared for the purpose. The question before the jury was, at what stage of the process the explosion took place? If it was placed in an inverted position, a portion of the meal powder would come in contact with the steel chisel, in which case there was great danger of an explosion. This was not the case, several questions, but the verdict of Accidental death was accidental y in the shed a few minutes b fore the explosion, severe distinctly that he observed the men break the fusees in such positions. The men, it appeared, also worked in sand-shoes. Two men, who had just quitted the shed, experienced a very narrow escape—one of them being blown off a cart that was loading outside the laboratory, the other being severely stunned by the explosion. The jury, after a deliberation of nearly an hour, delivered the following verdict, "That the deceased were killed by the explosion of combustible materials, but from what cause there is no evidence to show." They also accompanied it with the following note, which the Coroner read to Col. Cockburn, the head of the department:—"That the jury, in returning their verdict, in the case of Jones Cleary, beg to state, that without any want of caution to the authorities, in directing the mode of carrying out the work which the deceased was engaged in, at the same time submit their considered opinion that the process of breaking up the fusees is dangerous, and adopting, as formerly, the copper knife; and also that the men ought not to be allowed to work at such employment in walled shoes or boots. The Coroner added, that the precautions must be observed all the same, by means of water, so as to avoid all chance of danger.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.—The police have received information of the robbery of 12,000 dollars, besides a number of valuable memoranda, supposed to be of considerable value. The property was safe on Monday night, on board the brig *Tarquin*, Captain Sawtell, from Boston, and was discovered to be missing on the arrival of the vessel off St. Helena's Point. Fortunately, two persons have been apprehended in the captain's cabin, and the vessel was ship of treasure on Monday night, prior to going into dock next day. Two men and a boy, having absconded, are suspected of the robbery.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—THE RELIGIOUS REFORMATION.—The *Frankfort Journal* of the 14th inst., contains the following animated account of the Pastor Ronge's reception in that city:—"The Pastor Ronge has arrived in this city, in a carriage covered all over with flowers. From 16 to 20 carriages followed that in which he sat, from Hanau and Offenbach. This *cortège*, so curious and imposing, was accompanied by thousands of persons, expressing in the most enthusiastic manner. M. Ronge having alighted, was taken to a neighbouring house, at a window of the second story of which he immediately presented himself, and recited another discourse to the immense multitude that thronged to listen to him. He expressed his regret that he could not remain among them—yet, pressed as he was for time, he felt it his duty to express the gratitude he felt on such a reception. He would, however, be back, in a while to return and dwell with them some time. At seven o'clock M. Ronge departed in a post carriage for Stuttgard, amidst the liveliest acclamations of the assembled multitude. It was impossible to approach or even press the hand that was there offered to him while he was seated in his carriage."

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Madrid, to the 11th inst., is of a gloomy character. Universal distrust prevails; the city is kept tranquil solely by military, and on the return of Espartero, would probably be placed in a state of siege. "Two leaders of banditti, named Manuel Sastre, *alias* El Perdon, and Felippe Perez," says the *Heraldo*, "have for this day suffered the penalty of the law. The peace of Madrid has not been disturbed, although an immense crowd has attended their execution."

THE WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail steam packet, *Severn*, Captain Vincent, has arrived at Southampton, and 43 days before her time, having quitted the bar of the 22nd), and has brought the West India mails. The papers by this ship by vessel, however, contain nothing of importance. The mail brings no later accounts from Mexico than those received by the Tyne. Her Majesty's ship *Pique* was at Antigua, and her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* at Port Royal. The *Superb*, of Liverpool, arrived just as the *Severn* left Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 23d of August.

* * *

EFFECTS OF UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.—Edward Riley, living with his family in Hadlow street, Burton-crescent, having been proved next of kin to Major-General Riley, who recently died at Madras, leaving property to the amount of £250,000, to the whole of which he has become entitled, has, within the last few days, amused the neighbourhood by the following extraordinary freaks. From having been but a workman in the dock-yard in Maiden lane, he has now become a man of independence. On Wednesday he called in his cab upon Mr. Thornhill, tailor, of Seymour-street, and taking him to the dust-yard, desired him to measure the whole of the men in the yard for a suit of clothes, which, being accomplished, he ordered them to go to Mr. Tendan, the bootmaker, where they were all served. On Saturday he directed Mr Shepherd to supply each of them with a joint of meat. Riley has taken a house in Argyle-square, and upon entering it he proposes giving a dinner to all the dustmen in London, and illuminating the front of his house

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday, about half-past four in Mr Moore, a highly respectable auctioneer, residing and carrying on business in Park row, Greenwich, leading to Maze hill, was standing talking to a gentleman at the corner of South street and Blackheath-hill, he was observed suddenly to stagger, and before the person he was talking to could catch him, he fell. Upon being raised he was carried into the shop of Mr. Grey, grocer and oilman, one of the overseers of the parish, where a medical man being sent for, promptly attended, when it was discovered that the deceased had breathed his last. A medical man immediately procured, and the unfortunate deceased was removed to his own house. The deceased was in his seventy fifth year, and much respected by all who knew him, and had filled successively all the parochial offices.—The Jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEETING OF PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Half-yearly Meeting and ordinary Quarterly Court of the Bank Proprietors took place on Thursday, in the Bank Parlour at 12 o'clock. There was a full attendance of Proprietors. Mr. Heath, the Governor, presided. It is generally estimated that on considering the state of the accounts the Directors felt warranted in recommending to the Court of Proprietors that a dividend of 3½ per cent should be declared on the stock. The accounts were now differently made up to what they used to be. They were now made up, not in anticipation of what might be expected, as was the ordinary way, but from actual and positive data, as they should stand on the 28th of February and the 31st of August. After the payment of the dividend (less the income-tax, which amounted to £14,934 3s 4d.), there would be a surplus of £15,351 14s. 8d to be carried to the Rest account, which would make the total amount of the Rest £3,934 378 11s. 4d. He hoped the state of the accounts would be satisfactory to the Proprietors; and although the amount of dividend might not meet the views of some of the Proprietors, it should be borne in mind that money yielded but a small interest at the present time, and, considering the abundance of money which was at present unemployed, he believed that the dividend would, as he hoped, meet the views of the Court. The Chairman's statement was received with approbation by the great body of the Proprietors present. After some conversation, a resolution declaring a dividend of 3½ per cent. was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO SIR J. TENNENT.—On Wednesday a complimentary dinner was given by the Kensington Conservatives at Lovegrove's. The Irish Society of London took the initiative in this mark of respect to its founder, and a splendid gold dessert service, value 700 guineas, was presented by his fellow-countrymen in the new colony of Ceylon. Sergeant Murphy, M.P., presided, Dr. Croly filling the vice-chair. Dwarkenauth Tagore, the Indian Prince-banker, attended the meeting, which numbered many distinguished artists, merchants, and literary characters. An admirable address was read by R. Bell, Esq., and feelingly acknowledged by the distinguished guest

THE DOCK ACCIDENTS IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Wednesday the new range of tea warehouses recently constructed by the London Dock Company at the west end of the docks were opened with great ceremony. The principal importers, brokers, and dealers in tea, and other merchants of the port of London, connected with the China trade, were invited to inspect the warehouses and partake of a *déjeûner*, which was provided on the occasion in the upper floor of the warehouses, and presided over by Mr. John Cadbury, the chairman of the company. The shipping in the dock and the warehouses were gaily decorated with the colours of all nations, and a union jack of huge dimensions was hoisted on the top of the new building. The new warehouses have been erected by the dock company for the sole accommodation of the tea trade, at an expense of upwards of £180,000 and are of vast extent, consisting of 30 rooms, and were built by Messrs. W Cubitt and Co. They are 300 feet in length, 100 feet wide, and 68 feet high, and capable of stowing and working 120,000 chests of tea. There are five floors rising one above another, and the roof of each is supported by strong cast-iron pillars, and each floor is divided into four rooms well lighted and divided by thick walls and double iron doors, rendering the whole completely fire proof. The gentlemen present expressed their approval of the arrangements in the highest terms, as capable of affording every possible facility to the tea trade, and likewise contributing to the interests of the dock company. The vaults below the tea warehouses are appropriated for the reception of wines, and some thousands of casks are already deposited there.

* * *

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Jamaica line, between Spanish Town to Kingston, is completed. The locomotives have been astonishing the natives at the rate of ten miles an hour.—Switzerland is to have railways. The Government of Belgium will be opened; but that the portion of the line from Amiens to Valenciennes, with the branch line to Lille is in such a forward state that in eight months from the present time it will be completed and finished and in full operation.——A new line from Windsor to London is contemplated. It is to proceed from Windsor to Staines, with a branch from Datchet to join the Great Western Railway at Slough. The adoption of this principle is to be adopted——A correspondent of the *Times* makes the following calculation of Railway progress up to the present day: 74 rai.ways completed, or in course of completion, for which bills had been passed previous to last session, £103,166,920 Branches projected by the foregoing companies requiring a further outlay of £35,000,000. 707 new companies, including those who obtained acts in the last session, and projected in the United Kingdom, projected up to this date, £464,698,856. Capita., £92,956,876. This is independent of the enormous sum which it is proposed to invest in foreign and colonial railways.——The *Journal des Debats de Fer* announces that the railroads remaining to be adjudicated will probably be disposed of in the following order:—1. The lines from Paris to Strasburg, and Tours, and Nantes, towards the latter end of October. 2 The Creil and St. Quentin, in the first fortnight of November. 3. The Paris and Lyons, and Lyons and Avignon roads, towards the middle of December.——The Great Grimsby, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and the East Lincolnshire Railways have amalgamated at par with the Sheffield and Manchester Railway; the last-mentioned railway paying five per cent. on all sums upon the three railways until they are made, which will be in three years.——The French, Bavarian, and Prussian Governments have finally made arrangements re-pecting the junction of the Lewis (Bavarian) Railway with the French frontiers by Metz and Saarbruck.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL AT WOOLWICH.—

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

An appalling accident took place on Wednesday morning in the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, involving the sacrifice of no less than seven lives

The following are the particulars:—A few minutes before 10 o'clock a loud explosion was heard in the laboratory department, at a building known as No 1, Breaking up Shed. Assistance was immediately at hand, the men rushing from various parts of the department to the spot. As soon as ingress could be obtained, a fearful spectacle presented itself to the investigators behind the door, crowded together in a confused heap, lay the scorched bodies of five men and two boys. These were immediately removed to an adjacent shed.

The building being on fire, the alarm bell was rung, and the engines from the different departments, with the Royal Sappers and Miners and Royal Artillery were speedily on the spot.

The flames, by the exertions of the men, were soon subdued, their ravages being confined to the building, the roof of which had been already blown off, and some slight damage done to the roof of an adjoining building. It would appear, from what has been gleaned in other parts of the same department, for not one of the unfortunate beings in the devoted building has escaped to furnish any information, that the explosion took place at the time, employed in breaking up rockets, and, through some friction, the whole mass accidentally ignited, thus at once consigning seven unfortunate individuals to instant destruction.

The names of the persons who thus lost their lives are John Craike, master, aged 52, rocket maker, and one of the oldest servants in the department; Henry Button, an expert pyrotechnic, aged but a young man, Henry Butters, a young married man; Robert Burbage, and Michael Purtel. Four of these were what is called laboratory men. In addition to these, two boys named Leonard and Arthur Webb, R.E., employed to pull down the remaining parts of the shed, many of which were in a dangerous state. The remains of a dog were discovered in one corner of the building. It is the opinion of medical men that suffocation by carbonic acid gas was the cause of death, and that the disfigurement by fire took place after wards.

THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL RAILWAY.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men who recently lost their lives on the Birmingham and Bristol Line was resumed on Monday morning, at Bedford, before C. Best, Esq. The most important evidence was that of James Bair, the stoker of the goods train, who said I belong to Scotland, and am a stoker on the B istol and Birmingham line. I knew Joseph Ward when living He was driver of engine No. 2 on that line. I was stoker to that engine. We left Gloucester on the night of the 30th of August, just after the mail left, leaving about nine o'clock. We had twenty trucks, eighteen of them loaded and two empty. We had wood and iron rails. Coming to Bredon, the pumps of the engine rather filled. Ward would not let me put more fire to the engine, because he thought we would need to put it out. Towards Evesham he said the pumps were working very well, and there did not appear to be any fire put on. I did so Coming to Defford station, and on passing Ward said there was something wrong He then shut off the steam Immediately afterwards I was thrown on the ground, and do not recollect what then took place, till I found some one pulling at me Ward was sober when we left Gloucester. We took water at Cheltenham, staying there about ten minutes. On approaching Defford, I saw no signal lights, as my head was down, attending to the fire all the way from Eckington to Defford. On passing Defford road Bridge, I saw no signals. I suppose he saw the truck when he said there was something wrong. I did not see the truck. I do not know on what part of the train the guard was. Ward was a steady driver. He has never neglected signals, that I know of. We were not going very fast when we left Cheltenham. We had been going about thirty miles an hour before the pumps were out of order, but I cannot say what pace it was at Defford. Between Bredon and Defford the steam was twice let off, on account of the pumps not working. The witness was present to define the exact rate of speed, but at first declared rather warmly that he could not, though at length he said it might have been thirty miles an hour! It is, in many instances, the duty of the guard, and in others that of the driver, to inquire at the stations what time other trains have left. I saw the mail train leave Gloucester. We had no wish to be before that train, as we were ordered to stop till that had gone forward. I did not notice any lamps at the rear of that tram, for I did not look. Ward said nothing to me about having seen signal lights. I there had been lights in a proper place, he must have seen them.

Mr Mowell, the engineer, was next called, and gave a very good character to Ward, the driver of the engine

Benjamin Giles, the stoker of the passenger train, was next examined, and deposed: I live at Bromsgrove, and was a stoker in the employ of the Bristol and Birmingham Company. On the night of the 30th of August I was on the quarter to eight train from Birmingham to Gloucester. Joseph Pickering was the driver. There were six carriages. When we came to where the repairs were begun, we had to stop till the up mail train passed. We then went on at a tolerable speed. At Wadborough we stayed, and also at Bedford. When we came in sight of Bedford station, the driver shut off the steam. I saw the red light on the platform. I put on my break, and, on turning myself round, saw something in the road, steaming. I saw Pickering reversed our engine, and I ran to the hind to jump off. We both jumped off. A collision then took place, and I found that my arm was out of its socket, whereupon I went to the station. The red light was there, and the driver also. Our driver was sober We were after our time, on account of stopping for the mail. I saw nothing of Miles (deceased) till we came to the station house. I saw nothing of Joseph Ward at any time.

The driver's witness was examined, and the inquiry was then adjourned till Wednesday.

On Wednesday morning the Coroner and jury re assembled. The first witness called was

Joseph Bromage, an agricultural labourer, residing at Defford. I heard of the accident, he said, and saw John Murphy about the line on that night. I was waiting for the third class train to go from Eckington, as my master was ill, and while waiting I saw John Murphy with his light; but he was gone before the train came up. His was waiting for the down train, I think. I was standing on the platform when the express down train came in. Soon after I saw a tram coming up loaded with iron. It was coming as fast as I ever saw one go on this line. That tram passed the station, and the engine was upset, and turned on its side. The other engine (the down train) I saw thrown across the "metals" (the rails). It was all in a minute. I saw no empty truck standing, but it was a dark night. I saw one of the carriages on fire. I saw the passenger (down) train. Some of its carriages were knocked to pieces, two I think. I saw one on fire. I did not render assistance to any of the passengers. I saw no other light than Murphy's till afterwards. The station lamps on the platform were lit. I was on the platform several minutes before the luggage train came up. If there had been a lamp placed on the opposite platform I might not have seen it; I did not see it. I saw no light near the bridge. There might have been one. I did not see Murphy when the accident took place, and do not recollect hearing any whistle. I did not see the driver of the goods train, as I did not take much notice. It was not particularly dark. I know Mr. Dore, who resides at the station-house. I had the ticket from him several minutes before the train came up. I received it in the office. He could see the railway from the door, but not from the counter, I think.

The Coroner here stated he wished to elicit whether Mr. Dore, as the signal master, was doing his duty. It had, however, been proved that when Mr. Dore went in to give the ticket, he was not at the platform.

By Mr Whateley.—There might have been twenty lights on the bridge towards Eckington, and I not have seen them.

By the Coroner.—When the last coach is up can't see up and down, for you can't see through the end of it. If a man had been at the bridge I could not have seen him. I was quite sober. I could not have seen a man if he had been waving his light towards Eckington.

Testimonials as to the excellent character of Ward (one of the deceased) were handed in by Mr Sanders, the secretary to the company They were unanimously to the effect that he was a steady driver, and could be trusted in consequence of the length of time that had elapsed since they were written. There was no doubt of their authenticity.

Mr. Mowell was also said he had additional evidence of the signal light having been placed on the mail train; but before the witness was sworn Mr. M'Connell wished to explain some part of his previous evidence by stating that he did not think thirty miles an hour a dangerous rate of speed, but that he did not recommend more than twenty miles.

By the Foreman:—When the engine-driver is attending to his business he is enabled to keep a good look out, though I admit a driver should be watched there for the purpose of looking out would be an advantage and a precaution; there would, however, be disadvantages connected with it. All active drivers are enabled to look out. The place for such a third person, if appointed, would be on the front of the first carriage.

Mr. Charles Mealen, of Pershore, sworn. I am a market gardener, and frequently bring vegetables to this station. I know Mr. Dore, the superintendent there. In a conversation with him he has said that Joseph Ward has passed by the signals. (This line of evidence, however, was stopped, as inadmissible.) I have had occasion to convey goods not being properly transmitted. I wrote to Mr. Payn, the manager, at Birmingham, but never had an answer. I have known the goods trains frequently behind time.

Mr. Dore, the superintendent, was next called, and Mr. Mealen repeated, in his presence, that Mr Dore had told him of Ward's neglect of signals, in defiance of the rules. Mr. Whateley put no questions or explanations, as he said it was not evidence. Mr Dore was then sworn. He said:—I recollect the special goods train coming in on the night of the 30th of August. I cannot recollect whether there was any lamp attached to the end to signify that another special train was arriving. I did not see one behind the mail train, as I was in the office. There ought to, and may have been, a lamp behind the goods train, as well as behind the mail; but we never have prepared for any train that was to come up. I never had occasion to report Joseph Ward. I did not know the man. I never mentioned Ward's name to the last witness I have mentioned other men.

By the Jury. I am sorry to say that signals have been disregarded. I remember five or six occasions in about a year and a half. I have not in all instances reported engine drivers, as I have done so on many occasions I had received no answer. But my impression was that my reports had not reached the proper quarter, as in general, on minor matters, I have been attended to. My reasons for not reporting every instance was, that my reports had only got circulated among the guards and others, and made me obnoxious to them. The reports had not got to the proper quarter. Some of them I had addressed to Mr. Humphrey Brown, and others to Mr. M'Connell, who succeeded him. I cannot state the names of the drivers I reported. I merely gave the No. of the engine, and the time I sent the reports by the guard of a following train.

After some further evidence, the jury gave a verdict of "Accidental death" in both cases, with a Deodand of £1500 (the value of the engine, as stated by Mr. M'Connell), on the luggage engine driven by Ward.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a collision took place at the Oakenshaw (Wakefield) station, on the Midland Railway, fortunately, no serious injury to the passengers has ensued, but, under other circumstances, the loss of life must have been fearful. The train from Leeds to Derby, which was due at half-past 8 A.M., did not arrive until twenty minutes after its time, and there being a great number of passengers going from Oakenshaw to Swinton (Doncaster) station, on account of the races, at least twenty minutes more elapsed without any appearance of moving on. At this juncture the train from Hull came up, following on the same rails, and dashed into the carriages of the Derby train. Most providentially several of the other carriages of the Derby train had been drawn off from the main body to admit of others being placed intermediate. These carriages received the blow; but having some space to be driven forward before they struck the other portion of the train, the severity of the collision was very materially checked. However, the shock in the carriages most removed was severely felt Several persons sustained severe cuts and bruises, and the greatest alarm was occasioned to all. In one carriage was a lady with eight young children, the eldest evidently not more than thirteen years of age, and her husband and one daughter were on the platform. Prince George of Cambridge was in the same carriage as the lady, at the extreme end of the Hull train, so that he would certainly have suffered severely, if he had not been killed, had the concussion been more violent. His Royal Highness fortunately did not receive any particular inconvenience, but he, like everybody else, looked extremely pale.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MRS. TREGARLD.—This lady, so well known for the sporting world, especially by those who hunt with the Queen's hounds, died on Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, in consequence of an injury she received on the previous day, by a fall from her horse.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR AT YARMOUTH.—A sad event occurred at Yarmouth on Sunday night. A poor half witted fellow took it into his head that he would not get his donkey home unless he put his white shirt on over his other clothes, to frighten it. He did so, and, unfortunately, he frightened the wife of a drunken, dissipated character in the town, who beat him so severely that the poor fellow died next day.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.—THE PRADO, AT MADRID.

SPANISH LADIES.

MANOLAS.

We now present to our readers the "first fruits" of our Artist's recent sojourn in Spain, with the view of illustrating the Social Life of Spain and Spaniards. Every town and district of this remarkable country is rife with peculiarities of that endless variety which makes up human character. We commence with Madrid, which has been described as "the fit capital of a country of anomalies;" and start with a few of the

COSTUMES OF THE PRADO.

The *Prado* (the meadow) is the Hyde Park of Madrid; for horsemen and carriages, and nigh fashion. It may, indeed, be said that the Madridmes spend half their lives here. Strange as it still appears, it is, however, sadly fallen off from the good old times before the fatal invasion and the *nuevo progreso*; every afternoon the march of trans-Pyrenean intellect is crushing some national costume and custom. Except the *mantillas* of half the number of ladies, you will find few traces of the national Spanish costume and character; such is the rage for Parisian fashions.

You rarely meet with a *manola*; and, as to the *caballeros*, in cloak and *sombrero*, it is nearly all over with them. Pilot coats, or in summer, the elegant opera toilette, are indispensable: the Spanish gentlemen will almost starve to assume a fine *appearance*, and to show himself on the Prado, from 3 to 5 o'clock in winter; and from 8 to 12 in summer. The great number of military or Government officers in uniform somewhat relieve the monotony of the black coats and round hats. Our artist emphatically adds: "Mark! the Spanish are the most servile copyists of the Paris fashions; and any of the engravings in Tailors' Journals, that you see in the windows in London, will give you a complete idea of the dress of the male population of Madrid: without any restriction, everybody here dresses well—at least, with great pretension." Still, we are enabled to select a few exceptions—a few wrecks from this denationalization of the Prado, the mirror of Madrid.

One of the groups of promenaders represents the costumes of the upper classes, in which the mantilla plays its accustomed part. It is kept in its proper place by the fan, *abanico*, which is part and parcel of every Spanish woman, whose nice conduct of it leaves nothing to be desired. No one understands the art and exercise of it like her: she can express with her dumb fan nearly as much as Paganini could with his fiddlestick, and a hand-book might be written to explain its code of signals. A *frulling* sound, like the chattering of birds in a cage, reigns in every direction, produced by the tremulous shake, and opening and shutting of innumerable fans of all colours and sizes, so many eloquent tongues speaking an intelligible language to conscious observers.

Even as flowers are "the language of love" in the East, there is

SPANISH NURSES.

SPANISH NURSES.

GRAND REVIEW AT MADRID.

nothing in the soft science which may not be explained by a Spanish lady with her fan. Deprive her of her fan and white handkerchief, and she loses her self-possession and half her fascination. She is, if young, a fairy without her wand; if old, a witch without her broomstick. Hundreds of light, supple forms keep up their graceful elastic step for two or three hours together, regardless alike of the dust and heat, and shoes a great deal too tight, even for their diminutive feet, proving that vanity suffers no pain. "*Que pie hermoso! Que chiquitito!*" (What a lovely foot! What a little bit of a thing!) whispered by a cavalier as he passes, more than repays their cramps and agony.

The *manolas* (grisettes) display another variety in their kerchiefed heads, and the shawl, corresponding, if we mistake not, with the *mantillas*. They are, however, rarely seen in the Prado.

But the best characteristics will be found in the two groups of wet-nurses, of whom there are hundreds in the Prado promenade. "Fat wet-nurses," says a recent tourist, "from the mountains of Santander, with showy handkerchiefs tied about their heads, tight cloth jackets, and gorgeous laced petticoats, frequent this place with their squalling charges; not to mention the juvenile gambols of a crowd of little angels of both sexes." There is something peculiarly aboriginal in the mode of carrying the child, swung in a sort of fringed cot at the back; it reminds one of the North American Indian custom. This sisterhood of nurses are said to be fast disappearing.

As might be expected, the national sport of the Bull-fight is a grand opportunity for costume; as seen in the next Illustration, which likewise shows one of the modes of going to the fight. Nothing can exceed the gaiety and sparkle of a Spanish public going, eager and full-dressed, to the fight.

The remaining Illustration presents a Grand Review of Cavalry and Infantry, in the Court-yard of the New Palace at Madrid; her Majesty and suite witnessing the spectacle from the balcony of one of the principal windows of the palace. As they defile, the troops salute her Majesty with long-repeated shouts, waving of swords, &c., in token of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign.

GOING TO THE BULL FIGHT.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

(Continued from page 171.)

The overture had begun when he entered; he threw himself on a seat from whence he could observe the Princess' box

In it she sat—all of her rank and beauty, the Princess Sophia was seated by her mother's side; her eyes sparkled with delight; her open brow was the seat of contentment and happiness; a sweet smile played round her finely-moulded lips, probably the excuse-lon of the pleasure she felt in having her whole attention engrossed by the opera was to be performed, that it was "Otello" which had crowded the house to overflowing with such a brilliant audience. At intervals, she turned her glass, and surveyed the company, as if she were trying to single out some one from among the mass. Those guileless heart, thus flattered in vain; they glances will rest on him no more; those ear will never catch the sound of his footstep—all vainly thou turnest that beautiful head to the opening door, that tall and manly figure will never cross that threshold again!

She took her glass; a slight cloud of disappointed expectation gathered over her fair face, and knit her brows together with a nearly perceptible frown She grew thoughtful, and rested her hand on the front of the box, looking down into the country for a few days."

Sophia grew pale as she spoke; "Gone! not in the theatre! Where can business have called him so suddenly? Do you think he would have left without seeing us? No, no, this is some lover between you; and now I can guess why a certain note has been delivered to me."

The Major saw the worst was at hand, and had nearly sank into the seat beside him: "A note!" said he, in a voice of terror, "Sophia! you never received—you could not!" but she smiled, and, turning over the leaves of her book, drew out a small piece of paper peeping from beneath the bread Jewelled bracelet that encircled her beautiful arm; "A note she must have slipped mysteriously into my hand, you can see by your eyes that you are in the plot. I have not yet been able to open it, but as soon as I return"—

"Your Highness, I implore you, in the name of Heaven, to give me that paper. It was not meant for you—it is entirely a mistake."

"Indeed! then it is so much the better; accidents are always more interesting than designs. I would not give it up for the world. I will perhaps explain some mysteries about certain people we know. At all events, I am sure it was meant for a lady: it is real delightful to think it came to my hands."

The Major would have made light of her to give up the paper; but the Prince thrust his large head between them, and the two Generals broke in with a set of common-place questions that produced an equal number of common-place answers. The Major was obliged to fall back. Pursued by the darkest fears, he returned to his own box. He covered his eyes with his hands, to shut out the sight of the fair being whom he saw standing on the brink of an abyss without the power of saving her; his misery was complete. He could not think, and sank over every gesture. The diamonds of her bracelet sparkled with a brilliancy of a thousand colours; their beams seems to pierce the recesses of the Major's box and went to his heart like stinging serpents. "What suffering and sorrow those sparkling gems conceal! When she unclasps them in the solitude of her chamber she will unlock a fragility, mystery! Her pulse beats against the worthless bauble with terrible knowledge, even as I have been a party to the interview she received! I will not stand still when she breaks the seal, and casts her eye upon that which will dim the starlight smile of her youth with the darkness of misery and tears."

The voice of *Desdemona* rose to the notes of the harp: the mournful chords thrilled through the silent house, and the first words were heard of that lay, which, to the gentle Venetian, was a real song of the Swan. It is with what wonderful power this air—so sad, so melancholy—penetrates every soul! So simple, so child-like in its melody—yet so deeply tragic in its effect! The heart of the listener feels heavy and oppressed; he anticipates the coming of some dread event; he imagines, in the distance, the stealthy tread of the murderer, he feels that irresistible hand of destiny stretching over a all, and casting on beauty, and innocent a and love, the dark, withering shadow of death. She tells it not; gentle, guileless as an infant, she sits at her harp heavenness and sorrow should glide the impulse of her song; she breathes the words of love for him who is to be her death-yet! she will call to her side the very one who will come—to slay her! She prays for him, who, in the moment of agony, will answer her—with a curse!

The Major looked from the singer to the Princess. She was listening, rapt in thought, to the air; tears hung in her eye sashes; she wept unknowingly over her own ruin. The chords of the harp died away; she gazed before her as in a dream. "If I die, let it be my song of fate when," seem to ring in Major's ear. "Truly did she speak," he said; "it is the dying song of her happiness.

Otello is heard. Desdemona's handkerchief, the token presented to her lover, she looked down at her bracelet, and played with the chain. A fearful music seemed to chase away the face of recent sorrow: she threw a rapid glance round her; but Major watched every movement, and saw her unclasp the jewelled paper as it had it in her handkerchief: he thought he could perceive her break the seal, and, to regain, her box and rushed along the corridor. He knew not what power impelled him to the Princess' box. He was on only a few steps from it, when the door was suddenly thrown open. A sound of many voices issued from it—attendants and ladies in waiting appeared, bearing a lifeless figure in their arms. He looked and the question he scarcely dared to ask, and received as the answer "The Princess Sophia has suddenly fainted!"

IX

Three or four days after this accident, Major Laurun was sitting alone, gloomy with the thoughts that oppressed him, in his chamber. His head rested on his hand, his eyes bent on the ground, from time to time a tear gathered in them—though they had long been strangers to the hard old soldier. He thought of the dark destiny, in whose meshes he had himself become entangled; he could trace all the threads which, invisible to others, were yet so strongly knotted together; he saw how they were spun from afar off—how they gradually gathered together, and entwined with each other, till they formed but too strong a net around a delicate and gentle creature, dragging her down to misery. Laurun felt the bitterness and hatred mingled with these sombre meditations: his comrade, his companion in arms, once the brightest star in the horizon of fame, and one of the bravest, were all were brave in the field, had become debased into a being without word, conscience, or honour—the betrayer of a loving and trusting girl her form, too, would mix itself up with these thoughts; and he was compelled to think how he should pass through the sad scene which he knew he was about to encounter.

The first lady in attendance on the Princess, had that morning called to know what report her child was enjoying. She had been informed that Sophia was ill—that the physicians gave but little hope of a favourable result, for they considered her malady to be a violent nervous affection. She said further, that the Princess had told her of—she had entrusted her with a secret of the utmost importance. The Princess was aware that there was only one man in the city, who had been intimately acquainted with Zrono ieski—and that he was Major Laurun She had, therefore, in the anguish of a long sick bed, begged the attendant to make her confidante to seek out the Major, bring him to the palace, and permit her to speak with him for a few minutes, alone. The courtly dame knew how grievous a violation that would be of all the rules of etiquette; but the sight of the interesting girl, who seemed to look forward to this interview as her last hope on earth, banished her scruples, and she had sent a message to the Major, desiring him to be at the palace that evening, at nine o'clock. She might admit him to the apartment of the Princess, unknown to the other attendants.

The Major had not refused to go; he knew he could tell her nothing consolatory; but he felt, such a child of affliction, the longing for sympathy from some one becomes overpowering.

Yet what should he say? It was of this he sat thinking, alone, in his chamber When a message was brought to him requesting the events of, a last days, would [illegible] to accelerate her [illegible] plunged in thought, when a servant announced, that the carriage, which was to take him to the palace, was waiting for him. The Princess' attendant was in carriage, he took a seat beside her, and they proceeded some distance in silence.

"You will find the Princess very ill," said the Lady at last; "I have given up hope. I cannot think that any thing you can have to communicate to her, will produce any improvement. If you have no consolation to give her, you shall expire like a lamp which has lost that which fed its flame. And even if you could raise her spirits, and yet give her hope, the white effigy of death is fortunate, that I could almost wish she might die, rather than bring her Royal line to shame."

"And is it death that my tidings will bear to her," said the Major, with a bitter [illegible] what did they [illegible]

"The family, the court, and the city, know [illegible] nor, Major, except that the Princess must have caught cold. The foolish people are talking about the fatal sports—and raking up old stories about it—and my she is dying of thello! What are both know, Major, is known to none besides, there are several ladies who have for some time suspected the attachment, but could not be certain of it."

"And I fear," said the Major, as he threw a piercing glance at the attendant—"I fear she is dying by *treachery!* This attachment has been suspected, traced out, made a certainty—a separation has been attempted—the circumstances of the Count have been enquired into"

"Do you think so?" said the lady, the colour forsaking her cheek, and her lip quivering, as she tried to avoid the Major's eye.

"A separation has been determined on, at all hazards. The plan has been to drive the Count from the city by threatening to tell the Princess that he was already married. To this point the scheme was not a bad one; the villain deserved no less than to be met by treachery. But, unhappily, they wished to cure the poor girl so abruptly of her affection: they have suddenly told her the secret of the Count, thinking the passion would be forgotten in a day. Their zeal and pride have blinded them. They can might have done for the nerves of a dragoon, but it is rare carried it into effect on a delicate girl."

"I beg you will remember," said the attendant, with her usual coldness of manner, "that this delicate girl is a daughter of the princely house, and was brought up with ideas far above a sense of connection. Even if such a plan has been formed, I cannot condemn it, had it been a little better managed."

"What could you do?" said the Major, fiercely. "You have gained your point; the Princess will die"—

"I have gained my point," said the lady, indignantly. "I beg, Sir"—

"You!" replied the Major, impatiently: "I meant not yourself; I meant those who did it—those who have brought it about."

The lady bit her lip and was silent. A few moments afterwards they stopped at a side door of the palace.

An old servant led them through a labyrinth of corridors and staircases. At last the passages grew wider, and were better lighted; and the Major remarked that they entered one of the principal wings of the palace. The servant offered the Major to a side door: he passed through several other rooms, till he arrived at a saloon, which appeared to belong to the apartments of the Princess. The lady requested the Major to take a seat for a short time, till she called him.

The Major waited a long and weary while, and the lady again appeared. She told him that, in consequence of the earnest prayer of the Princess, he would see her alone; that she begged him not to prolong the interview more than a quarter of an hour. She would wait in the ante-room, where, unless they spoke very loud, nothing could be heard.

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

The theatres have, during the past week, remained in a state of perfect quiescence as far as any novelty is concerned. Indeed, they have nearly exhausted its variety, and are now resting, upon the impetus derived from their exertions, to carry them on to the *renaissance* of the dramatic world upon the return of the fashionable season to London; as an engineer rests for a time, when he finds there is "way" enough on the train to carry it on to the next station; and then, when there is a fresh access of passengers, it will be let on again.

The prospects of the approaching season at DRURY LANE has been issued—and from it we learn that opera and ballet will form, as heretofore, the staple entertainments of the establishment. Two novelties will be produced, and we remarked, that a theatre, however specious may be the prospectus of a manager cunning in literature, is a more commercial speculation, undertaken by an individual who, ascertaining how much a house will hold when full, over the current expenses of the establishment, strives to put forward that style of entertainment which is most likely to place the *entrepreneur* in a secure position. Clever literary men, with free admission, who can command heavy-sounding words, write much about the elevation of the popular mind and the influence of the drama—common-place, ordinary people, who pay their money to be pleasantly entertained for an hour or two, which appears to be the chief end of theatres, go where they think the best amusement is offered at the price, whether it be dramatic, musical, or terpsichorean. All other speculations on the subject will be found to be more or less conventional

But we must return to Drury Lane; promising, however, that the foregoing remarks are not intended to apply more to that establishment than to any other We are to have, in the operatic dep rtment, for tenors, Messrs. Harrison and Allen, with some useful second-rate auxiliaries; for basses and baritones, Messrs H. Phillips, Borrani, Bennett, and Weiss; for soprani and contralti, Madame Anna Thil on. Mollie Jenny Lind, who has turned all the heads in Berlin, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, and a Miss Helen Lane. Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Benedict, and Wallace, a great name well known in the musical world, are among the composers of the operas to be produced M. Adolphe Adam also has written the music of a ballet, in which department we find several new names, Mdlle. Adèle Dumilâtre is to appear, having quitted the Italian opera.

The HAYMARKET has been doing tolerably well The "False Mr. Pope" has been judiciously improved, and now goes through at with roars of laughter Mr. John Parry is to make his first appearance there. She will now be able to understand the bathos of the composition, speaking the mock pathe to lines As if she had been a subscriber to Mr. Mitchell's Classics; and consequently much pleased. Miss Reynolds has a youth and beauty on her side, and could write voice, which proper training would render still more effective. She was encored in the parody on the "Casta Diva" Pasquale" serenade; and the same compliment was paid to her duet sing with Mrs Keeley; and she was called before the curtain, at the conclusion of the piece, which has been revived with great care The orphan es, generally, are to be locked—both a, and the fostern lale, is a great point; and the dresses sufficiently gaudy to no p the ensemble. The houses have been very good.

Mr W. H. Lacy and Mr. Honner are both in treaty for the CITY THEATRE, and we hear that M. Philippe has taken the STRAND, for his "Soirées Ayst-rieuses" An interesting amateur performance will take place this evening, at MISS ELIZA BERKLEY'S (Mrs. Mellis, &c.) The opening piece will be, a drama by Mr E. L Blanchard, called "The Queen of Bohemia; or, London in 1664"—and a mythological bur esque by Mr. Leman Rede, entitled "The Boyhood of Bacchus"

We regret to announce the death of Mr Benson Hill, a gentleman long known to the theatrical and literary profession.

THE LAY OF THE LEGER,

A GRAND DON CASTER BALLAD.

The *Leger*—l on of the wees,
Was all the sporting go,
But ah, the rain fell *fast* from clouds
As black as any *sloe!*

You dare not stand without your hat,
Amid a storm so dreaded,
For who would have the *head to bear*
His pelting al. bury *stead!*

A jockey scarce would take one off,
Even to salute his master,
So all who could a *Castor don*,
Did don it at *Doncaster!*

Still much the rain annoyed them all,
Those sporty g birds of feather,
As drake will say to *Mother-bit*,
Are Sorrby *bit* by weather!

The people who to races go
Will understand us fully,
When we say the course was like a *ditch*,
And a ditch like a *gully*.

But *Gully* ditch and *Gully* man,
Have quite a different sense,
The last is like an Author, and
Knows how to *make a book*.

A cash book tho' at that he digs
An hand as any *credgey*
A *cash-book* which he still contrives
To balance with his *leger!*

Now let us see what Leger did,
The suspect while we are on,
The race was not a *berrow*, I
For it was won by *Baron*

Ful. well the *jockey* swept the course
No riding could be subtler,
A *Job* no one yet derived
More service from his *Butler*.

Holmes was *Miss Sarah's* whipper in,
And claim'd a *second's* glories;
But by *Billy Holmes* was *whipper-in*
For years or *all the Tories!*

If, spun sweet *Miss Sarah's* name,
We wish'd to make a *sally*,
We'd say, in reference to her "go,"
That *Sally* was the *"belle!"*

Poets are jockeys now a-days,
(A proof that verses *are* low),
Sir *Bulwer* and *Paulina* rode
By *Barham* and by *Barlow!*

Lane Fox's *June*, too, took a start,
And ran, if we remember,
Just, reader, only fancy, *June*
A-running in *September*.

And *June*, for rider has contrived,
A little Joy to borrow—
Who loses—so the joy of June
Becomes in September sorrow.

Maroon was not the son to *Mar*
His racing—with the tail,
Is, being *forth comin.* higher up,
A sing *fourth* with *Innandale!*

From this Old English Leger race,
Old England's was away,
So sa. Day, his rider, *didn't ride*,
He didn't *win the Derby!*

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORWICH, Monday.

This great meeting is always regarded as a musical event. The profits are devoted to the hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries of the county of Norfolk: thus, every town has an interest in the support of the Festival; during the continuance of which, the Bishop of Norwich and the leading nobility and gentry keep open house; and hospitality on the part of the townsmen is also unbounded. The Directors of the Eastern Counties and Norfolk Railroads have made liberal arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and there is every probability of an immense attendance. The direction of the musical arrangements, this year, falls on Jules Benedict, the composer and pianist. At previous festivals, Professor E. Taylor had the conductorship, and amateurs had reason to complain of a monopoly of Spohr. True, several great works of that distinguished composer have been first produced in that town; but there is a number second-rate mind whose star is now in the ascendant, and whose productions have been equally wanted for. We allude to Mendelssohn, whose compositions have been unaccountably *bur ied* at Norwich, until M Benedict has assumed the baton. We may hope, from this salutary change, that the oratorio of "Paul" will, in the next festival, find its legitimate place in the programme. The rehearsal to-day has been satisfactory. Benedict will have the work properly done, and he is right. Rehearsals are too often neglected in this country, from the facility of playing at sight obtained by our executants, who forget that something more is required than the mere mechanical execution of the notes.

The orchestra numbers 114, led by T. Cooke, and amongst them are Lindley, Harper, G. Cooke, Howell, Williams, Pizzi, Baumann, Lazarus, &c. The chorus consists of 84 trebles, 50 altos, 68 tenors, and 70 basses, numerically strong, but sadly wanting in delicacy. The principal singers are Madame Grisi, Miss Dolby, Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Poole; Signor Mario, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Standigl, Messrs. Hobbs, Hawkins, Machin, and Bradbury. The omission of two such names as Mr. H. Phillips and Miss Hawes, on a festival where sacred music occupies such a prominent part, is a great mistake. In this school, these two singers are unrivalled, and their loss in Handel's oratorios cannot be supplied by any continental celebrities. The opening night's selection was Spohr's "Calvary," were rehearsed to day. The last is a ponderous production, replete with learning, but without a particle of that sublimity with which Handel would have clothed the principal incidents in the Saviour's great. Haydn's Seasons, and

Dolby sang the "Cujus animam," and Staudigl the "Pro peccati." Grisi was a soulless in the "Inflammatus," and the quintet, without accompaniment, "Quando corpus," was finely given by Grisi, Miss Dolby, Mario, and Signor F. Lablache.

The programme of last night's Concert opened with a selection from Mozart's "Don Juan." Mario was received in "Il mio tesoro," as were Camoleri and Lablache, in "La ci darem." Staudigl as our *Leporello's* music capitulo. Beethoven's Symphony in A, No. 8, commenced the second part, in grand style. The movement under the sole time was familiar. Grisi was encored in "Di placer mi balza il cor," and Staudigl, in "Rudine than the Cherry;" and Miss Dolby, in a Scotch air, "It is come," from the "Puritani," was also encored a second time. A March and Chorus from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," excited also, some sensation.

The Festival, as regards the expenditure, is considered as quite safe. If we will, indeed, be a small surplus—an agreeable fact for the responsible stewards.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Whatever may be said of the Andover Union, there is certainly no union in Andover. The place is set by the ears; if the poor had bones to pick by themselves, the people have now bones to pick with each other where it was once all "marrying" it is now all wrangling. With Commissioner Parker it is all "barker"—with Missing the barrister, it is all hitting—with Curtis the attorney, the snarling provokes you to exclaim "what a Cur tis!" The rage of the workhouse is worse than the odi P. of the play-house—the rage of the master is beyond all mastery—of the governor quite ungovernable—of the guardians, altogether unguarded—while Mr. Westlake, in the elicited disclosures, has painted more naked tru ths, than Mr. East.ake ever painted naked figures—which is saying that one has prosecuted his inquiry as ardently as the other has prosecuted his art—a compliment equally complimentary to both. But, whatever we think of the Andover prosecution, we know of nothing more unseemly than its defence. Motives impugned—decisions one-sided—admissible evidence rejected—inadmissible evidence received—crimination and recrimination—these are, surely, not the proper elements of a Court of Justice; and, last of all, the vacillation of the Poor law Commissioners is even more detestable than the partiality of their official—the swagger of their guardians—the cruelties of their master, and the wholesale impertinence of his counsel and his attorney. Charges are brought, enquiry is ordered; the charges are proved and the enquiry stopped. Then Somerset House seeks to take refuge behind the alternative of an indictment for any *one* offence of a servant who has committed many; then this wickedness of evasion is scouted by the public and the press: then Somerset House retracts itself again, and now the enquiry is re-instituted, and the evidence for the defence is going on. This writhing among the toils of a very serious dilemma proves to the public that they are ill at ease with their case, at the same time that it disgusts them by its manifest evasion of justice. A solemn tragedy of suffering has thus initiated a solemn farce.

Now let us consid*e de quelque autre chose.*

A morning paper very properly remarks upon the immense inconvenience and absurdity of a practice now becoming legally alarming upon the circuits of assize—that of referring the most important cases to arbitration, which most expensive preparations have been made to submit to a jury, simply because they may happen to be trammelled by questions of account. Let us "galetize this gravity," and put the point "chit chattishly" to our readers.

THE FARCE OF ARBITRATION

We'll commence at once, by supposing in song
That plaintiff has suffered a terrible wrong;
Robb'd on the right,
Robb'd on the left,
In a manner that isn't removed from theft.
Foines and frauds, the dape of a lease,
With thousands and thousands at stake on the issue.

Well! the alternative's not very nice;
He goes to his lawyer all in a trice—
Gives to counsellors—serves the writ—
Recovers the money?—the devil a bit!
Defendant waits for the occasion,
Then puts himself on the "truth of the nation;"
Employs his case,
The plaintiff to tease
With half a hundred impossible pleas;
Bottles a phial
Of wrath for the trial,
Begging his counsel of course to deny all
Right of the plaintiff at all to recover,
And brings a "set off" and an action of trover.
Plaintiff's a little astounded—but he
Sends a retainer to Murphy and Shee,
Collects his body
With "Special" for Kelly,
And is danced up and down like a fly in a jelly,
In pouncing his paw
On the facts and the law,
That will leave all his case without failure or flaw!
The trial comes on. It is held out of town
He has paid some tuns dozen of witnesses down.
And while there—they dine—in which case I like them well,
If they haven't *carte blanche* at some leading hotel.
His fishes to Counsel are given and bagged,
No kind friend is absent—in which case he's dragged;
They're all in the Court—not a man in the street;
The crisis is ready—the case is complete
And the Plaintiff will see it all work like a fury,
Till it comes in its consequence full on the jury!

The Junior has stated the case—at a nudge
The Senior has risen—when coolly the Judge
Says—"This issue can never be tried *here*—'tis fudge;
The pleas have quite taken the Court by surprise,
At the least it would occupy half the assize."
Complication—confusion,
And then no conclusion.
The Jury remaining still under delusion.
We really can't try it.
The Court—I deny it,
And did we—the parties would gain nothing by it.
"I must be measured and weigh'd in a place far more lonely;
Arbitration it's fit for, an I fit for that only.
I deeply regret that the Court cannot hear you,
But there's one Mr. Rapty Bag,—will never fear you!

And so a case involving thousands and thousands of pounds, which the wronged plaintiff wishes to submit to a jury of his country—for which he has heavily feed Counsel who never act—paid travelling expenses for those who need never have travelled, and witnesses who hear and swear witnesses at all—is baffled by the artifice of false pleas, which have cunningly made it a question of account—while Justice is plunged neck and crop into the slough of an imaginary arbitration.

The bull fights progress in Spain, and now her young Majesty selects the Sabbath day for the exhibitions, and generally frequents them from the altar of her God. At the last display by way of whetting its interest for the French Princes beside the sacrifice of bulls and horses—a human being was all but included in the butchery. At all events, he was led out for dead, and has probably died since.

Our own little Queen has got her own railway open at Gosport, and it will be brought into Royal use and occupation on the 26th, when her Majesty will once more return among her loving subjects of London, or gladden the hearts of the Windsor tradesmen with a sight of the flag Regal on the Castle staff.

Archeology has been quarrelling with Archæology—and society has been stirred by the 4 spatulous rivals as such.

"Pewter Mr. Wright and Mr. Way	Until, at last, it grew quite grand,
Tie quarrel rose, they say,	And then quite Patti Gasw
And Way would have it he was right,	It ended thus—the parties twain
And Wright Jeered the way!	Abstained from being fairly—
And soldiers and learned joined	So Northumberland's got an "*Institute*,"
The riot, not a few,	And Lord Albert's "*society*."

And the "Archeological Institute," and the "Archeological Society," are now the distinct bodies over which those two rival potentates (as well as by) had decided the attention of the community and the Legislature. I refer us to find our journal the record of so many lamentable and fatal catastrophies as this week so sadly regards.

The merchant interests of the country are beginning to be affected by the desperate and reckless conduct of La Rosas in Buenos Ayres—and not less, perhaps, by the views of sufficient functionaries from our own Government to Mr Gore Ouseley, our Envoy. This is monstrous and we read to day of a horrible butchery of an English family, accompanied with other crimes, which seems to cry for vengeance at the gates of heart and honour. We suppose that England can afford to protect the lives and the commerce of her subjects against the wretched barbarism of a South American "Bloodthirsty Chief."

America is pouring her troops into Texas, and there is a fine howling war cry in all the Yolks States.

Ireland is greatly stirred in its Protestant district, and Repeal will be somewhat saddened by the death of poor Davis of the *Nation*, to whose remains they talk of giving a public and even a patriot funeral.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COLONEL CROMWELL MASSEY.

This gallant officer entered the service of the East India Company, on the Madras establishment, in early life, and rose through every successive military grade to the rank of Colonel. During the course of his career he saw and shared in much hard service. He was on the 10th September, 1780, at the sanguinary battle of Perimbaucum, in Mysore, against the forces of Hyder Ali. There he, Colonel Baillie, Captain (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and about two hundred British soldiers, were taken prisoners. Their captivity is thus described:—being without ammunition, their waggons having accidentally blown up, they formed themselves into a square under the fire of the enemy's numerous artillery, and resisted and repelled thirteen different attacks, until, borne down and trampled under the feet of the elephants and horses, they yielded to numbers, and, though still fighting, were overpowered, and, on being seized, they were chained together, two and two, and were thus cast into Hyder's dungeons at Seringapatam. In this state, suffering from wounds that had no surgical aid, scarcely clad, and exposed to all the treatment and ill-usages, and numerous privations, they lingered on as captives for three years and nine months, when the death of Hyder led to their release. Colonel Cromwell Massey retired from the army the 1st October, 1800. He died on the 8th instant at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, at the patriarchal age of 103.

MONSIEUR ROYER COLLARD.

France has just lost, in M. Royer Collard, a sound constitutional statesman, an eloquent orator, and an able writer. Born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-François in 1763, this distinguished man died on the 4th inst., at his residence Chateau Vieux in Berry, aged 82, leaving behind him a bright example of the most persevering and unshaken consistency of principle. He was the venerable patriarch of the Constitutional Royalists, of the Restoration, and the founder of the political system, of which Guizot is so illustrious a disciple, and under which France now enjoys a more tranquil ty, happiness, and true glory than at any previous period of her history. From the earliest days of the revolution of 1789 to the close of his earthly career, M. Royer Collard maintained faithful to the same view, devoted to the same convictions. That which he desired in the first struggles of his youth, at the Commune of Paris, of which he was a member until the 10th of August, and then at the Council of the Five Hundred, wherein he sat for the department of the Marne, he proclaimed with all his might under the Empire and again under the Restoration.

In 1811, on the organisation of the University, he was named Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Professor of Philosophy to the Faculty, whose courses were attended by the Normal School, and in that elevated position, during the two years he filled the chair, increased his already extended reputation. At the Restoration of the Bourbons, he received high administrative functions, and remained charged, until 1813, with the direction of National Education. He subsequently, in opposition, vehemently, in no small degree, by the power of his orations, and his admirable interpretation of the public feeling, to the second part of the Constitutional Regime and to the propagation of small democratic tendencies. It was thus he gained great hold on the opinion and esteem of his country, and attained such popularity, that seven Electoral Colleges returned him at the same time—an honour to which his nomination to the Presidency of the Chamber seemed scarcely to add.

After the Revolution of 1830, Royer Collard continued to sit as a deputy, and took a conscientious oath to the new dynasty and to the resolution of which the address of the 221 had formed the standard. But of late years the advance of age, with its infirmities, seldom allowed his appearance in the Tribune; and it was only on very important questions that one was reminded of the brilliant period of his former years. The most memorable of these occasions was when he pronounced his eloquent and mournful tribute to his lamented friend and associate Casimir Périer.

SIR FRANCIS FREELING, BART.

This gentleman, whose death took place on the 14th inst., at the early age of twenty-nine, was an officer in the Royal Navy, and served for some time as flag-lieutenant of H.M.S. *Howe*, of 120 guns. The Baronetcy, which he inherited at the decease of his father, the late Sir George Henry Freeling, in 1841, was conferred in 1828 on his grandfather, the well-known secretary of the Post-office, has now passed to his next brother, Henry Hill Freeling, Esq.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Davis, the principal contributor to the *Nation* newspaper, and the acknowledged leader of the Young Ireland party, died at an early hour on Tuesday morning, after a few days' illness. His death was occasioned by inflammation of the stomach, particularly by all who were connected with him in politics. He died of malignant typhus fever. Mr. Davis was known as one of the speakers at Conciliation-hall, but his reputation was derived more from his writings than from his personal eloquence.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—As the disease in the potato is of such commanding interest, we have to tell what is extensively the case on that subject from the provincial journals:—"There was never a finer 'poor man's harvest.' The oats and potatoes are most luxuriant.—*Leinster Express.* Much uneasiness is felt among the farmers in this district of country, in consequence of a disease showing itself in the growing crop of potatoes, by which they are rendered useless to both man and beast.—*Northern Standard.* The potato crop is reported to be very unfavourable. We have lately in the county of Leitrim and borders of it, great complaints are making as to a rot in the ground. Large quantities have been planted on guano in this county, and the yield is reported to be very unfavourable. We have seen potato stalks growing on guano and stable manure in the same field, side by side, the former were withered and yellow, while the latter were fresh and green. The report is quite general as to turnips, which have been greatly benefited by the guano.—*Vigo Journal.*

ANOTHER UNPROVOKED MURDER.—On Wednesday evening (last week) Mr. Bowles, a respectable farmer, residing at Cloughnalaw Bay, county Clare, was waylaid on returning to his father's house, and barbarously murdered within a pistol-shot of his home. The father was alarmed by the report of a gun, and on going out, what he first perceived he saw was a young person of the name of sexton, in the same neighbourhood, hurry off with a gun under his arm, and a few yards further on, the unhappy parent was almost deprived of his reason on coming before his eyes, the fatal ball having penetrated his forehead; and the assassin, not content with his deadly aim, had also broken the poor young man's skull, with a blunt instrument, probably the butt end of his gun. The murderer has not been apprehended, but a verdict of wilful murder has been returned against some person or persons unknown, as more than one may have been implicated. To account for his revolting act, as well as the vindictive outrage, it is sufficient to explain that Kenny, father of the murdered lad, had recently taken a small farm, about seven acres, from Pierce Carrick, of Ennis, Esq.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, between the hours of five and six o'clock, three gentlemen were walking together round by the terminus of the Rochdestone and Heywood Railway, at Strood, by the banks of the River Medway, when one of them suddenly fell to the ground, and on raising him he appeared to be in a fit. Mr. Colley, a butcher residing at Strood, facing the Canal-road, seeing the circumstance, immediately rendered assistance, and had the gentleman conveyed to his residence, when Dr Brown, of Strood, with promptitude attended. It was, however, found that medical aid was of no avail, as the gentleman was dying, and he expired very shortly afterwards. The name of the deceased is Mr John Grabham, residing at No 23, Ashley crescent, Guy road, and proprietor of the bathing establishment at that place. The names of the two friends who were with the deceased at the time of the awful occurrence were Mr Lean, No 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Mr. John Brandwood, of No 15, Bateman's buildings.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday next, the 22nd inst., being the day after St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine Service, at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev W. H. Gollmard, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge; after which they will proceed to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations will be delivered, according to annual custom, by four of the senior scholars, on "The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals;" the first, in Latin, by E. F. Sturgis, the second, in English, by E. Evans; the third, in Greek, by W. F. Greenfield; the fourth, in French, by George Vogt. Eight poems will also be recited by the other Senior scholars, viz.—A Latin Alcaic Ode, on "The Norman Conquest," by T. J. Potter; Greek Iambics, a translation of part of "Bellsi's Speech," from Milton, by M. Lobb; Latin Ode, on "Cuba," by Thomas Steuman Foleham Pitt; Latin Hexameters, translation of part of Pope's "Windsor Forest," by Edward Hay Mathew; Greek Iambics, "The Address of Regulus to the Senate," by E. Algernon Newton; Latin Elegiacs, on "The Murder of the Two Princes in the Tower," by Charles E. Searle; Greek Sapphic Ode, on "Her Majesty's Visit to Christ's Hospital," by J. D. Williams; and an English Poem, on "The Fall of Babylon," by Willie Allen. Powell.

THE RETURN OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.

The *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, from New York. She left New York at Noon on Tuesday, the 26th of August, 7 p.m. pilot left at the Bar early at seven o'clock. She had very little westerly wind on the passage. On her arrival off Liverpool, the pas-engers presented Lieutenant Hosken with a complimentary address, in which occurs the following pas-are:—"The question as to the fitness of iron vessels of large prop rtions for the navigation of the ocean we do it to be now determined in the affirmative. As regards the *Great Britain* steam-ship, we beg to observe, that the voyage has not been so rapidly performed as has been expected, because every advantage has not yet been taken of her admirable qualities; and a sufficiency of steam is not produced to work the engines with the power for which they are calculated. In all other respects we consider the *Great Britain* to be unrivalled, her motions are remarkably easy, her accommodations for comfort, and air.—Liverpool, September, 1845. Signed by the passengers."—The *Great Britain* brought 600 tons of general cargo and 57 passengers.

It appears that during the whole voyage the vessel was never worked at a greater pressure than 600 horse power, although her engines are of 1000 horse-power. The natural consequence of this was, that instead of making, as it calculated she can, seventeen and a half naval miles per hour, she averaged but thirteen. The following table shows the degrees the vessel made, and the degrees run in each twenty-four hours.—

SAILED FROM NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, FOUR P.M.	Lat.	Long	Distance.
Sunday, Aug. 31	40 26	71 00	146
Monday, Sept. 1	40 43	66 58	190
Tuesday, Sept. 2	41 09	62 58	190
Wednesday, Sept 3	43 00	60 10	212
Thursday, Sept. 4	44 26	56 16	196
Friday, Sept. 5	46 10	52 09	229
Saturday, Sept. 6	47 16	48 31	179
Sunday, Sept. 7	48 36	44 52	166
Monday, Sept. 8	49 35	41 19	171
Tuesday, Sept. 9	51 17	36 56	287
Wednesday, Sept. 10	52 39	32 00	274
Thursday, Sept. 11	52 00	26 28	244
Friday, Sept. 12	52 20	15	233
Saturday Morning, Sept. 13, made land.			

The vibration so generally complained of in paddle-wheel steamers is scarcely felt in the *Great Britain*, even at the stern-most part of the vessel, and midships, and at the fore, it is not at all perceptible; while, as a proof of the excellence of her machinery, it may be mentioned that, throughout the whole voyage not a screw or pin became loose.

A gale of wind appears to be more calculated to show the vessel's great powers than a calm. In the former, when the wind keeps the sails still, she keeps on her course, while a calm prevails, she rolls tremendously.

The "rig" of the *Great Britain* is not yet perfect, and it is, we believe, the intention of her gallant commander, before making his next trip, to effect some important alterations in it. The wire rigging is not found to answer so well as was anticipated.

During the voyage she carried away her main topmast, about half way down, an accident the more to be regretted, as it is stated to have arisen from an insufficiency of hands to take in the sail, on a sudden squall of wind rising. This insufficiency, it should be stated, arose from the desertion of a large portion of the original crew at New York, just as the vessel was upon the point of sailing, which obliged Lieutenant Hoskens to make up his number with the best men he could procure on the spot.

On attempting to remove the stump of the broken mast, the day after the accident, two of the crew were seriously injured. One of them had his arm completely smashed—amputation being performed on the spot by the ship's surgeon. For this poor fellow the passengers subsequently collected a purse containing £25.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT WINCHESTER.

(*Continued from page 174.*)

Our report of last week terminated with a notice of Wednesday's proceedings: we return to them, as they were necessarily brief.

On Thursday, the main attraction was the splendid lecture by Professor Willis, in the Great Room, at St. John's, which a correspondent has obliged us by sketching during the lecture for our Journal. The apartment is described as the "assembly room" taste—gilt festoons, oval recessed glasses, &c.; and there are three or four paintings, one of which, a large portrait of Charles I., hangs over the platform. The walls were also hung with the rubbings of brasses, some of them remarkably fine: those from Lynn and St. Alban's, and three cross legged effigies, being very rare. On the platform is the President (the Marquis of Northampton) in the chair, with the Dean of Westminster on his right hand; and on his left, Professor Willis, who, with a wand directed attention to various plans illustrative of his lecture, the large plan of the night being a ground-plan of the Cathedral. The room was crowded wi h fashionable company, among whom were many ladies.

The Professor repudiated the idea of any of the Saxon foundation of Ethelwold remaining, and attributes the ear iest portion to the time of Walkelin, the Norman Bishop appointed by William the Conqueror. It was a general rule with the Norman Bishops to pull down their cathedrals, and re-build others in their place. The Professor quoted a chronicle entitled "The Annals of Winton," to show that Bishop Walkelin "destroyed the whole of the old church in a year, with the exception of the apse and the high altar," and again, "the succeeding year the relics of St. Swithin were removed from under the high altar," which of course involved its destruction. In regard to the statement that the tower only was rebuilt by Walkelin, this was satisfactorily answered by the legend that the tower fell in consequence of the burying under it the remains of William Rufus, who died without receiving the last rites of the church, and who was also a King of bad reputation. Now Walkelin died eleven years before Rufus, consequently would not have rebuilt the tower, which was most likely done out of funds left by Walkelin for the repairs of the cathedral. The Professor alluded to the fall of the tower of Ely Cathedral, built by Ambrose, the brother of Walkelin, and most likely by the same hands, and under similar directions, and contended that both towers fell from the piers being too infirm to bear their weight, and this accounted for the immense size of the present piers, being as much too large as the others had been too small, and it was from the faults thus committed on both sides that the medieval architects learned those true and beautiful proportions which were now so admirably admired by all who viewed them with any interest. The plan of the crypt showed that Walkelin's choir was the same size as the present from examinations that had been made under the supervision of members of the association, a bed of concrete had been found, which proved that it was originally intended to have towers at the west front, making the nave 20 feet longer than at present. In 1202, according to the MS. in Queen's College, Oxford, Bishop Lucy built the aisles and vaulting outside the Lady Chapel. In 1370 oil in Kingston left a sum of money for the completion of the nave. In 1387 William of Wykeham was appointed architect by that Bishop; and, having thus set it down the building to the time of William of Wykeham, the Professor read a long extract from the will of William of Wykeham, showing what has been done by that Bishop, and what he left to be done, leaving limits bound him for the work. There was no historical account left of the choir, but, from its heraldic decorations, they were enabled to place the date during the time of Bishop Fox and his contemporaries.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Marquis of Northampton proposed, and Professor Garrod seconded a motion of the cordial thanks of the meeting to the Professor for his truly excellent lecture.

Mr. C. R. Cockerell then read a very interesting paper on the two St. Mary Overies, or Lodges, highly suggestive of the talent displayed by William of Wykeham in those two buildings.

A party of members then accompanied Mr. Cockerell to the College in Winchester, and some few visited the picturesque ruins of the Castle and Palace of Wolvesley, which we have engraved: it was noticed at page 174, last week.

At seven o'clock, Professor Willis accompanied a very large party over the cathedral, and almost repeated his lecture, provi ng his deductions and showing the method of his research in a manner most gratifying to those who had the pleasure of accompanying him.

In the evening the Rev. the Dean gave a most brilliant *soirée*, when he received nearly four hundred visitors; and the Museum was again thrown open.

THURSDAY.

Although we have already noticed this day's proceedings, we return to the Historical Section, and Mr Halsted's brief address, pointing out the province of the section, and distinguishing it from the other two sections of the Association. Mr. Halsted made some remarks on the relation of monumental evidence to the study of history. Antiquities involve the consideration of something tangible and material to be the basis of discussion; this department is founded on written and printed documents which it is of great importance should assume a dignified character. There are some decrees which belong to the English historical school, but its distinctive character is remarkable accuracy, arising from the patient investigations of the people, and producing a more just appreciation of evidence than is usual among our continental neighbours. In the progress of this Association it will be endeavoured to take an enlarged view of the objects of this study.

FRIDAY

This morning a large body of the members of the Association visited Porchester. During the inspection of the outer walls of the Castle, the Rev. Mr. Barnabore pointed out the supposed Roman portions, the nearly perfect Norman Keep, and the ban dings of the fifteenth century. The party then visited Porchester Church—a fine Norman structure originally cruciform, but the south transept is destroyed. The west end is partially good, and there are some singular features in the chancel and north transept, especially a stone bench along the wall, with a sort of canopy over it, without shafts. The Font is good and rich Norman round, with interesting arcades.

A few of the party found time to visit Titchfield, and inspect its Norman and Perpendicular Church, with its Decorated Chapel; and splendid Key

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ST. JOHN'S, WINCHESTER.

bethan Monument of the Lady Jane, Countess of Southampton, dec 1574. Others visited Titchfield-place House, a valuable specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, formerly the seat of the Earls of Southampton. Another party went to Boarhurst Church, of the time of Richard I., lately restored. Still another party visited Southampton, Netley, and Beaulieu Abbey. Mr. Thistlethwayte, the proprietor of Porchester Castle, hospitably entertained a large party to luncheon at his seat, Southwick Park.

In the evening the following papers were read :—

On Porchestor Castle, by the Rev C. H Hartshorne.

On Pointed Arches, by Mr Edmund Sharpe.

On the Secret History of a Passage in the Life of Margaret, Duchess of Savoy, by Mr. J. G Nichols

The following is a summary of the first —

The natural position of Porchester rendered it eligible as an early fortress so soon as the Romans had gained a footing in Great Britain; the precise age of it is uncertain; probably later than the works at Richborough, Pevensey, and Dover

The inhabitants of Hampshire having assisted those of Brittany in their revolt against the youthful Crassus, urged Cæsar the following year to undertake the conquest of Britain Landing place doubtful, but it happened exactly 1 900 years back

The foundations of these buildings, upon examination, show them to have been laid in conformity with the rules given by Vitruvius. The towers in the walls, the modes adopted to give them stability, and the methods of binding together, by means of Roman bricks, the bad building materials employed in the work, are all in obedience to the precepts of this great architect, as shown at Leicester, Lincoln, Burgh, Richborough, Dover, Porchester, and other places. The same system, in fact, prevails from Caerwent and Caernarvon to Dover and Silchester, and from Lillebonne and Soissons to Autun, in France. The durability of these tiles is occasioned by the clay having been thrown up a long time previously to its being used.

The more important question of cements was next entered upon, from which it appeared, that by a careful analysis having been made of several, they were found to agree with the rules of Vitruvius, and moreover showed that their peculiar hardness depends upon their coarseness, which hastens crystalization, and causes the latent cohesiveness of the slaked lime to be brought into action, so that the mass becomes more perfectly carbonated

By the application of this kind of inquiry it is found that Porchester still exhibits, notwithstanding the continued repairs it has undergone from the reign of Henry II. to the present day, indisputable marks of its high antiquity; but there is no connecting link between the genuine Roman work of the second century and the Norman Keep of the 12th. This Keep, which was the temporary residence of King John on nineteen different occasions, gives a curious insight into the domestic inconveniences of the early English Monarchs, who when compelled to stay within doors must, of necessity, have passed much of their time in murky twilight, a gloom they tried to dissipate by the great quantity of wine that was always ordered to precede their visits.

SATURDAY.

In the Nisi Prius Court, Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., read a manuscript account of the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with the Princess Margaret, sister of King Edward IV.

Mr Edward Hawkins then communicated his observations on the ancient Mint and Exchange at Winchester. The existence of the Exchange had hardly before been suspected. The mintage for the whole kingdom was long held at Winchester, but all notice of the Mint of Winchester ceases after Henry III The nomination of the moneyers was by the City, but their final appointment by the Exchequer. There is no notice of the Mint in Doomsday Book On some occasions, all the moneyers were ordered to assemble at Winchester, when none were found perfectly honest but three, and those three were all Winchester men. (Loud cheers.) After detailing some historical notices respecting the Mint at Winchester, Mr. Hawkins concluded by stating that the historian often errs from not consulting, or being debarred from examining, local records of past times; but he trusted that a more intelligent, as well as a more liberal, spirit of research was now prevailing, and that greater facilities would be afforded, both by Corporations and by the Government, for the examination of ancient documents. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Madden's paper "On the Common Seal and Privileges of the Men of Alverstoke, in Hants," was next read by Mr Newton, of the British Museum, Sir Frederick having been prevented from attending. This paper involved several important points of inquiry for the Members of the Association.

The next paper was read by Mr. T. H. Turner (the indefatigable Assistant Secretary to the Association), consisting of notices and extracts from the episcopal registers.

The Rev C. H. Hartshorne then read one of the most interesting communications of the week, "On the Ancient Parliament at Acton Burnell, in Shropshire."

There were also several papers read to the sections of Early and Mediæval Antiquities, and the Architectural.

In the afternoon, nearly all the Members visited the Museum at the Deanery, when a series of Drawings of Antiquities found in Ireland were exhibited, by the kind permission of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, to whom they belong.

RUINS OF WOLVESLEY CASTLE AND PALACE, WINCHESTER.

MONDAY.

The chair was taken at 12 o'clock by the Marquis of Northampton, at St. John's.

The Treasurer read an abstract of the accounts, showing a balance in hand of £529.

Mr A Way read the Report, and announced donations to the Library, received from the Chevalier Bunsen, Royal Irish Academy, &c., and stated that the number of subscribing members amounted, at present, to more than 700.

The President read letters of excuse for non-attendance, from various persons of distinction, and proceeded to address the meeting at some length, replying to the late anonymous attacks on the Association, and successfully refuting each of them. His Lordship, in conclusion, proposed that the Society should, in future, be called "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Burge, the Recorder of Winchester, proposed a vote of thanks to the President; seconded by the Dean of Winchester.

The Marquis of Northampton returned thanks.

The Dean of Winchester then moved that the Marquis of Northampton do take the chair for the ensuing year, and said, let me add, in the words of the poet,—

"Northampton take the chair,—
Nor quit it till thou put thy equal there."

(Loud cheers.) Mr. J. H. Markland seconded the motion. The noble Marquis accepted the offer, and read a list of the General Committee for the ensuing year.

The President then proposed that the next meeting should be at York. Carried unanimously.

Thanks to the Dean and Chapter were moved by Sir R Westmacott, R.A.; seconded by Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P. The Dean of Winchester returned thanks.

A vote of thanks to the Recorder of Winchester was then proposed by Count Mortarr, seconded by Mr. Kemble. Mr. Burge returned thanks

Mr. J. H. Markland proposed a vote of thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, for their kindness: it included all who had been present.

Various other votes of thanks then passed; including one to Mr. A. Way, the Hon. Secretary.

STATUE OF DR. WATTS.

Although, by the new appropriation of Abney Park as a Cemetery, the mansion in which Dr. Watts passed a portion of his peaceful life, has been removed, it has been resolved to perpetuate his memory and association with the spot by other and more classic means. A subscription has accordingly been opened, headed by Mr. Hankey, the

BAILY'S STATUE OF DR. WATTS.

eminent banker, for placing in the Cemetery a Statue of the Reverend Classic of the People, as Dr. Watts has been termed. The height of the Statue is 8 feet 3 inches; and that of the pedestal on which it stands, is 12 feet; the whole being executed in Portland stone. The commission has been executed by Mr. Baily, R.A., whose usual charge for such a Statue in Portland stone is £500; but, in consequence of his estimation of Dr. Watts's character and talents, he undertook to execute the work considerably under that sum.

The Statue is simple, yet dignified; and embodies the spirit of Watts's character and writings, which beam with freedom, toleration, and piety.

The setting-up of this statue should not lead persons to infer that Dr. Watts is buried here; for he rests in Bunhill-fields; where Lady Abney and Sir John Hartopp erected a handsome tomb over his grave.

DISAPPEARANCE OF TOM THUMB.—A great sensation has been created at Nantes by the sudden disappearance of General Tom Thumb. The pigmy General, wishing to attend the races at Quimper, left Vannes with his suite, at six o'clock, and was expected to have soon returned. Apartments had been previously engaged for him. His carriage broke down near Roasie, a village situated a short distance from Quimperlé, inducing a very disagreeable delay. The postilion refused to wait the requisite time for the necessary repairs, observing that his orders were positive to return to Quimperlé at a particular hour, and vain was all persuasion to change his resolution; but he assured them that he would inform his master, and that another conductor should be immediately sent with fresh horses to continue their route. After waiting a considerable time, the conductor and horses arrived, the repairs were completed, and General Tom Thumb mounted the carriage Scarcely had they driven a league when the horses stopped suddenly, the conductor descended, and perceived an immense heap of billets of wood, at the same instant four men, masked, seized and bound the driver, and threatened, if he uttered a cry, to shoot him. During this scene the General and his suite were locked in the arms of Morpheus. One of the four masks mounted the seat of the carriage, and drove rapidly to St. Thurien. It was only at this place that the General learnt his misfortune. The carriage started from St. Thurien to where is still unknown. Amongst many it is conjectured that he is concealed in some inviolable domicile. Others affirm that a lady, from excess of fantasy, has eloped with him to the neighbourhood of Guilligomach. The most likely version is, that the four men in masks belong to the band of Zizo, called Compte d'Avenal, famed for its audacity and temerity. One fact is certain, that the General has not been seen or heard of since his departure.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP—ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.

This piece of extremely handsome silver work, standing nearly three feet high, has been executed by Mr Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool. It consists of a tripled base, the angles of which are formed of dolphins, and the prows of vessels, with buoys, anchors, and other nautical emblems, surmounted by three Livers; on the *façades* are chased in bas-relief the following subjects — "Her Majesty visiting the Royal Yacht Squadron, off Cowes;" "Queen Elizabeth visiting Sir Walter Raleigh, at Deptford, after his voyage to America;" and "Cleopatra sailing down the Cydnus to meet Marc Antony."

Standing on the base is a large Wine Vase, the handles, with their pendants and the other ornaments, being in the Elizabethan style. The cover is surmounted by a figure of Nautical Victory, holding in each hand a wreath, indicating that the possessor must win it twice before it becomes his property.

On the body of the Vase is the following inscription, on one side:—

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP,
PRESENTED BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB,
1845

On the other panel is the device of the Club, as worn on their ensign—namely, a Liver, surmounted with a Royal Coronet, and the letters R M Y C.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.—ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.

There is, also, a beautifully embroidered Purse, with the heraldic bearings of the Club, and other devices, emblazoned upon it, containing fifty sovereigns, which amount is given to the victor at each match, every year the Cup may be contended for

We understand that the sailing match for the Grand Challenge Cup and Ladies' Purse of fifty guineas, came off on Thursday, the 11th instant, when the *Victoria* (an Irish yacht), belonging to Daniel Connor, Esq., of the R C Y C., came in first, and the *Edith*, belonging to to J. C. Ewart, Esq., came in second. We believe the race is disputed.

"THE DONCASTER CUP."

The design for this magnificent prize-plate is stated to have been suggested by the Right Honourable Earl Spencer; and it bears the impress of his truly classic mind. The composition represents Diomed in one of the ancient *quadrigæ*, or one-horsed chariots and driver, at full speed, thus spiritedly described in Pope's translation of Homer—

"High o'er his head the circling lash he wields,
His bounding horses scarcely touch the fields;"

the fields in the group being bright green, and contrasting well with the silver-work and black marble base. The action of the horses is as impetuous as life, and realises the poet's lines—

"THE DONCASTER CUP," 1845.

CAPEL COURT.—RAILWAY SPECULATORS.

"And the fierce coursers urged their rapid pace
So swift, it seemed a flight, and not a race."

The anatomical beauty of the horse, his muscular powers, and proportions, are admirably displayed. The design was sketched by Frank Howard; the horses were grouped by Macarthy; and the whole modelled under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey, the Royal Academician. The group has been admirably executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, late Storr and Mortimer. Indeed, it is long since we have seen a performance more creditable to the skill of the respective artists. The value is 300 guineas.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD IRELAND.

GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE, LISSOY.

About six miles from Athlone, in the County Longford, is situated the small, wretched-looking village of Lissoy, the residence in early life of Oliver Goldsmith. He was born in this county, in the poor village of Pallas, about two miles from the small town of Ballymahon, on the 10th of November, 1728. His father, the Rev Charles Goldsmith, came to reside here about two years after Oliver's birth, when he was appointed to the rectory of Kilkenny-West. Here the childish and boyish days of the poet were passed; and here his brother, the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, continued to reside after his father's death, and was residing when the Poet dedicated to him his poem of "The Traveller."

The village of Lissoy—the "sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith, and by which name it appears in the maps—is situated on a gentle eminence, and still preserves the features of the beautiful poem that has immortalized a most unpoetical spot; for although we may trace the general outline of the place as the original of Goldsmith, the mill, the church, and the other places mentioned, have no charm except what he has lent them. A few mud cabins, each owning a couple of windows composed of four squares of glass, a hedge inn at one end, and ruined huts at the other, comprise the "sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith. It is, however, but just to say that, in the time of the Poet, the scene was, by report, much better. The ruined residence of the Poet's father and brother was a snug house, with its orchard, and a handsome avenue of trees leading from the road to the door. A glance at our view will show what it is now—a mere shell, uncroofed and shattered, little trace of the once trim garden, and remaining but a few trees of the once shady avenue. The house and the whole village are as dirty, desolate, and lonely as any in Ireland.

Goldsmith's house was tenanted until within the last 25 years. Its roof was thatched. It measures 68 feet by 24 in depth; it is but one story high, having five windows in the upper story, and four and a central door on the ground-floor. Such is

"The village preacher's modest mansion,"

where the immortal author of the "Vicar of Wakefield" passed his earliest and most cherished days. His brother, the clergyman, is still remembered by the old inhabitants as "a nice, kind little gentleman."

THE STAG-SONG.

A CAROL OF CAPEL COURT.

Within the range of Stock Exchange
The privileged assemble;
Without the range of Stock Exchange
Stag-speculators tremble!

At any other race, men back
The very foremost riders,
But all the Sport in Capel Court,
Is won by the *Out-siders*.

They poach a railway, like a hare,
To see who first can bag her,
You start to see them *stagging* on,
It really makes you *stagger*.

"Shares! Shares!" they cry, like "cherry ripe,"
As once composed by Horn O,
"Shares! Shares!" they cry, from morn till night,
"Shares! Shares!" from night till morn O!

GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE, LISSOY.

A STAG 'll bid, and bid away,
W thout a ghost of he.p—
You'll never want an au ti neer,
He'll *knock you down himself.*

A STAG 'll bid, and bid away,
(Still quoff not from his cup),
In any way you bid with him,
Be sure he'l. *pick you up!*

You say he has no home—a Stag—
That may be, more or less;
But if he hasn't got a home,
He's always *an address!*

Address! address! address! you cry,
I know he has; but, *dear it!*—
He gives it me, and, when I call,
He's not to be found *at it!*

A Stag! I own I do not like
The animal at all:
What use is it to *Call* on one
Who cannot *'pay the Call,"*

What in the world but *"note for Scrip,"*
Is *"Listen Scripts?"* Plain it
Into pure Irish, and it says—
"I ask for Shares—and '*mave it!*"

Oh! CAPEL COURT! who'd go for sport,
To Germany, from *you?*
You have enough of *Stags* at hand
To get up a *bullfight!*

And so long live the noble game
Of Railway Speculation!
And ne'er may stags who haunt the same
Originate *Stag-nation!*

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Dusseldorf Gazette* states, that a farmer living on one of the estates of the Duke d'Aremberg, near Dusseldorf, has discovered a mode of preventing the rotting of potatoes, and even of curing it when it has already commenced. The method is very simple: it consists in merely harrowing deeply the earth in which the tubercles are planted so as to produce evaporation, which will diminish the fermentation caused by humidity. This plan has proved com.letely successful.

A Frankfort letter of the 6th, asserts in the most positive way that Prince Metternich has expressed an opinion that the religious movement in Germany will meet with no protection from the Sovereigns of the different States

A letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Salonica, of the 27th August last, mentions a report of pirates having been met with in that neighbourhood. A vessel of the country had been boarded and plundered, off Skyros, of provisions and effects. The Turkish Vice Admira., Hassan Pacha, had gone in search of them. The pirate vessels are said to be four in number.

A letter from Munich, of Sept. 4, announces that great discontent exists among the population of Upper and Lower Styria, in consequence of the collection of tithes. It was necessary to have recourse to the armed force to preserve order

A letter from Berlin, dated Sept. 3, says: "An express from St. Petersburg arrived yesterday at the Russian embassy here, announcing that the stormy weather the Empress of Russia preferred travelling by land. We hear from many well informed persons of the almost hopeless state of her Majesty. The change of place and climate is the last expedient that the physicians can advise

A letter from Breslau says:—"The attack made on the inn in which Rouge had passed the night at Tarnowitz was such, that to a single room twenty-one large stones were found. The disorder commenced with cries of 'Long live Frederick William IV.' Rouge did not pay attention to it, but continued to converse tranquilly with the members of the Christian Oath in Church."

The *Gazette de Cologne* contains the following:—"We find it stated in a letter from the frontiers of Bohemia that there is a serious question of a treaty between Austria and Italy for the purpose of facilitating the entry of colonial productions, of a kind such as existed between Prussia and several states of Southern Germany before the Customs Union was established. Although for the moment the matter is only in contemplation, yet it is said unlikely that it may end in a complete understanding between the Zollverein and Austria."

On the night betwixt the 2nd and 3rd instant, the wind blowing freely from the N W, there fell upon the whole mainland of Orkney a shower of fine impalpable dust, evidently of volcanic origin. The dust fell in such quantities as to whole cultivated fields, and admit of being easily gathered. It is presumed to have been caused by an eruption of Mount Hecla, in Iceland, as a similar phenomenon which occured many years ago was ascertained to have proceeded from that cause. The dust exactly re-embled fi ely ground pumice s one

The most recent intelligence received from New Zealand is to April 15. Ample preparations had been made to afford Auckland in the event of John Heke venturing on an attack. The Governor of Sydney had sent the Lieut. Robertson, of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, had been voted a handsome sword by the inhabitants for his bravery at Kororareka.

At the date of the last advices from Constantinople (the 28th ult.) the Duke of Montpensier was still in the Turkish capital, where he was treated with al. the deference due to his rank On the 26th the *Comet* steam cor vette reached Constantinople having on board M Persehuy, who was the bearer of a letter from King Otho for the Duke, inviting his Royal Highness to his court. The Prince replied, that he would repair to Athens, but on l rew. there 24 hours, that he would pay a personal visit to King Otho, d.n with his Majesty, and embark immediately afterwards Cnekib Effendi was to leave on the 2nd inst for Syria, with full powers to adjust the differences existing between the Maronites and Druses in the Lebanon.

A letter, dated Ponta à Pitre, Guadaloupe, describes the town which was destroyed by the earthquake as rising again from its ruins. Out of 1100 houses 600 have been rebuilt. They have been made of wood, and there will be less, therefore, to fear in case of another earthquake, but, on the other hand, there will be every thing to fear if a fire should take place An architect from Paris had arrived, and he proposed to build the houses of iron

The mother of M. Arago, the eminent natural philosopher, died at Estagel, in the eastern Pyrenees, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 9 years

Letters and papers from Graham's Town, of the 19th of June, mention the renewal of the depredations of the native tribes on the Cape frontier. The Kaffirs have murdered a settler at the spot where De Lange was murdered about 30 head of cattle, and a party who went in pursuit of the stolen cattle was openly defied by the Kaffirs, and dared to attempt the recapture. A letter from Kaffirland, dated June 4, states that on the 2 st they had one of the severest snow storms ever witnessed in the colony. The mountains were all white, presenting quite a European sight to African eyes

The King of Denmark has kindly solicitating for some days in the neighbouring town of Altona, during two of which his Majesty honoured Hamburg with visits. During this period, the King partook of a *dejeuner* at the country seat of M. Donner, the merchant of Altona, and in the evening his Majesty, at the invitation of the Senate, honoured the theatre of this city with his presence, at a representation of the opera of "Stradella." The King was most enthusiastically received in Hamburg, not alone on the population, but likewise by the dense mass of persons who contrived to squeeze themselves into the theatre on the occasion.

The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles publishes the following from Venice, Sept. 4:—"A dreadful event occurred two days ago between Bellano and Fedre. Two hundred Italian soldiers were manœuvring, under the command of an Austrian officer, who ordered them to cross a rumous bridge, the passage of which had been forbidden by the local authorities on account of the danger. The bridge gave way with the 200 men upon it, and t. ey fell into the river and were drowned The officer, being in advance, had reached the other side before the bridge fell in"

The German papers state that M. Ronge, who had arrived at Breslau on the 8th, on his way to Brics, where he was to preach, was arrested by the authorities, but after a short detention he was released, and allowed to continue his journey.

A man named Cirier has been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes in the Aisne (France), for setting fire to the house in which his wife and his mother-in-law resided, with the intention of burning them to death He confessed his crime, and said he had previously made three unsuccessful attempts. The two intended victims were with difficulty rescued from the fate that threa'ened them

Letters from Sweden and Moscow inform us that the potatoe crop there is excellent, disease being unknown, the cold having been more favo rable to these tubercules than heat. At Moscow the whole summer has been wet and cold, and it was only within the last 12 days that the weather had become a little dryer. All sorts of grain are in a very bad state, being shu. green and light, and the wheat has been attacked by an insect Potatoes, however, will be good.

A letter from Venice informs us that at the late regatta there, the ex Empress Marie-Louise and the Duchess de Berri were present. Marie Louise saw the regatta from a balcony; the Duchess de Berri remained in her gondola.

The Countess Paul de Snasin died a few days ago at the baths of Ems Her father, Pole Carew, Esq., and her aunt, the Countess de Cobenzel of St. Germain, were with her at the time of her decease, but her husband was absent in Russia on service, and could not reach Ems until five days after the melancholy event took place The Count has since had the remains of the late Countess removed to Russia for interment in the family vault upon his estate in that country

The *Moniteur* announces that, as the disease in potatoes, which has made such ravages in Holland and Belgium, has per etrated into several of the northern and western departments of France, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed to the authorities of those parts a circular to the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture and the principal agricultura institutions of France, and that the government will soon publish precise accounts of the character and progress of the disease, with the best means of preventing its development, and of using this year's crop without danger to the health of men and animals

THE VICTORIA PICTURE GALLERY AT ET—The *Journal des Débats* gives the following account of the Queen's Picture Gallery in the Chateau of Eu, arranged for her Majesty by the gal antry of Louis Philippe — "The two extremities of the gallery are occupied on one side by the portraits of the Queen of England, placed between those of her consort, Prince Albert, and the Queen of the Belgians. On the other side, on the right and left hand side of the entrance door, are hung the portraits of the Louis Philippe and Amelie, the venerable Queen of the French The right-hand side of the gallery is occupied by a series of paintings descriptive of the journey of the Queen of England to Eu, and the left hand side, by those representing the journey of the French King to Windsor Castle, in the autumn of 1844 The five portraits are all full length ones, and exeeut d by M Winterhalter. Under the portrait of Queen Victoria the King has had placed a magnificent vase of gold and silver, representing the coat of Saint George, the patron saint of England, which was presented to his Majesty by the Queen of Great Britain The King has also caused to be placed in the gallery the busts of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, given to the King by Queen Victoria as a remembrance of his journey to Windsor. The chief furniture of the apartment is as complete as it is splendid. It is manufactured of carved oak. The oak wainscoting, enriched with gold filagree, has been constructed with the same promptitude as the paintings, eight days ago they were scarcely commenced. On entering her palace, the Queen discovered, in the private *boudoir* which she occupied two years ago, the full length portraits of her father and mother, they having been placed there by special command of the King together with two splendid water colour drawings descriptive of the coronation of Queen Victoria. The portrait of the Duke of Kent is one of Sir William Ross's works and that of the Duchess of Kent is by M White bather, taken in the year 1843 Queen Victoria appears to resemble of this dl. gate attention on the part of Louis Philippe. The following is a list of the paintings in the Victoria Gallery:—In oil. The Yacht of Queen Victoria up during off Tréport; the Departure of Louis Philippe from Tréport in his Barge to meet the Queen; His Reception by Queen Victoria on board the Royal Yacht; the arrival of the Queen at the grand Perron prepared for her; her Majesty's Arrival at the Chateau d'Eu; the Ride in the Char à banc; the Return to the Chateau through the Park; the *Réunion* in the Family Saloon of the Chateau, on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept.nber, 1843, at nine o'clock p m.; the Breakfast in the Tent at the Mount of Orleans; the Return to the Chateau after the Ride in the Forest, the Concert in the Gallery of the Guises. The paintings in water colours consist of—The Queen of France receiving Queen Victoria at the landing-place of Tréport; the King conducting the Queen of England in his *carcche* from Tréport to Eu; the Salutation of the Queen by the National Guards and the Troops assembled in the Court yard of the Chateau, the Presentation by the King of the personages assembled in the Louise Gallery; the Review of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers by Prince Albert and the French Princes; the Presentation by Louis Philippe to Queen Victoria of two Specimens of the Gobelin Tapestry; King Louis Philippe escorting the Queen to the Church of St. Laurent, at Eu; the King showing her Majesty over the Crypt in which are interred the ancient Counts of Eu; the Arrival at the Château de Eu of Portsmouth; the Arrival at Windsor, his Introduction to the Royal Infants; his Inauguration as a Knight of the Garter; his Reception of the City Deputation, headed by Sir W. Magnay, Bart.; his Visit to Eton, &c."

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The accounts received to day from the northern districts report no change in the progress making in harvest work and being very satisfactory, and the arrivals of wheat of home growth being small, compared with those of many previous weeks, we have to report a further improvement in the value of that article, which has obtained an advance, in the currency as obtained on Monday last, of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and on finer qualities 3s per quarter. The demand for foreign wheat continues very active, and in the absence of further arrivals, the supply is reduced to about four or five weeks' consumption. Several orders having been again received for the Continent, and for ports under the Baltic tariff, we have to report a further rise of from 2s to 3s per quarter There was no new barley a market. Grinding malting and distilling qualities are in good request, and the turn in favour of the latter, for which the trade have been long looking for, has at length appeared to have commenced. Malt has had a more inquiring sale to-day, but the amount of business has not been extensive. Beans and peas are in request for export, and the turn in favour of the latter is to be quoted higher. Oats have been in good demand

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE of ARTS, West Lambeth Bridge road. Proprietor Mr W. BATTY. Approbation! Approbation! Approbation! ! Nightly business its gratifying meed upon the present Novel Equestrian Mirror. Dramatic production. Four & Week of the Gorgeous Classic Equestrian Spectacle of the BRIDE OF THE NILE, or, The Horse Pyramids. With New Startling Feats. Every evening (Saturday excepted) at Seven. On Saturday a most splendid Morning Performance will take place expressly for the accommodation of the Juvenile Visitors, when the Extravaganza and Pantomime will be produced in addition to the usual Equestrian Performances. Doors open at Half-past Two o'clock. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Orchestra Stalls may be secured at the Box-office open from Nine till Four. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. T. Dibdin.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee Miss Kate Hayward. WILL OPEN for the Winter Season on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1845 under the Management of Miss KATE HOWARD and Mr. GEORGE WILD. During the recess, the Interior has been entirely re-decorated and embellished by the most eminent artists. Mirrors have been added to the Boxes, and the Lobbies and Saloons have undergone the same improvement. The Entrance for Visitors to the Boxes will be from Wych-street, and the Entrance for Visitors to the Pit, Gallery, and Private Boxes from Newcastle-street, Strand. The Pit has been entered by the removal of two Private Boxes. Backs are also to be added to the Pit. The Lobby to the Pit Entrance will be made available with Cloaks-rooms for the purpose of affording every spectator a full and unobstructed view of the Stage. The Proscenium, Boxes, and the Drop Scene, designed and painted by Mr. Grieve, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Dayes. The OPENING ADDRESS (written by W. Lacy, Esq.) will be spoken by Mr. George Wild on the Opening Night. The Performances will commence with a New and Original Local DRAMA, in Three Acts, by E. J. Lacy, Esq., entitled THE ROAD OF LIFE; or, Jack Ashore and Jack Afloat, to be followed by Blue-Eyed Kate, author of "The Road of Life." A Comic Interlude, in connection with the Drama, by Mr. Leigh Murray, and Mr. James Bland, entitled THE FESTIVAL OF THE RURAL DEITIES. Miss Cubitt, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Caulfield, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Carr, Miss Cubitt, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Caulfield, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Carr, Miss De Jaresa, Miss Pitt, Miss Grainger

PILBROW'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

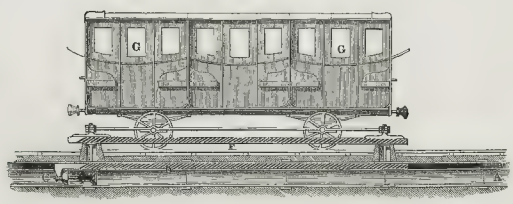


FIG. 1.—THE LEADING CARRIAGE, WITH WHOLE APPARATUS.

Although, in the fourth volume of our Journal, we have illustrated the working of one method of Atmospheric Traction, the subject has, of late, acquired so much additional interest in connexion with the vast extension of the Railway System, that it becomes important to investigate every phase of the invention. Accordingly, we have chosen for present illustration, the method of Atmospheric Traction invented by Mr Pinkus; contemporary with whom, in the invention, were Messrs. Medhurst and Vallance; and their views being almost simultaneously brought before the public, it becomes difficult to determine who had the legitimate claim to priority. There is, however, satisfactory evidence to prove that Mr. Vallance first proposed employing the power of the atmosphere against a *vacuum*, as Mr. Medhurst proposed a *plenum*

Twenty four years elapsed from the time that Mr. Pinkus's views were first published, to the time when an experiment on a large scale was presented for public inspection. But, since the year 1834, when Mr Pinkus's first pattern was taken out, and his first experiment made, there have been others who have either made some alteration in his plan of propulsion, or have proposed entirely new methods of applying atmospheric power.

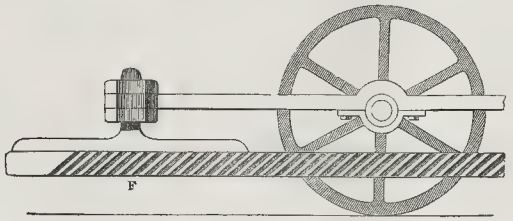


FIG. 3.—CARRIAGE RACK AND FASTENINGS TO THE CARRIAGE.

Among these are Messrs Clegg and Samuda, Mr. Nickel, Mr Pilbrow, and others of our own country; Messrs. Aragon Halette, Chanerol, and others of France. We make this statement upon the authority of a paper read by Dr Hewlett, before the Society of Arts, in the present year.

In our description of the Kingstown and Dalkey Atmospheric Railway [Jan 5, 1844], we stated "Atmospheric propulsion on railways to be an *accomplished fact*;" and, during the last session of Parliament, the adoption of the Atmospheric principle was highly approved of by a Committee of the House of Commons: indeed, on the 27th of June the Committee on the Group N. voted the preamble of the Portsmouth Direct Atmospheric Railway. The next question to be determined is, which system has the least commercial difficulties to encounter?—and this advantage is claimed for Pilbrow's method, of which the following is a general description:—

"The apparatus consists of a tube with a small square chamber above;

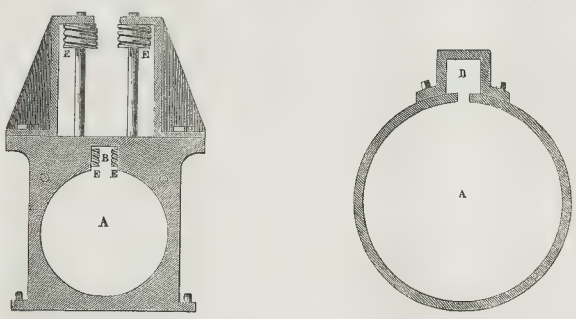


FIG. 5.—SECTION OF TUBE, CHAMBER, BOX, AND SPINDLES.

FIG. 2.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF TUBE AND CHAMBER.

on this chamber, at given distances, are small square boxes, into which a pair of spindles are perpendicularly inserted, having a small wheel at either end with oblique threads or channels on its surface; the edges of these wheels enter the chamber above the piston. Into the tube the piston is placed, carrying with it an arrow, or bar, or oblique channeled rack, in the square chamber above. The progress of the piston brings the arrow between the edges of the spindle wheels, and turns the spindles round with great velocity. This description relates to all that is *under* the surface of the road midway between the rails.

"*Above* the surface of the road, are the media of connexion with the moving power. The spindles have wheels at the top in every respect corresponding with those which enter the chamber below; along the centre of the leading carriage there is placed a rack, in shape and form, only rather wider, similar to the piston rack. This rack is of sufficient length to be in two pair of pinions or spindles at the same time, and, by consequence, it is never out of gear during the whole time the propulsion apparatus is acting on the carriage. The terms employed in the description may be better understood by a minute and detailed examination of the accompanying wood cuts" Dr Hewlett, in his lecture, then proceeds to explain certain difficulties anticipated.

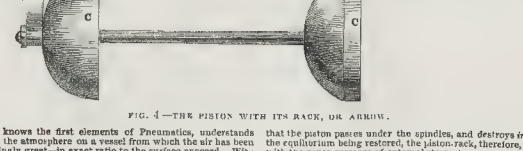


FIG. 4.—THE PISTON WITH ITS RACK, OR ARROW.

"Every one who knows the first elements of Pneumatics, understands that the pressure of the atmosphere on a vessel from which the air has been removed is exceedingly great—in exact ratio to the surface exposed. With much truth it may be said, if a vacuum be produced beneath the spindles, must not the pressure be so very great as to *wrest* the piston rack, or, at least, occasion a degree of friction, which must be ruinous? Admitted: the premisses are sound, and the conclusion implied in the inquiry is correct. But, the piston is so adjusted as to be a little in advance of the piston rack, so that the piston passes under the spindles, and *destroys in loco* the vacuum: the equilibrium being restored, the piston-rack, therefore, has not to contend with the super pressure of external atmosphere

"Another difficulty is also prevented by this arrangement. As the spindles are slightly raised by the passing of the piston rack, it might, on a *primâ facie* view, be supposed that leakage would be occasioned, from the fact above stated, the air is not admitted until *the piston* has passed, and the air rushing in *behind* the piston that aperture, which might, in other circumstances, be the cause of leakage, is the admission of fresh air, adding impetus to the piston.

"In practical working on the usual scale, with the broad or narrow gauge, the spindles will be placed at intervals of thirty feet.

"The tube is not exhausted directly, but by means of a pipe connecting it with a receiver of an adequate size. The receiver is exhausted by an engine-pump, and when the mercury rises to 22 deg. the vacuum is found sufficient for practical purposes. When the receiver is exhausted, the tap of the connecting pipe is turned, which occasions all the air in the tube to rush into the receiver,—the atmosphere then presses on the surface of the piston and propels it with great velocity. This remark applies exclusively to the model now at work at the Adelaide Gallery.

"In practical working, the exhausting engines will be placed at intervals of ten miles."

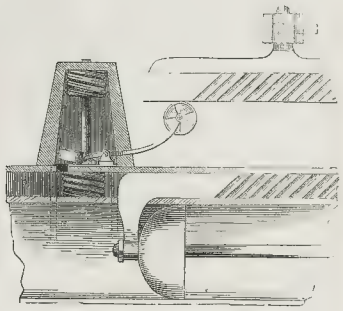


FIG. 7.—KEY OR VALVE FOR ADMITTING THE AIR INTO THE TUBE.

Among the comparative advantages of Pilbrow's invention over the present Atmospheric System, as stated by him, are, *in Construction* in having no discontinuance of the main, and therefore no section valves at crossings, &c; no necessity for bridges for cross lines, roads, lanes, &c.; no continuous valve, fewer engine establishments, one to every ten miles being sufficient, instead of one to every three miles; for there being no long valve in Pilbrow's method, the leakage will be proportionally diminished: it has, likewise, no necessity for the heating apparatus; for cranes or elevated rails, for the taking on and off carriages, as that would be done in the usual manner again, this arrangement will permit of the main being varied in its diameter at different parts of a long line to suit any irregularity in the general level or gradients, or traffic, which is often greater at one part than another.

Two causes of the most fearful accidents are avoided by the Atmospheric principle, viz, that of *collision*, as it is impossible there can be two trains in opposite directions and on the same line; and that of *running off the line*, as the carriage rack upon which the propelling power acts, must, of necessity, keep the carriage in its proper place. Provision is made ordinarily for stopping the carriage *ad libitum*, by the *brake*; and on extraordinary occasions by an opening valve, similar to a flute key, which can be opened by a slight depression of the carriage rack under the control of the conductor. (*See Fig. 7.*) The remaining advantages of this system, common to other methods of atmospheric propulsion, are the avoidance of smoke, steam, and falling flakes of fire: the impossibility of collision—the rapidity of progress over gradients of considerable height—and the extraordinary saving of expense.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — "*B.*" — *There is no likelihood of the challenge from M. Kwarinski and the French Amateurs being accepted by the St. George's Chess Club, but we shall be pleased to find their gallant offer taken up either by one of the leading Provincial Chess Societies, or by the phalanx of strong players who frequent the Grand Divan. Should the match be played, we shall give the moves weekly*

"*Josephus.*"—*We are continually repeating that the King can Castle after he has been checked, provided he has not been moved. See the Laws of Chess, as recently revised by a Committee of the London Chess Club, published in Vol. II., p. 260, of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*Alpha,*" *Cambridge*—*Either of the works named may be procured of Hastings, in Clare-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*H. J.*" *Camberwell*; "*Quarterly,*" *Exeter*; *and at least twenty other correspondents who imagine they have solved our 85th Problem in fewer than the stipulated number of moves, are in error. The position is extremely elegant and subtle, and there is no possibility of effecting checkmate within four moves.*

"*A Novice,*" *Liverpool*—*We have no opportunity of referring to the work in question. Is there no list of errata? You will find Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" an instructive little manual.*

"*J. A. B.*"—*The diagram was destroyed.*

"*B. M. P.,*" *Cornwall*.—*We noticed your variation on one of Philidor's games in our last. The problems you allude to, under the head of "Hawthorn," require the mate to be given with the Pawn as a Pawn. Look again at No. 85, which is remarkably beautiful, and cannot be solved as you suggest.*

"*J. H.*" *Woolwich*.—*Very neat, but wanting in subtlety. It is well adapted for the Problems for Young Players in "The Chess Magazine." Your former one, we are sorry to say, was mislaid.*

Solutions by "Kate," Richmond; "J. H.," "Zodiac," "G. Y. H.," "Alpha," "J. B. P.," Penzance; "A. S. M.," "T. R.," "W. W. P.," "A. B.," are perfectly correct

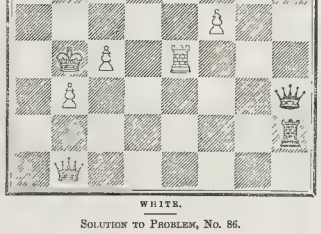
Those by "Spes," "A Lover of Chess," Liverpool; "H. J.," "Alpha," Exeter "Juvenis," "S. P. Q. R.," "Y. Z.," "Beta," "O.," "Miranda," are all wrong

PROBLEM, NO. 87.

BY HERR K—G.

White playing first to mate in nine moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 86.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B's 2nd (best)
2. P one (ch)	K to B's sq
3. K Kt to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q's 2nd
4. Q to her B's 6th (ch)	B takes Q
5. P takes B (ch)	K to B's 2nd
6. K Kt to K's 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. Q Kt to Q R 6th (ch)	K to R's sq
8. K Kt to Q B's 7th—(mate)	

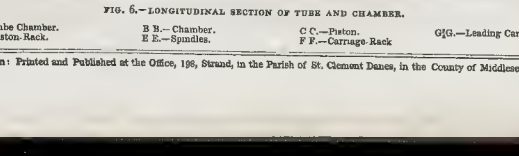


FIG. 6.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TUBE AND CHAMBER.

A A.—Tube Chamber. B B.—Chamber. C C.—Piston. G G.—Leading Carriage.
D D.—Piston-Rack. E E.—Spindles. F F.—Carriage-Rack

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 178.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1845. [Sixpence.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

The Railway world has been scared this week by a report that an Order in Council had been issued, or was about to be issued, suspending the provisional registration of new companies for the formation of new lines. The rush to the Registration Office, to go through the necessary forms before the dread edict should take effect, was tremendous; all the managers of every new line—the announcements of which render the largest sheets of the daily press too small to contain them—were thrown into dismay, and Capel-court was literally in convulsions. But the rumour turned out to be destitute of foundation; it was a mere stock-jobbing report, that, for a few hours, threw the market into a ferment, but without any effect on prices; it merely spurred on the concoctors of those schemes which were far enough advanced, to get them registered without delay, lest they should appear at a disadvantage among the many plans earlier in the field. But they had been frighted by false fire; no Order in Council had suspended the authority of the Act of Parliament, which legalises the association of any number of men almost for any conceivable purpose—and Capel-court was comforted.

The amount of railway business already prepared for the House of Commons in the next Session is certainly something tremendous; more, indeed, than the Legislature can possibly get through properly, unless it sits in permanence, like the French Convention during the political convulsions of the Revolution. If an order suspending the further registration of new plans, was to have the effect of preventing the increase of railway business beyond its present point, there may have been some reason for it; but, in effect, it would not have been fair: some of the worst and most unsound may have been registered already; good ones might have been placed under a disadvantage. And as all the schemes, good and bad, must go through the ordeal of a Parliamentary investigation, it is difficult to say what real benefit would have sprung from the refusal of the registering the Companies as yet unborn, or only about to see the light. It might have caused a rise in the shares of those lines which had had the good luck of precedence; but speculation would have been as active as ever, and any attempt to put a stop to that on the part of the Government we believe would be hopeless.

The sensation excited by the rumour, transient as it was, shows, however, what immense effect any interference on the part of the Government in railway business is capable of producing. It has a power, and sooner or later will assuredly be compelled to exercise it; not through Orders in Council, suspending an Act of Parliament, but by some actual supervision of the lines proposed, that shall furnish fewer chances of success to a bad or unnecessary scheme than the present Parliamentary Committees. Under the present system there is no bill, however badly it may be got up, and however rotten and unsound its scheme in every respect, that has not some chance of getting through. There was more than one instance of this last Session, and the number will be increased in the next. It is time some distinct principle should be laid down on which the necessity for a railway should be decided. The Map of England, with the lines completing and proposed, is beginning to look frightful; and when is is considered what an enormous amount of property must be cut through to construct them, all obtained by a forced sale—for the powers of the "Act" are nearly as absolute as those of a Russian Ukase—some check in the exuberance of engineering really seems inevitable. Two or three lines between the same points, varying from each other slightly, but substantially the same, cannot be required by the traffic between those places; one well-planned line would be sufficient for every purpose. What are called "competing" lines of railroad, under a good system, ought to be impossible; as far as the public are concerned they are quite useless; they create a parliamentary contest, involving both Companies in all the enmities and more than the expense of a county election; to the shareholders in the one that fails, it is so much money lost, as uselessly as if it had been thrown into the sea; if they are both constructed, it has happened—as it will happen again—that neither of them pays, and the result is an "amalgamation" that places the public completely at the mercy of the Company, whose object is to get as much and spend as little as possible. Competition is a sound principle of trade, and productive of great benefit where it is possible to carry it out; but it may be doubted if the competition of railways ever produced any lasting benefit. At present, "starting an opposition line" is talked of as coolly as if the road was the vehicle, and a hundred miles of railway cost no more than the building of one of the old stage-coaches, of the "opposition" between the proprietors of which, such amusing traditions are yet extant. But, to cut up the face of the country by two lines when one would suffice, is a national injury, which it is the duty of a Government to prevent. We have no desire whatever to see the energy of private enterprise superseded. No one would wish to make the Government the be-all and the end-all, of every speculation, every social improvement. But some kind of guidance or control is required for the preservation of that social order, without which we shall retrograde instead of making an advance.

We are not disposed to be alarmists in railway matters. We have heard the present activity in speculation compared to the mania that prevailed at the time of the South Sea Scheme, and there have been predictions of a result equally disastrous. We do not anticipate any such a convulsion. The cases are not identical. The South Sea project had no foundation whatever, except some insane notion of trading with some region of the Southern Hemisphere—a kind of revival of the El Dorado that haunted the dreams of the adventurers of the reigns of Elizabeth and James. The shares in that too famous Company had, for some time, a certain value, and people bought and sold them, never reflecting on what that apparent value rested—neither buyer nor seller could have explained it, if the question had been asked. But a Railway is something tangible; we have them in full activity all over the Kingdom, paying, in most cases, a fair return for the capital their construction absorbed. Fresh lines are proposed; there is a probability they will pay equally well; and there is a keen competition to obtain possession of the shares. This is the fair side of the question. But there is a reverse to the picture, and it is this:—Four-fifths of the people who have obtained shares have not the most remote intention of holding them permanently, and becomin

THE BARON," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER, 1845.—DRAWN BY HERRING.—SEE NEXT PAGE).

the real constructors of the line—paying up calls, and laying out money, instead of pocketing it. They have procured shares, or buy them, only to sell at a profit, more or less; everybody is just now buying, which explains, in some degree, the extraordinary phenomenon of the shares in almost every scheme being at a premium as soon as they are issued. When the Bills are obtained, and the calls begin to be made, there will be a rush to sell; and then probably every transfer will be attended with a loss. But the plan itself will be as sound and good as ever; the panic will only be among the imposters, to whom all schemes were alike, as they never meant to be real holders in any. We do not believe there will be anything like the panic of 1825, or that the losses will be at all equal to those the country has sustained by foreign loans,—the money raised here for the rotten Republics of Mexico and South America, and the repudiating States of the Union,—or equal to what was sunk through the gullibility of the public, in foreign Mines. That there are dangerous facilities for imposition in the present system, we admit. The eagerness to buy anything that comes out in the shape of railway shares, is a strong temptation to those in whom swindling, under the guise and forms of business, has been perfected by practice in this great commercial world, to a profession. It is easily done: an Ordnance Map suggests a line, a Board of Directors is soon formed, and a Prospectus issued; the public does all the rest. Now, there is nothing to prevent every one of the original directors from selling out every farthing of their interest in the undertaking, leaving the last shareholders to get their bill and construct their line as they can. We do not say this has been done, but it is possible; and the coming session may discover things quite as strange as this. What the public requires in these matters is knowledge, and scrutiny into the characters of those with whom they embark their property. This the Government cannot do for them; they must protect themselves. But when matters ripen to the actual construction of the line, then the Executive Government must step in, and resolutely and imperatively refuse the vast powers of a railway bill to unnecessary or defective lines, or such as have been imperfectly or carelessly surveyed. It cannot check speculation; but it can and must establish a control over the construction of the lines first, and their management afterwards.

"THE BARON," WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

We here present to our readers a portrait of the winner of "the Doncaster St. Leger," drawn for this journal by Mr. J. F. Herring. "The Baron" is a dark chesnut horse, about 15 hands 3 inches high; his head is strong and bony, the forehead projects; but the nose dips and tapers; his neck is rather short, and light; shoulders fine, and withers high. He is by no means a showy horse, but is what is termed "wiry-looking." He is the property of Mr. Watts, of Jockey Hall, Kildare, by whom he was bred.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The system which has for some time past prevailed of bodies of men banding together for the purposes of robbery and assassination is now occupying the attention of Government. Trials of the most vivid interest have been heard before the tribunals, which have elicited the most extraordinary facts, and before which the banditti of Spain and Italy, the tales of Le Sage, and the romances of Mrs. Radcliffe, must hide their diminished heads. The band of robbers who have recently been tried before the Cour d'Assizes de la Seine, is denominated as "Bande Lanckpaip," surnamed the "Siceprrs" in thieves' slang. They were known to have about the low public houses in the suburbs of Paris, and to decoy, under various pretexts, the mechanics and labourers, to drink or sport. These victims, thus led into the snare, unhesitatingly partook of the refreshment, into which some drug was put which caused instantaneous sleep. They were then easily pundered. One of the accused, named Mulot, kept a public house of this nature, and is not only a principal agent of the "Siceprrs," but the chief of another gang of noted solely to thefts. Jean Lanckpaip, better known by the name of Lampot, already had suffered several punishments. This ruffian, when questioned for his defence, replied that he had no occasion to give an account of his life up to the period when he commenced the honourable profession of a thief; and added that his father was a blacksmith, and passed his life with the greatest honesty and regularity, which so disgusted him that he ran away to Paris; that he was embarrassed for funds, and used to prowl about the wine houses, where he met with some good fellows, who took him to board at their own table. The next day he tried his hand at stealing meats, fowls, and vegetables, which the respectable hostess cooked, and received in lieu of rent, board, and washing—and thus commenced his honourable career. From the evidence adduced there is no doubt that the various bands amount to many thousands—that they are distributed throughout France—that, in fact, they are regularly organised, and have their various officers, secretaries, &c. And I understand that since the examinations two of the principal leaders have confessed, and that the authorities are now in possession of their plans, and that their destruction is now certain. It appears that they are entered at early as eight years of age, male and female children that each is instructed in a particular branch, and are sent to commit depredations in churches, on steam boats, &c! An Anglo-Jewish has been produced, given to Rose Alexis Chauvegard, for some specially ingenious robbery by him invented, and carried out successfully. This, you will say, is going far a-head of Oliver Twist and the Artful Dodger!

Considering the splendour and immense value of the ornaments which decorate certain religious shrines in this country, and combining this with the abject poverty, and the various gangs of thieves in a state of organisation—it is matter of wonder how very few sacrilegious robberies take place. This was not so extraordinary when the priests had their eyes daily and hourly upon their parishioners; but now, when their power is in partial decadence, it speaks volumes as to the advantages resulting from early moral tuition. However, a singular case of robbery has just taken place The old woman who attends to the parish church of St. Gery, on quitting the church doors at the usual hour, perceived a man, above the ordinary height, fast asleep on one of the stools. Surprised at this, she closed the doors of the church, and charged several persons to keep watch. While she was fetching the police. They entered the church, and arrested the sleeper, whose excuse was that he had fallen asleep the previous night, and the doors were closed. This explanation not being deemed satisfactory, the sleeper was placed in custody, and a search made, when it was discovered that the Virgin—apparelled in her most gorgeous robe and precious stones, for it was her *fête day*—had been literally stripped; despoiled of her crown: the child she sat upon, set round with valuable emeralds, had been torn from her neck, together with a pair of diamond earrings, and other ornaments and jewels. None of these were, however, discovered on the arrested man; but, in carefully searching the church, they were found concealed, with the exception of the earrings, beneath the stairs leading to the organ loft. The gold ornaments were broken, to take less room, and these were found confined in an iron vase, usually placed at the feet of the Virgin. The gentleman had made his predations by the moonlight shining through the painted windows; and, resting from his pious labours till the opening of the church, slept had overtaken him. Now this would appear, to any sane mind, a common case of sacrilegious robbery; but a miracle has been proclaimed achieved by the Madonna: the church is daily crowded with female zealots, and offerings are hourly placed on the shrine; sermons are preached; the parish of St. Gery has gained considerable honours by the attempted robbery; and, as the good people here search, all owing to the miraculous somnolency of the robber.

A grand manifestation of the medical body is at this moment in preparation. The faculty of Paris have in the imitative for the realisation of an idea, which, I think, will produce very happy results, if, as there is good reason to hope, the medical men in the provinces answer to the call which has been made for their co-operation. On the first of the approaching November there will take place a Medical Congress, which has for its object the centralisation of all the physicians, surgeons, and veterinarians of France, so that the law which is promised to be presented to the Chambers at the next session may offer as few objectionable points as possible. A permanent commission, for the organisation of this Congress, has been named by the delegates of the several medical associations of the Capital. To the treasurer of this commission all adhesions must be addressed. The most eminent men in Paris and in the departments have already given proofs of sympathy with this Congress, and there is every prospect that this grand manifestation will be imposing by its number and by the splendid talents of those who form its brightest portion.

As some stir has been made in England relative to the admission of the public to national buildings without the fees, perhaps the following remarks may cast a glimmering light upon the principle upon which similar affairs are settled here:—There are at Paris four monuments to which the public is admitted without the necessity of any card of *entrée*—the Pantheon, Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the Obelisk of the Place de Vendôme, and the Column of July. To each of these monuments are attached guardians, ordinarily selected from amongst the old soldiers, named by the Minister of Public Works, and placed under the authority of the *préfet de police*. These guardians should be dressed in uniform No salary is allowed to these agents—no indemnity is accorded to them. In exchange for the expense which their employment imposes on them, the Administration permits them to receive from visitors any trifle which may be offered, but it is expressly interdicted to solicit or exact from the public the payment of any sum. This prescription is established particularly for the benefit of those soldiers, who not having the means of paying, and who, above all, others, have an interest in viewing them In case of any infraction of this regulation, and also where the guardian commits an act inconvenient to the public, he receives a notice, and after due examination is expelled, more especially if the guardian commits any guilty acts in consequence of intoxication. As regards the Basilique of St. Denis, the organisation is different. The Administration of Public Works have placed a guardian, who, like the others, may receive the offerings of the visitors; but there are, independently of him, other agents who depend, with whom he has to share; and, in short, the receipts are shared between the various dependants of the Basilique. The right of entrance to the interior of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile during the representations of the Hippodrome, has raised direct reclamations on the part of the public and the guardians, and upon the observations presented by the Inspector of Public Monuments, the right will be tried before the Ministre de l'Intérieur, for the organisation of the *spectacle* pulace

sixteen cabin and twenty four steerage passengers. We have not received any intelligence of her.

THE following is from the *New York Herald* :—"We have no further accounts from the seat of war in Mexico or Texas; nor from New Orleans nor Washington. Everything still remains in doubt, and enshrouded in mystery. Rumours are thickening of every kind and variety, but nothing tangible appears on the face of them. Some of the latest accounts state that the Mexicans have yet made no appearance on the Rio Grande; others fear that General Taylor is in danger."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.
INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail from Calcutta has arrived, bringing dates from India of the 5th, Bombay of the 7th, Madras of the 11th and Ceylon of the 13th of June. The early departure of the last mail, in consequence of the monsoon, has occasioned an interval between our present and last advices of nearly a month. The news is, however, not of comparatively little importance. The Punjaub continues in *statu quo*. A second attempt had been made upon the life of Goolab Singh. Jewahir Singh was still acting on the offensive, and had succeeded to the last accounts (July 30), taken the fort of Attock. The Avitable battal ons had been disbanded, and seemed dispose to resent that measure by fresh disturbances. The visit of Sir Henry Hardinge to the Upper Provinces, and the 50 Hoscahine army relief, were looked forward to with considerable interest, as likely to afford an indication of either war or peace. For the present the north west frontier remains quiet, and is likely to continue so, at least till after the Hindoo festival of the Dusserah, which is to take place in the beginning of October. Part of Sir Henry's establishment had already preceded him. He will not, as was originally proposed, be accompanied by any member of his council. The circumstance of his having ordered up a bridge of boats to Ferozepore has led to the inference that he intends to make a demonstration against Jewahir Singh and the Khalsa troops, should such a course seem expedient. Changes are in progress in other native states, which may possibly lead to important consequences.

A duel attended with fatal results, had taken place at Calcutta, between Lieut. Tulloch, of the 22nd regiment of Native infantry, and a Mr. Nelson of the Indian navy. The affair appears to have been of a most disgraceful character, both as to the origin and the mode in which it was conducted. The parties had had one hostile meeting without injury to either, when Lieut. Tulloch having horsewhipped and posted his antagonist, another meeting took place, which would seem to have been a mere farce. Charges are the second and a third party present at the duel are to be tried by the Supreme Court. The surviving principal had effected his escape from the country.

Two slight earthquakes had been felt at Calcutta. There is nothing new from Scinde. From Cabul, we learn that Akbar Khan had relinquished his idea of a pilgrimage to Mecca. Our intelligence from Beloochistan is comparatively unimportant. The Legislative Council has promulgated an act for abolishing the drawback on cotton exported from that port. The appointment of Major Outram, C.B., to the Lowl Mayor: Wallace, Esq., as a solicitor, who only arrived in India a few months ago. A rumour had been circulated by the *Calcutta Englishman* of disturbances at Hyderabad, arising out of a local dispute.

Our advices from China bring nothing new or important. The trade was lively, but the exports were almost at a stand still, for want of shipping. The British Admiral on that station (Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane) had deemed it necessary to prosecute the editor of the *Friend of China*, for a libel, imputing to him parsimony in having bestowed only 100 dollars on the commander and crew of the trading schooner *Fame*, by whom they rendered important services to her Majesty's schooner *Wolf*, when aground. The proceedings terminated in the acquittal of the defendant.

DEATH OF WILLIAM UPCOTT, ESQ.—The gentleman died on Tuesday morning, after a short illness. The melancholy event took place at his residence at Islington. Mr. Upcott was for many years librarian to the London Institution, for which office he was eminently qualified by his extensive acquaintance with every department of literature.

RADCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.—We are glad to learn that contracts have been entered into, during the last week, with several tradesmen of Bristol, for commencing the restoration of this once magnificent and unique edifice under the direction of Messrs. Britton and Goodwin. The works will comprise, in the first place, the complete restoration of the large east window and one entire compartment, or savery, of the building, north and south, with its connecting walls, windows, roof, buttresses, parapets, pinnacles, panelling, &c. When completed, this portion will clearly show the effect of restoration; and, by its contrast with the adjoining parts of the church, will at the same time exempify the lamentable operation of time and neglect on the original materials.

THE WEATHER.—For some days past the weather has been improving. The late gales from the south west brought heavy rains, and considerable damage was done, both on sea and land. There is now again a prospect of continued fine weather during the remainder of the autumn. A few days, however, will suffice to bring up the arrears of the harvest. In England "harvest home" has been generally accomplished; in Scotland and Ireland the case is otherwise; but, as we have said, a few dry days more will suffice to conclude the harvest, which, on the whole, has been successfully accomplished.

THE POTATO CROPS ON THE CONTINENT.—In Silesia, and in many of the districts contiguous to the Baltic, it is stated, in an official report, the potato crops will turn out good. The same information is given of the teeming population of Bohemia. In Denmark appearances are most favourable. In Wirtemberg, Hesse, and the Duchy of Baden, the potatoes have scarcely been injured at all. They are not sold at a higher price than during the last year. In East Friesland, and in the upper part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the disease has been manifested, and with symptoms similar to those which appear in Belgium. The summer crops were tolerably good, but it is expected, that one fourth of the autumn crops will be lost. In the Rhenish provinces the disease has made its appearance, but under a milder aspect than in Belgium. Nassau and all the mountainous countries have not suffered less. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the potato crops are abundant, and are sold at a low price. The same may be said of Switzerland. In France the crops in general appear healthy. The disease has attacked the potatoes only in the north and a part of the east.

SALE OF RAILWAY SHARES IN COMPANIES NOT COMPLETELY SUBSCRIBED.—We are unacquainted by any legislative enactment, which puts a stop to the practice alluded to in this head last week, the opinion of the Attorney-General and Mr. Ogle, on the 24th question submitted to them, was made directly at variance with what it is in fact, and with what it ought to be in their reply to one of the queries. We now print the 5th question and the answer to it correctly :—

"5th. If the real or true cause of the act do not apply to railway companies, whether the sale of letters of allotment, bankers' receipts, or scrip, be or be not illegal, notwithstanding they are so excluded?" Being of opinion that the restrictive clauses 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110, apply to railway companies formed after the 1st of November last, it remains for us to observe, that as to companies established before the 1st of November, we do not think, independently of the statute, that the sale of letters of allotment, bankers' receipts, or scrip, would be illegal.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—Constructive operations, on nearly all the new lines granted last Session, have been commenced, and will be in full operation before the close of the year. Many parts of the working population of the kingdom permanent supplies of winter work. According to one calculation that has been made, the total amount of money that will be set in circulation, or expended on the railways authorised by Parliament this year, is £29,000 000 sterling! The total length of new railways to be constructed is 1753 miles, which, added to the 1800 miles at present in operation, shows, that when the new lines of railway are in full employment, the total length, they have about half equalled them in capital the cost of construction. Big the line at present in existence having amounted to £70,000,000. It is estimated that the present profits of the London and Birmingham Railway alone, are something between £2 0 000 and £30,000 annually.—On the 30th the Ouzuz and Prague line (one of the Austrian government railways) was opened to the public for the first time. Its construction is the first step on the part of the Austrian Government to connect that empire with the North of Germany, and the last step towards connecting Vienna with Paris. The length of the line between Olmutz and Prague is 125 miles; it was commenced in Sept., 1842.—The electric telegraph is rapidly advancing over the country. It is already established, or in course of formation, for an extent exceeding 1000 miles, upon the South Eastern, South Western, Great Western, London and Birmingham, London and Croydon, London and Blackwall, Liverpool and Manchester, Grand Junction, South Devon, Yarmouth and Norwich, Maidstone and Ramsgate, Northampton and Peterborough, North Midland, Sheffield and Manchester, Preston and Wyre, Leeds and Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central railways.—1000 labourers are about to commence operations on the Richmond and West end Railway. The directors have announced that the line will be completed from Wandsworth to Richmond by Christmas next.—Yesterday week the Manchester and Birmingham Company commenced lighting up their third-class carriages, leaving other companies to follow their example.—The works along the whole line of the Ashford and Hastings continue in progress. It is stated that the directors expect to open the line to Canterbury by the end of the year, and to Margate and Ramsgate a few weeks afterwards.—The reduction of fares on the Manchester and Leeds has increased the number of travellers 26 per cent. during the last half year. The charge for a mile excursion from Scotchgarth, through Liverpool, to the Menai straits, upwards of 500 miles, was 13s 14d. Passengers are now carried on the Liverpool and Manchester, between the latter place and Fairfield, the first class at 1d. and the second class at 1½ per mile.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces that the North of England Company, almost at the great completion, have to take place in the Scotch and Queen Inns, had resolved the plan of uniting all the Company into one, or perhaps even of bidding for the line.—According to the same journal, the Leeds Company established by Mr. Mackenzie to propose for the Ipswich and Nantes line had pusitively refused to join the other Companies formed for the same purpose. The Paris and Lyons Railroad Companies hitherto known only to have in manner. The various schemes in agitation for a direct railway from London to Manchester, involve an expenditure of upwards of twenty-three millions sterling.

POLICE.

A PLAUSIBLE BEGGAR.—On Tuesday *George Stratford*, a man of respectable appearance and good address, was brought before the Lord Mayor at the MANSION HOUSE, upon a charge of having obtained money and clothes from the Rev. Michael Gibbs his lordship's son, under fraudulent pretences. Mr. Sturgeon, the principal clerk to the Mendicity Society, attended to prosecute the prisoner. The Rev Mr Gibbs, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate street, stated that on Saturday, the 6th of September, the prisoner called upon him and represented himself to be the Honourable Wm Stratford, declared that he was in a condition of extreme want, in fact next to starving; that he had called upon the Lord Mayor, but not finding his lordship at home, he had come to witness in the hope of receiving the assistance which would enable him to go into the service of Lord & Mr. Edwards, of Poundon, at some powder mills there, whose only ground of hesitation about forming an engagement with him was, that he had not better clothes. Witness gave the prisoner eighteenpence, and told him at what hour he could see and communicate with the Lord Mayor. On the same evening the prisoner returned to witness and stated that he had seen the Lord Mayor, and had exhibited a five shilling piece, which he said he had received from his lordship. Witness then gave him a bundle of clothes, consisting of coat, waistcoat, and trousers. The prisoner said upon receiving the clothes, that he should go at once to Marlow, to enter the service of Mr. Edwards, of Poundon inform witness or the Lord Mayor of the result of his application for the appointment. Some days afterwards the prisoner called at the Mansion house and stated that witness finding he had obtained the situation, and stood in need of six shillings in order to be enabled to remove his wife to Hounslow. Witness accordingly lent him six shillings, which he promised to return at the end of the week, but the promise was not performed, nor could he make his appearance, and it was subsequently ascertained that the statements had no foundation in fact.—William Horsford, an officer of the Mendicity Society, stated that he went to Hounslow to the powder-mills, and found that there was no Mr. Edwards there. He then called upon Mr. Curtis, the proprietor of the powder-mills in that place, to make inquiry, and was told that there was no such person there, and that no such person as Mr. Edwards had been known there for 27 years.—The Lord Mayor desired to be informed whether the prisoner was known to the establishment of the Mendicity Society.—Horsford replied that the man had been known to the Mendicity Society since about the year 1837, and added, that a begging petition had been found upon him, and that witness had known him as an assumed person who lived by that means, and one of whom had been lately tried at the Central Criminal Court.

The Lord Mayor: Now, prisoner, what have you to say in answer to this very serious charge?—The prisoner: My lord, I am the son and the heir of Aldborough, the son and heir of that nobleman, and I have been deserted by my father. I have a wife and family to support, and I have made every effort to support them. I have been down to the docks, and at all sorts of menial employments, and my father, although in the enjoyment of £16,000 a year, has wholly abandoned me. What could I do, my lord? I am in a state of utter destitution.—The Lord Mayor: You have stated that Mr. Sturgeon, the clerk of the Mendicity Society, stated that there was no truth in the assertion of the prisoner as to the legitimacy of his birth.—The prisoner: I am the son and heir of Lord Aldborough, and I have been deserted, together with my two sisters, by my father, who is now at Doncaster, and has £16,000 a year, clear property.—The Lord Mayor: You say nothing in explanation of your statement about the situation at Poundon.—The prisoner: I admit I was wrong there. I am guilty of having misrepresented in that instance; but I can prove that I have worked at the docks, and that I have been willing to undergo the greatest privations.—The officers of the Mendicity Society assured his lordship that the prisoner was an incorrigible beggar, and that he was in the habit of persisting with great apparent candour, in whatever statement he conceived best adapted to his object of working upon the sympathies of the humane and generous people who sbounded in London. As for the idea of labour, it never entered into the man's imagination for a moment, but he had a wonderful capability of varying the circumstances of his fantastic distresses, and so far could he called industrious.—The Lord Mayor: I consider the case a very bad one indeed. You came to me and mentioned, in the most plausible manner, certain circumstances as having occurred which had never taken place. I relieved what I considered to be your immediate necessities, and I told you to let me see you again. Then, as your conscience, let you have a sovereign, which you said you would return in a week; but I told you that the re payment would answer at the end of a month, when your wages at Hounslow would peacetate you to make restitution. In every thing you have acted the impostor. I know all about it, and I know with whom you went into a public-house, when you received the money which the recital of your pretended misfortunes wrung out of me, to that my experience of your conduct affords an additional argument in justification of the decision to which I came upon the evidence before me. We have here a multitude of real objects to exercise our pity upon, and I never like to see a rogue and vagabond, and sentence you to hard labour in Bridewell for three calendar months.—The prisoner: What could I do, my lord? I acknowledge that I deceived you; but what on earth could I do? I am the son and heir to the rank and forune of a nobleman, and I am completely destitute.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, in bitter terms ascribing to his parent's unnatural conduct the whole train of his calamities.

THE WAR AGAINST THE FRUIT-SELLERS.—A young girl, about 15 years of age, was charge l at BOW-STREET, on Thursday, by police constable 93 F, with selling fruit in Exeter street, Strand, and obstructing the passengers. The constable stated that he had frequently warned the prisoner, who perceived in intringing on the forbidden ground, on which another person had a stand for selling fruit, for which he paid, and which, of course, was not a rogue and vagabond, and sentence you to hard labour in Bridewell for three calendar months.—The prisoner: What could I do, my lord? I acknowledge that I deceived you; but what on earth could I do? I am the son and heir to the rank and forune of a nobleman, and I am completely destitute.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, in bitter terms ascribing to his parent's unnatural conduct the whole train of his calamities.

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PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—From the fourth annual report of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, of which his Grace the Duke of Richmond is president, the following statistical facts may be gathered :—"Of the 60,000 deaths which occur every year in England and Wales from slow and lingering disease, about 36,000 are possibly due to pulmonary consumption; and as the duration of the disease, taking one case with another, is about two years, it follows that about 72,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption; and of the 15,000 deaths occurring every year in the metropolis, about 5,600 arise from this fatal disease, and upwards of 11,000 persons, being about 1 in 170 of the entire population of the metropolis, are constantly wasting away under the actual pressure of this lingering malady. It may be well to add that many, very many, of these poor sufferers are the acknowledged victims of unventilated workshops, ill-constructed dwellings, long hours of work, and the want of open places for exercise and recreation."

FIRE AT HOXTON.—On Thursday a fire broke out, shortly before one o'clock, upon the premises belonging to Mr. Crafter, cheesemonger, situated at No. 171, High street, Hoxton Old Town. The inmates, consisting of several persons, being in their beds at the time, it was apprehended that some of them would be fatally burnt in the fire. As soon as the alarm had been aroused, the whole of them made their escape out of a window upon the small pent house over the shop, where they were forced to remain for some time, until assistance could be equalled the progress of the flames being at length accomplished, the residents, one and all, effected a safe retreat. The firemen set to work, and soon got the fire out, but not before the whole of the valuable stock in trade was nearly consumed. Mr. Crafter, junior, widow of Charles Al anson, Esq., of Braham Bigin. Mrs. Lawrence was born at Kensington, on the 18th February, 1781, and died at Studley Park, on the 30th July, 1845. By her will, she gives and bequeaths to Rev. Stanley Fountain's, Ripon, Lincoln, Littlethorpe-with Whitcliffe, Aldfield, and places south of the river Ure, to the Earl de Grey, except Kirkby Malzeard, the rooms of Fountain's Earth and Studley, which are given to the Earl of Ripon. To the latter nobleman she gives also her estates in the neighbourhood of Ripon, north of the river Ure, including Hatton Convers, Sharrow, Copt Hewick, &c. &c. To each of these noblemen the property is limited for life, and then to go to Lord Goderich, son of the Earl of Ripon, and, in default of issue here, to the family of the Wailers. Her estates in Leicestershire are given to Sir Cornewall Lewis, her estates at Kirby Hesketh and Clint, to Mr. Waler. Also legacies to the following persons.—The Vice Chancellor of England and fanny, £30,000; Rev. James Charnock, £15,000 to Rev. Stephen Charnock, £5000; Rev. Thomas Charnock, £5000; Rev. Richard Charnock, £6000; to the family of the Robsons, of Helby, £9000; to her steward, Mr. Morton, £1600; to her physician, Dr Tunn, £1000; to the Ripon Diocesan Building Society, £2000; Ripon Dispensary, £1000; York Lunatic Asylum, £1000; Harrogate Hospital, £1000; Leeds infirmary, £1000, Middlesex Hospital, £1000; the Rev. Robert Poole, £1000; Miss Ellis, £1000; Miss Kelly, £1000; Rev. J. Chase, an aunt for his family, £2000; with legacies to the families of Sir Robert Rickett, Sir W. Young, and many others. All the pecuniary legacies are charged upon her funded property, which is understood to be very large. She also gives annuities to her domestic servants, according to their lengths of service, varying from £10 to £70 a year.

A SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL TOM THUMB.—There is now in the Metropolis a dwarfish boy, named Richard Gurney: he is a native of Kittisford, near Taunton, his height is thirty three inches, and his age is stated, by his guardian, to be fifteen years. He has not the gravity of "the General," but, dressed in a superb court-suit of velvet, satin, and gold embroidery, he may serve for the nonce.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The experimental fleet, under the command of Admiral Parker, has arrived at Plymouth from Cork. The *St. Vincent*, *Queen*, *Canopus*, *Superb*, *Vanguard*, *Albion*, and *Rodney*, accompanied by the steamers *Hottler* and *Stromboli*, came in and anchored in the Sound. At eight the flag ship, the *St. Vincent*, saluted the Port-Admiral, Sir John Went, which was duly acknowledged. The fleet have a very noble and imposing appearance, and, from their magnitude, seem to diminish the area of the Sound, and bring the breakwater much nearer the northern shore. Of the many qualities of these ships the most striking opinions are still promulgated. As a general rule, naval officers dislike the build of the Surveyor's ships, because they roll so much; and for this fault some of them confound the construction of the *Vanguard*, *Queen*, and *Albion*, in no measured terms. Others, who appear disinterested, place the *Queen* at the head of the fleet for speed in sailing; the *Albion* second, and give the *Canopus* and *Rodney* equal claims to come next to the *Albion*. The last on the list is, without doubt, the *Trafalgar*, a ship which, though stiff in a heavy sea, has no pretensions as a fast sailer. The tardiness of the *Vanguard* is undoubtable, as she formerly beat every thing in the Mediterranean. The sailing of the *Superb* has improved since her masts were raked a little at Cork. Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, C B., struck his flag on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, on Monday at noon, and left immediately in the *Hottler* steam sloop, Commander Smith, for Portsmouth. Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Pym's flag was hoisted on board the *St. Vincent* the same day. Sir Samuel visited Admiral Parker in the forenoon. The flag of the Port-Admiral, Sir John West, was struck on board the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, and has been hoisted on board the *Caledonia*, 120, Captain M. H. Dixon, Sir R. Pym's having been struck on board that ship.

THE AMERICAN SCREW STEAMER "MARMORA."—This vessel, which is daily expected from America, is fitted with Ericsson's propellers, on nearly the same principle as the screws of the *Great Britain*, and carries a low pressure engine, a new invention, by which the consumption of coal is comparatively small. The entire steam fixtures—boilers, engine, coal bins, and all, do not cover a space of more than sixteen square feet. A more compact and well-arranged engine has never been seen. The main and upper decks have a clear sweep, unencumbered by coal or steam machinery of any kind. The cabins are comfortable and airy, and fitted up with a great deal of taste and neatness, and are capable of accommodating 43 passengers. Her size is registered at 400 tons; she is 24½ feet beam, 10½ feet hold, and 145 feet keel; engine, 185 horse power. She presents a very neat appearance; her rigging is that of a barque—lofty, and exceedingly well trimmed, and capable of carrying her ten knots, with a fair wind. Her destination is to Constantinople, whither she will proceed, after making a stay of a few weeks at Liverpool, having been contracted for by the Turkish Government, to ply between Constantinople and Paris.

GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY.—The longest tract of railway ever contemplated in Europe, is that from St. Petersburg to Odessa, extending over an uninterrupted line of 1600 miles. It will connect the Baltic and the Black, and consequently the Caspian Seas, traversing three different zones of temperature; and a person may then leave the Russian capital in the depth of winter, and arrive on the same rail at Odessa, in warm, nay hot weather. It is, moreover, the beginning of what may really be termed an overland route, connecting, in fine, the Russian Metropolis and Ispahan. The Emperor Nicholas takes great interest in this gigantic plan.

MADEIRA.—THE VINTAGE AND THE VOYAGE.

Where rolls the vast Atlantic in his pride,
A gent bow'd afar from Afric's coast,
And lashes free as air his waters wide
Careering crested ...ke some gallant host;
There, on the confluence of the torrid zone,
Yet tempered soft by milder Northern skies,
By many zephyrs visited alone,
The cliffs of an enchanted Isle arise.
The Ocean Flower; by T. M. Hughes. (Just published.)

September and October are two of the most interesting months of the year, to the Madeirese, as well as to the visitors to their beautiful island. In the former month takes place the vintage, and in the latter, a considerable number of invalids resort to the health giving clime, returning in April and May.

The account of the discovery of Madeira, with the romantic history of the two English lovers, and to their descendants who upon the island, is, doubtless, well known to the majority of our readers; still, the latter story is but a pleasing fiction; for, according to Mr. Hughes's historical details prefixed to his poem of "The Ocean Flower," the romantic legend has no foundation on more substantial basis than a very undefined tradition; and all his efforts have been unavailing to discover the slightest vestige of any confirmatory circumstance.

Although Mr. Hughes has thus disturbed an attractive fable, he has supplied us with details of the discovery of equal interest, and upon far better authority. The Portuguese historian, Gaspar Frutuoso, a Funchal, he says, of "*bisque impenetrawel*," which Madeira presented to the eyes of Zargo and his companions, on their discovery of the island in 1419.

"A vegetation of the most luxuriant and indigenous and infrue'- ferous plants, for the most part unknown in Europe; and raised to a prodigious height the ancient and majestic cedar, the laurel, ti, vinhatico, azevinho, ...nho, teixo, pedernaes, and dragoeiro, intermingled with those beautiful shrubs, the folhado, faya, urze, myrtle, and uveira, and forming thus one continuous and impenetrable forest. The thicket was carpeted by innumerable species of flowering plants, whose variegated flowers literally flowering, the arbutus mingling with the herbarea, the feto, the musgo, and the agarico; in the midst of which rose the silva, the cra, the corrioia, the alegro, and other evergreen shrubs, whose variegated flowers, with their festoons from branch to branch, and gave new shade to a lovely land all clothed with vegetation—here rose to innumerable springs of pure and salubrious water—there was no quadruped or reptile to be found, and scarcely an amphibious animal. But over these silent solitudes soared various birds of prey, and ten different sorts of singing birds warbled their sweet notes in the woods, and made them vocal with their music the huge volcanic rocks which line the shore, and Nature showed her affluence in the variety of the insect tribes."

Madeira is but 38½ miles at its greatest length; 12½ miles at its extreme breadth, and 96 miles in circumference; yet, within this sea-girt paradise are assembled so many of Nature's wonders, as to induce us to believe that

"Armida's garden is no poet's dream."

The grandeur of the coast is not the least remarkable feature about this romantic region. Mr. Hughes speaks of ocean "rolling in its thunder 'gainst its basalt shores;" and its black bold masses give it no every side a peculiar air of awful sublimity. Its highest point, Pico Ruivo, is 6069 feet above the sea-level; and one of its Cabes (Girao) is about 1000 feet above the sea, being considerably the highest cliff in the world.

The population of Madeira has increased some thousands during the last seven years, by emigration to Demerara and Brazil: its present population is estimated by Mr. Hughes (who dates from Funchu, May 3, 1845, to be about 120,000.

Funchal, the capital of the island, lies on a crescent bay of the southern coast, with the Serra stretching far above it. The place was called Funchal (*Funcha*, the quantity of fennel which grew on the spot. The town consists of a pretty wide street along the sea shore, where there are several good buildings, and numerous small lanes, which extend to a considerable distance up the side of the hill. The whole place is defended by four forts, and has eight churches, and several convents: the principal churches are the cathedral, St. Peter's and the college church of the Jesuits, the latter nearly filling the square, and being the largest building in the capital is a regal building, beautifully situated, and surrounded by charming grounds. In the midst of the town is an open square, planted with splendid exotics. The Peak Castle, the Mount Convent, and the Loo Rock, are, however, the most prominent and picturesque objects in the views of the Funchal. Its situation under the formidable Serra exposes it to fearful accidents from floods in the winter season, the evidences of these disasters are to be seen in the ravines formed by the three rivers upon which Funchal is curiously situated. The floods of 1803 and 1842 are the most disastrous on record.

The capital of Madeira has been unfortunate in "Successive Lisbon Governments," says Mr. Hughes, "have, for many years past, treated this fine island with neglect; and one of the most delusive measures ever practised was that by which the island was made a Colony to the status dignity of a Province of the Kingdom. The consequence is that it has neither colo ial advantages, nor is it treated as an integral part of the realm. The port or Funchal is still exposed to all the blasts of the Atlantic, and the whole island coast has not a single respectable harbour. The first measure of importance for Madeira is the conclusion of the long discussed tariff convention between England and Portugal, by which her wines will be admitted into our ports, at a reduced duty; and the next is the connection of the Loo Rock with the Pontinha, by means of a solid sea wall, which, at a moderate expense, would furnish Funchal with a secure harbour."

The means of access to the island, and of departure from it in the fitting season, are now complete. The first illustration, at page 196, shows a specimen of the accommodation, viz., the sailing packet, named the *Dart*, built for the Madeira service, and much admired for her symmetrical beauty. This fine packet ship is 242 tons register, and was built at Wivenhoe, in Essex, by Mr. Thomas Harry, according to the peculiar requirements of the eminent practical surveyor, Mr. Thomas Morgan. The *Dart* has a long reliable body, with fine ends. Sailing qualities have not alone been considered, for the exclusion of these is equally important, that particularly of effic iency in encountering heavy weather. She is easy of motion, and, being always dry on deck in any weather, to the comfort of the passengers, they will be enabled at all times to remain on her long quarter-deck. Her accommodations consist of separate state rooms, with very airy ladies' and dining cabins, the latter twenty four feet long, combining every requisite to make a sea voyage agreeable. A vessel like the *Dart* is preferable in every respect, for invalids, to a steam-packet, with at its motion, noise, vapour, and often crowded state of the berths

The engraving shows the *Dart* entering Funchal Roads, with a view of the town in the distance.

We conclude with a column with attractive details of the social economy of

THE LONDON AND MADEIRA PACKET BRIG "DART," ENTERING FUNCHAL ROADS.

Funchal from Mr. Hughes's capita little work. The town still retains the singular peculiarity of being the only city in existence where no wheeled carriage is to be found. Burthens are conveyed upon sledges, drawn by small mountain oxen; and the *genus homo* rides on horseback, in palanquins, or in hammocks. This peculiarity arises from the fact of the Serra nearly surrounding the town, and rising precipitously over it. There is no theatre in the place, but private theatricals are occasionally got up; and, not long since, our highly-gifted dramatist, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, delivered here a course of lectures on the drama. There are a Philharmonic Society, and a Portuguese Club; but there is no *café* in the island. The public walks are invitingly planted with trees; but pony-riding and picnic parties are the favourite amusements.

"The standard of religion," according to Mr. Hughes, "is, unhappily, low. The native clergy are supine and perfunctory in the discharge of their duties. The efforts at proselytism recently made by Dr. Kalley have been defeated by the stringent interference of the Government, but were of great use in applying a stimulus to the lethargic clergy. The present Bishop of Madeira is a pious and active ecclesiastic, who has availed himself of the temporary religious ferment to incite his clergy to regular habits of useful preaching and catechetical instruction, and as well as to inculcate a more rigid observance of the Sabbath."

The Madeirese are an athletic, hardy, and well-formed race, without being handsome. We annex a specimen of the costume of a peasant girl; its most striking peculiarity is the *carapuça*, or little skull-cap of blue cloth (worn also by the men), which sits on the head very lightly, it is surmounted by a slender peak, rising from the centre of the head, and of the oddest possible appearance. Its aspect is like that of an inverted funnel, though it may serve for dividing the sun's rays, and thus preventing a *coup de soleil*. But the address with which it is worn in a gale is astonishing, and it is, undoubtedly, set to the wind: the women wear it very coquettishly, and pride themselves much on its make and style. Their petticoats are red, blue, or variously striped, all dyed in the island with indigenous articles. The bust is braced in with a neat red or blue corset, elegantly worked with beads and embroidery. The little *capa*, or tippet, is red or blue, according to the district; the boots of yellow, soft wash-leather, fit loosely round the leg, but are well made in the foot: and the chemisette is buttoned neatly with two Lisbon gold studs. The entire costume is graceful and picturesque.

The salubrity of the climate of Madeira has long been proverbial. There are only 73 days in the year on which any rain falls: and such is the mildness, that swallows do not migrate from the island. The most remarkable circumstance is the equability of temperature, which gives Madeira an advantage over every other locality; the range from November, 1844, to April, 1845, was from 65½ to 66 41-58 deg. The excellence of the climate as a winter residence for pulmonary and other patients has been attested so far back as 1775; it has been much questioned by Sir James Clark, who, however, never visited the Island, and his remarks, though able, are exaggerated. In confirmed Phthisis, the

GARDEN IN THE AZORES.

MADEIRESE VILLA, NEAR FUNCHAL.

climate of Madeira can only produce an alleviation of the distressing symptoms, and a comparative but slight prolongation of life: it may, however, be resorted to with great advantage in all cases of incipient pulmonary disease.

The produce of Madeira is too various for us to enumerate. The variety of wines is very great, and it is necessary to visit the Island to estimate their excellence. Thus, we have the *Sercial*, a strong, dry wine, of great body and flavour, and very fine aroma, drank only in perfection when 16 years old. Next is the *Madeira*, commonly so called, which is produced from many different qualities of grape; then, the *London Particular*; *Bual*, the finest dinner wine in the world; *Malmsey*, produced in very small quantity; and *Tinta*, combining the qualities of fine Port and Claret. There are, also, wines of inferior mark. Arrow-root and Sago grow here in abundance: Madeira seems, in short, "the paradise of invalids." The Shaddock and Pine-apple ripen in the open air; Strawberries grow in abundance; and the Guava and Custard-apple may be obtained from private quintas. Tea and tobacco are grown only as curiosities; but the Madeira coffee is a magnificent production, and fully equal to the best Mocha. Turtle is abundant, but not of the finest quality. The Island flowers are truly splendid, and include the Cardinal, the Eternelles, Camellia, China and Japan Roses, &c.

The Vintage takes place in the month of September. The grapes are usually first trodden under foot in a trough, they are then placed in a press, and the juice which is extracted is put into casks the same day to ferment. The vines are grown, mostly, in the valleys, and upon the slopes of the lower hills; trained upon terraces and corridors, or over trellises of cane, placed horizontally, about four feet from the ground, and set in deep trenches. One-seventh of the entire vine-crop is devoured by rats and lizards, who are cunning enough to prefer the finest grape.

MADEIRESE COSTUME.

One of the modes in which the vines are grown, is shown in the large Engraving of a Marine Villa, with arches supporting trellis-work, through which are seen the vessels in the Bay of Funchal. Opposite the town, the steep shingle beach is ill adapted for sea-bathing, for which purpose this villa was originally solely built; it lies about a mile and a quarter from the town, in a snug and beautiful little bay, fronting the south, and backed with cliffs, which have, from time to time, fallen in, and formed this sheltered nook: here the north-east wind is never felt, but it is fanned by the mild southern breezes from the Atlantic.

Here sea-bathing, (in fact, the only place in the island at all within the reach of the invalid,) may be enjoyed with every comfort. The soft volcanic rock *(pedra molle)* is hollowed out into baths, which, as the rise and fall of the tide is here seven feet, are filled with a fresh supply of water every tide, and the bather is not exposed to the shock of the almost constant surf.

Mr. Hughes, we perceive, anticipates, from the recent removal of certain obstructions, a considerable extension of the popularity of Madeira as a resort for English tourists. He observes:—

"Visitors to Madeira from England will be immediately struck with the singular absence of that excitement which belongs to English society, and will, probably, often repair to the turret or small observatory with which the roofs of most houses are supplied, to catch with their telescopes the first sight of a British sail, with its cheerful flag, to appease the yearning for home. But this very quietude is the invalid's best safeguard. English ships repair more frequently to the island now that the onerous health-dues have been removed, and when the inevitable reduction of tariffs follows, Madeira will be a little England."

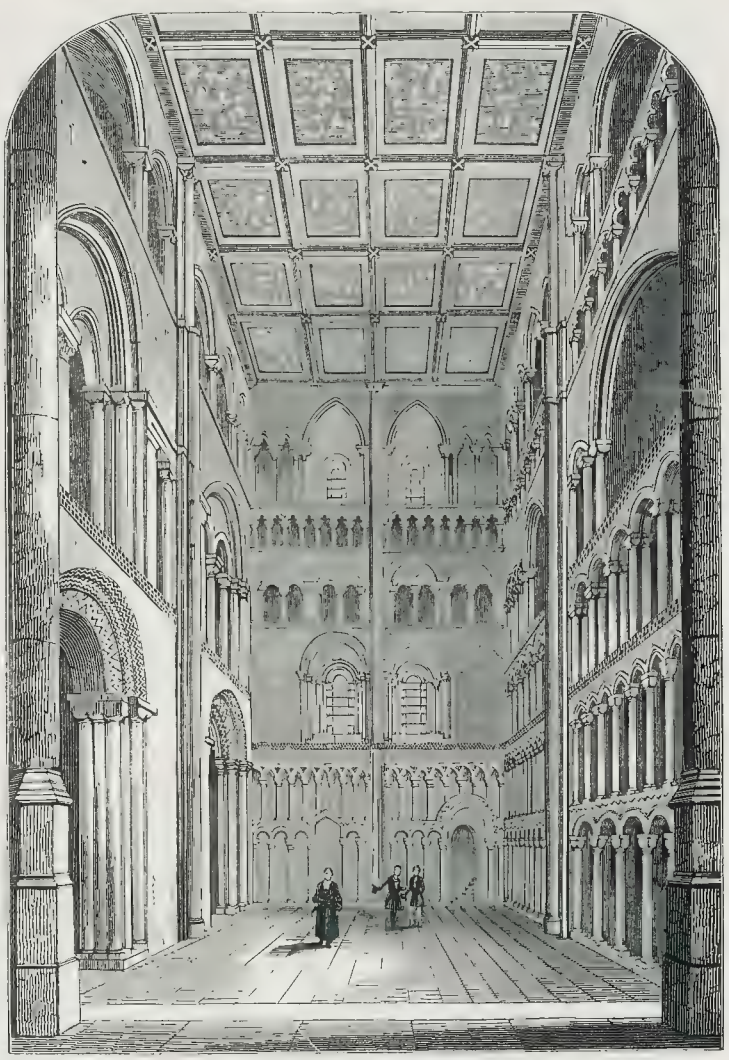
The vegetation of the Azores is of luxuriance akin to that of Madeira. We annex a fine specimen—a Garden Scene from St. Michael's.

ELY CATHEDRAL.

The sunshine, through the lofty windows stealing,
Lit up that vast and venerable fane—
Ely's Cathedral—in dark clouds and rain
Wrapped lately, and shut up from joyous feeling,
In its soft progress—all around revealing
Beauty or majesty unmasked before—
It shed its type of heavenly comfort o'er
Three kindred kingdom's sons, together kneeling.

Oh may that Church, episcopal and pure,
One mother of that kneeling company—
In essence one, in name and office three—
'Midst storm and darkness still endure:
Be comforted of Christ in God's good time,
And share the sunshine of a heavenlier clime.

Dublin University Magazine.



SOUTH-WEST TRANSEPT OF ELY CATHEDRAL, RESTORED

Before we proceed to describe the South-west Transept of this Cathedral, of which we annex an illustration, our readers will not be disinclined to tread a shorter description of the Cathedral generally, of which it forms a part. The recent opening of the railway to Ely and to Norwich has so facilitated the haunt of travellers, both on business or pleasure, to these two ancient cities, that what they contain has become a matter of great curiosity, and is likely to be explored by many thousands.

The Cathedral of Ely partakes of the styles of almost every class or age of the architecture of the middle ages, and forms a complete study of the mode of church-building of our Saxon, Norman, or English ancestors.

The characteristics of the style of the builders previously to the Norman Conquest, are to be traced in various portions of the edifice, but are so obliterated by time or subsequent alterations, that they are difficult to be followed. The Great Western Tower, up to the first battlement, is of the Norman age, and so are the South-west Transept (the North-west Transept no longer exists), the Nave, and its Aisles, except the windows of the second tier, and those of the lower tier, all but three on the south side. The greatest part of the North Transept, and the South Transept, excepting some of the windows, the arches of the Grand Door, on the south side, the remains of the Chapter-house, are all of Norman architecture. The early English style, generally called the "Gothic," embracing the reigns of Kings John, Henry III., and Edward I.; or, about a hundred years from A.D. 1200, to A.D. 1300, are to be seen in the Portico of the Western Entrance, anciently called the "Galilee;" in three windows on the east side of the South Transept; in the six eastern arches with their aisles; in the remains of the Monuments of Bishop Northwold, Bishop Kilkenny, and Bishop De Ludâ; and in some portion of the ruins of the Cloister.

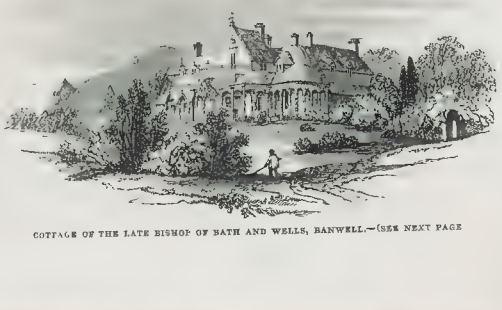
The Ornamental English Style, which extended from the commencement of the fourteenth century to the middle of the fifteenth, including some part of the reign of Edward I., and the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., is to be seen in the octagonal building and turrets on the Great Tower, on the stone casing of the arches and columns of the Tower, on the Octagon and Lantern, on the three arches to the east of them, on the stalls, on the windows of the lower and second tier of the six eastern arches, and in the monument of Bishop Hotham

The Florid English style is visible in the Monuments of Bishop Redman, and in that of Tiptoft, each of Worcester; in the Chapel of Bishop Alcock, and in the Chapel of Bishop West.

This discrepancy of styles, which in a modern edifice would be unpleasing, is in such buildings as this Cathedral almost always to be met with. To the perhaps incongruous introduction of a variety of styles in architecture, of the ages from the 10th to the 16th century, the severity of criticism is not, however applicable; the mixture of styles denotes the progress of taste and science, and is not only ornamental but useful, as an illustration of the national advance in art.

A modern writer has very judiciously explained wherefore this discrepancy exists, and made a satisfactory apology for its existence.

"It is well known, that those who conducted the reparations, improvements, and enlargements of our cathedral churches had no notion of assimilating the restored, or added, parts to the style of the original structure. Everything is in the taste of the age in which it was executed. The result is, that most of those churches exhibit an incongruous mixture of discordant styles. Different churches have departed in different degrees from original uniformity; some but inconsiderably, others much and variously. There were sundry causes for this diversity. A cathedral church was many years in being built. What was begun in the time of one Bishop, was continued in that of a second and third, and finished under a fourth or fifth. By that time, a change of style might have taken place. Most of them have at different times suffered great damage by fires or violent storms. Many have been greatly injured, or even laid waste, in those furious contests which sometimes



COTTAGE OF THE LATE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, BANWELL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE

arose between the monks and the townsmen. To these necessary occasions of repair or restoration, may be added, the numerous voluntary additions and improvements made by the zeal of the Convents or the munificence of Prelates. As each of these several styles superseded, or rather, grew out of the preceding gradually, it is not easy to fix for the termination of any one of them, and the commencement of the next, a certain and definite date which shall not be liable to exception."

The date of the oldest building at Ely may be the year 673, and of the latest, 1584; an it may be as well to say that these dates, or as near to them as possible, are all ascertained by authentic history or original records still in existence, and not merely by conjecture or comparison.

The Cathedral may be divided into the following parts, which will facilitate our readers, and those who may visit it, in their comprehension of shape and peculiarities:—The West Front; the Galilee, or Portico; the interior of the West, or Great Tower; the South-west Transept, which extends from one side of the lower part of this Tower, and of which we have given an illustration; the Nave; the Aisles of the Nave; the great Transepts; the Octagon; and Lantern. The original Lantern, or Octagon Tower, fell in, in the year 1322; the present one was then rebuilt. The Choir was formerly beneath this Lantern, and continued there until 1769, when it was removed to its present place—the extreme eastern end of the Cathedral. The Ante-Choir, the Choir, the aisles of the Choir, the Chapels or shrines, the various monuments, &c. &c., all which are deserving of the attention of every person to whom monastic architecture is a matter of pleasure or profession.

The South-west Transept is entered by a door, which has been lately opened in a grand arch of the same form and dimensions as that in the nave. The variety and magnificence of its decorations show that it was destined to a noble purpose in the religion of those by whose munificence it was constructed. Perhaps, it was here that the monks assembled for solemn procession to the high altar, and, probably, there was a further reason. Not many years ago, there was a communication between this Transept and the North-east wing of the Bishop's Palace, over the road—which road is still called, from that circumstance, the "Gallery." It was found to be a very inconvenient obstruction, and was taken away. That building was, indeed, of an age far later than that of the church; but it is likely that, from the earliest time, there had been something of the sort. This transept, after having been, for many years, suffered to go into decay, and used as a lumber-house for rubbish, and after having been long blocked up, has been restored, by the public spirit of the Dean and Chapter, called into active operation by the zeal of the Rev. Edward Boyer Sparke, one of the Canons; at this moment, it presents the appearance given in the accompanying view of its interior. The same rev. gentleman has recently presented a window of painted glass for the south-east angle of the Lantern, forty feet in height, and is about to present another for the decoration of this Transept. It will be seen from the illustration, that the Eastern side of the Transept contains five tier of arches, the upper tier and that below it resembling the "Triforia" or "Nunneries," of several of our cathedrals, in their external form. These tiers of arches partake of different styles of architecture—the Norman, the pointed, and the trefoil arch. At the end of the Transept are rows of arches in the manner of pilasters, whose mouldings of different styles, and two tiers of Triforia. On the western side are three tiers of arches, all of the Norman form. The roof is flat, divided into square compartments; the door, which is very fine, is at the extremity, in the western corner. Taking this Cathedral as a whole, it is one of the grandest, and in appearance, at a short distance from it, one of the most imposing in the kingdom. It stands on an eminence, rising nobly from a level country, and commanding from the top of the Western Tower a view of many miles on all sides. It is surrounded with venerable forest trees and buildings as ancient as itself; and when it is considered that the greater part of it was completed before the Cathedral of Salisbury was commenced, it has claims to respect from the antiquary and the historian which few other similar structures can boast.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

The Right Rev. George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was the seventh son of Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Christian Esq., of Unerigg in the county of Cumberland. The Bishop of Carlisle was also father of Dr. John Law, Bishop of Elphin, and of Edward Law, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and first Lord Ellenborough; consequently the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose death we now record, was uncle to the present Lord Ellenborough, and to the Hon. Mr. Law, the Recorder of London.

George Henry Law, the subject of this notice, was born on the 12th of September, 1761. At the usual age he went to the University, obtained a fellowship at Catherd hall, Cambridge, and, as is considered that the greater part of it was completed before the Cathedral of Salisbury was commenced, it has claims to respect from the antiquary and the historian which few other similar structures can boast.

He was successively Archdeacon of Bath, Dean of Gloucester, and Bishop of Chester, from which he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1824. As a Bishop, Dr. Law discharged his duties with earnest assiduity, and as a spiritual peer, he was, until prevented by the infirmities of age, a close attendant in the House of Lords, and he took an active part in parliamentary debate. Though a Whig in regard to State affairs, the Right Rev. Prelate ever showed himself a Tory in Church matters. He strenuously opposed Catholic Emancipation and all alteration in the law of Tithes. During the latter years of his life the venerable Bishop became, through age, unequal to discharge the functions of his episcopal office, and they were deputed to the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells died at his cottage residence at Banwell, on the 22nd inst. By his wife Jane, eldest daughter of General Adeane, he leaves issue, beside four daughters, three sons, who are all clergymen and dignitaries of the Established Church.

THOMAS OSBORNE DAVIS, ESQ.

Thomas Osborne Davis was a gentleman of old and honourable descent, both on the maternal and the paternal side. His mother's family was a branch of the Atkins of Firville, in the county of Cork. His great-great-grandfather, Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knt., of Girvesdale, in the county of York, was Governor of Guernsey; he died in 1702, aged ninety-nine, and left, by his first wife, Mary, second daughter of Sir William Howard, of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, and sister of the first Earl of Carlisle, three sons, the second of whom, Richard Atkins, settled in Ireland, at Faunderg, in the county of Cork. This Richard's grandson, Richard Atkins, Esq., of Ballyandrew, near Donerraile, had, with other issue, a daughter, Mary, who was married, on the 8th July, 1802, to James Thomas Davis, Esq., a surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and Acting Deputy-Inspector of Ordnance Hospitals in the Peninsula. This gentleman, who was the representative of an ancient Buckinghamshire family, originally from Wales, died at Exeter, the 27th Sept., 1814, and left three sons and one daughter. The eldest son is John Atkins Davis, Esq., an officer of rank in the medical department of the Royal Artillery; and the third son, Thomas Osborne Davis, is the lamented subject of this notice.

Thomas Osborne Davis was born at Mallow, in the county of Cork. From the early days of his boyhood, he felt, and gave expression to those impassioned feelings of nationality which formed that great characteristic of his future life—his earnest attachment to what he deemed the principles of Irish liberty. After passing through Trinity College, Dublin, he devoted his whole time to the acquisition of political knowledge. He was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1838, but was too immersed in politics to engage much in legal pursuits. His name was the *Nation* newspaper—that singular offspring of the recent agitation in Ireland, and the Repealers' most daring advocate, which puts forth its arguments and its aspirations in sounding tones; a journal, in prose, fiercely energetic, and sometimes eloquent; in verse, often too high flown—now and then poetic. Of the *Nation*, Mr. Davis was the principal writer, and to it he contributed some of its most remarkable prose and verse compositions. He was, also, the animating soul of that more youthful, and wildly enthusiastic portion of the Repealers, which has assumed the name of "Young Ireland."

In the National Association, Mr. Davis's strength of character gave him an independent position. Though ever ready to express great respect and veneration of O'Connell, he often ventured to boldly differ from the all-potent Liberator. Of this the celebrated discussion on the New Colleges Bill presented a memorable example. In fact, though many among the actors on the troubled scene in Ireland filled a larger space in the public eye, none, we believe, with the single exception of O'Connell himself, wielded a more puissant influence.

The death of Mr. Davis, though it has come on the public by surprise, was scarcely of a sudden character. For some time in a delicate state of health, he was taken seriously ill about a fortnight prior to his demise, but his struggle with the disease was so far successful that he went out for a few hours the Thursday before his death. This brought on a relapse, yet still was he so hopeful of recovery that the following day, writing to a friend, he spoke of his anticipated restoration to health, and said that he very soon would be "once more at work for Ireland." But fate willed that the ardent spirit of this Irish genius was to speedily seek a more peaceful abode; and for Davis expired on the 16th inst., in his thirty-second year, amid the unfeigned sorrow of his countrymen of all shades of political party.

The *Freeman's Journal*, the paper most struggling opposed to the Repealers and their measures, pays the following tribute to his memory:—"Both employed," says that journal, "in a cause which our pages must ever abhor, we have seldom met Mr Davis's talents were of a quality which necessarily enforced the admiration of all parties. Great vigour of intellect, great clearness of thought and purity of language, intense sincerity, and a sublime honesty characterised his political writings, and, if there was something to be forgiven on the score of tendency, still the learning, the science, the accomplishments, nay, the very enthusiasm, of the gifted individual disarmed the severity of censure, and disposed the mind to wish that talents so admirable were arrayed in a better cause, and to hope that time and experience might rectify his views."

The remains of Mr. Davis were interred on the 18th inst. at the Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, the funeral, a public one, was attended by the Lord Mayor, the members of the Bar club, and by an immense concourse of the personal friends of the deceased. Tories, Whigs and Repealers, who seemed to have laid aside all party feeling in the general grief displayed on the occasion. We were, of course, opposed to the violent opinions of Mr. Davis, but we cannot but feel that Ireland had, that day, cause to mourn, when she saw this, her son of much promise, so amiable in disposition, so capacious in soul, dead before his prime, and, scarcely yet tried as orator or statesman, laid in an untimely grave.

PETER GREENALL, ESQ.

This gentleman was an eminent glass-manufacturer in Lancashire. He represented in Parliament the borough of Wigan. His death, which occurred on the 18th instant, was fearfully sudden: on the morning of that day, he was apparently in perfect health, and was taking lunch at his house at St. Helen's, with his daughter and a friend, their guest. After drinking a glass of wine, he complained of a violent pain in his head; his countenance became flushed; in a few seconds he turned deadly pale; his servants removed him to a sofa, and before medical aid could be procured he was a corpse.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 28.—19th Sunday after Trinity—Commencement the Mosaic year.

MONDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day—Lord Nelson born, 1758.

TUESDAY, 30.—St Jerome—Queen Mary crowned, 1553.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.—Pheasant shooting begins—London University opened, 1828.

THURSDAY, 2.—London Charter restored, 1688.

FRIDAY, 3.—Robert Barclay died, 1690—King's College opened, 1831.

SATURDAY, 4.—Violent Hurricane in England, 1758—John Rennie, engineer, died, 1821.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 4.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 25	0 53	1 10	1 37	1 46	2 13	2 18	2 45	3 12	3 39	3 57	4 23

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Jason."—A portrait of Archbishop Juxon hangs next to Vandyck's portrait of Archbishop Laud, in the valuable collection in the guard-room, at Lambeth Palace

"Heinrich."—Rabbits are not considered as game by statute, and may, therefore, be shot without a license.

"G de St. Croix."—Your advertisement, backed by private recommendation.

"Piscator," Prome.—Gut lines, either for fly or bottom fishing, are made from the silk-worm, as our Correspondent has been informed

"W. R."—"To morrow will be Friday" is correct

"A Constant Subscriber," Bristol.—In paying visits, the pinching down of one corner of the card denotes the call to be on only one of two parties in the house; and the opposite end in high revels.

"Derbyensis" informs us that the name "Derby" is pronounced as if spelt "Darby," by the first families in that and the adjoining counties, and that it is so spelt in old records.

"A. M. Z."—Causey, the Royal Academician, died in 1821.

"Aleph" —No.

"Euphemus."—Shenstone considered that hand writing denoted disposition: "I want to see Mrs. Jago's hand-writing that I may judge of her temper." Our space is precious.

"A. Z." should apply at the office.

"A. T. C."—The respective dimensions of Mary le Bone New, and St Pancras, Churches are—Mary le Bone, length, 125 feet, breadth, 70 feet, St. Pancras length, 117 feet, breadth, 70 feet.

"Another Euphemus."—The illustration will be Football, as generally played.

"A Correspondent."—Pinxman's "Lectures on Sculpture," price about one guinea. We know nothing of the Encyclopædia in question.

"X."—Petitions for the Rev. William Hotherington's Charity to the Bilnd may be had upon the personal application of a friend (not by letter) at the counting-house, Christ's Hospital, London; it extends to annuities of £10 each. Of Day's Charity, details, probably, next week.

"J. M." Cornhill —Yes.

"J. H."—The account of the Tranmere Teetotal Supper did not reach us in time for insertion.

"A Constant Reader," City, is thanked for his suggestion, though we had previously arranged.

"A Subscriber," Hackney.—The latest and most copious work we know of is the "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge," an American publication, price 31s 6d. (Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place.)

"A Constant Reader" should write to some person resident at Tewkesbury, say, the postmaster.

"A Lady Subscriber."—An edition of a work in the number printed at any one working.

"A Loser of Music."—M. Jullien, it is said, will resume his Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden, though not till late in the season. We must decline replying to the other questions by our Correspondent.

"Hamlet," Liverpool.—Mr. Macready's Christian names are William Charles.

"An admirable performer on the pianoforte" letter has lately been published by Holloway, Bedford street, Covent garden.

"Selina and Amelia."—Sir Isambard Brunel is the father of Mr. Brunel, to whom the accident happened.

"A Manufacturer."—Of THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT, a Prospectus will be shortly issued: it will be published complete. An "Illustrated Robinson Crusoe" has lately been published by Cundall, Old Bond-street

"W K.," Cuckney —The Great Britain steam ship is described in Nos. 63 and 65 of our Journal; and further in Nos 138, 144, and 146.

"H. B. J." is thanked for the sketch, but the subject is not of immediate interest.

"W. F. M. P."—The composition, although not devoid of merit, will not suit our pages.

"J H. H."—Under the circumstances stated by our Correspondent, Lady B would return her title, and be called Lady B. during her second marriage with Mr. S.

"U. V. W."—A grant of arms from the Heralds' Office is equivalent to one from the Queen; the Kings of Arms acting under the warrant of the Earl Marshal, who is the Queen's representative in such matters.

"A Subscriber from the First Number"—We are not aware that Sir Thomas Fremantle was, at any time, on the Duke of Wellington's Staff

"B. B." is thanked for the account of the Inauguration at Dunkirk, which shall appear.

"A Poor Student," Clonmel, should use flake white.

"R. W.," New Romney.—The address is 13, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

"X Y. Z," Lynn.—Three-fourths of a square foot are 108 inches; and three-fourths of a foot square are 81 inches.

"E. T.," Cheltenham.—Gorton's "Biographical Dictionary," three volumes, is more compact than Chalmers's work The fine portrait of Captain Cook, in No. 105 of our Journal, bears the engraver's name.

"Chemicus."—The "lighted vitriol," in the account of the late fire in Black friars, was an error: it should have been "turpentine."

"A Friend to Improvement," Plymouth, will, probably, favour us with further details.

"L. S.," Birmingham.—Address Mr. Kenneth, Theatrical Agent, 22, Great Russell street, Covent garden.

"E. L.," Bangor.—Probably; though we are not aware of any direct interest.

"Philanthropos."—The insertion of the advertisement is declined.

"E. P. O. S.," Llanllwchaiarn, should address a letter to Messrs. Devitt and Moore, 9, Billiter-street, City, for particulars of the passage to Hobart Town.

"G. G.," Guernsey.—The late Mr. Cobbett's motive for adopting a gridiron as an emblem for his "Political Register" was his eccentric declaration that, if Mr. Peel's Currency Bill were carried into full effect, he would suffer himself to be laid on a gridiron, and broiled alive

"Sandeford" should appeal if the charge has been made.

"A. F. H." Declined

"Silly Billy" should see the account of the Automaton Chess Player, in Sir D Brewster's "Natural Magic."

"X. Y.: A Letter"—A letter to the Superintendent of Kew Gardens, or to Mr Paxton at Chatsworth, would, doubtless, meet with courteous attention.

"R B," Nottingham.—We cannot form an opinion from the circumstances stated

"A Subscriber."—As the copyright has expired, the family can have no claim.

"Camberwell" complains that Sir John Ross, in his "List of Arctic Navigators," has omitted all mention of the voyage of Mr. Bragg accompanied by Capt. Biggersteth, who is stated elsewhere to have reached the North Pole. Our Correspondent should consult the Digest of Arctic Discovery, lately printed in "The Nautical Magazine," and to be had, separately, of its publishers.

"A Manufacturer of China."—See Parnell's "Analytical Chemistry."

"Senex," Bucks.—Address, stating case, to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall mall.

INTELLIGIBLE.—*"The Abbey," "On a Visit to Windsor."*

ARUNDEL CASTLE.—We are concerned to hear that the announcement in our Journal of last week—that Arundel Castle is open to the public on Wednesdays and Fridays—is incorrect; no order to that effect having been given by the noble owner. The announcement was copied from an evening paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1845.

A STRIKING example of the erroneous policy of sacrificing one branch of commercial industry to enrich another, is furnished by the last accounts of the very different circumstances of the Wine-growers and the Iron-masters of France. The last are flourishing in all the luxuriance of high prices; the former are declining rapidly into insolvency and decay. The Iron-masters cannot supply the quantity of metal required for the construction of the many railways in progress or in contemplation; importation of the material from England or Belgium is restricted by enormous duties—not for the benefit of the revenues of the State, but the protection of the proprietors of mines and forges. The consequence has been, that these countries do not receive one of the natural productions of France—her wines, as they would otherwise certainly do. The exportation of wine from the South of France has for some years been decreasing; the vine-growing estates are loaded with mortgage debts, and the proprietors are struggling with heavy liabilities and diminished returns. They are sacrificed to the iron interest, and are beginning to be aware of it. At the first meeting of the "Congres Vinicole," for the present year, held on the 16th at Bordeaux, the proprietors stated their deplorable case to the Duke de Nemours, who was present, concluding by denouncing the policy of the Legislature and Government of France in the following terms:—

Whilst foreign nations refuse our products because their own are excluded at our frontiers by unreasonable protecting tariffs, the internal legislation of our country is guilty of the double injustice of levying enormous duties and restricting the consumption of our products, which could alone enable us to pay them.

While this is the case, with so large a portion of what may be called the Landed Interest of France, it is made quite evident that the artificial prosperity of the Mining Interest is by no means a national or general good; here is the proof in an extract from a daily paper:—

Several of the Paris journals notice, in connexion with the railway question, the high price of iron. The *Siècle*, in particular, states that, not only is the price of iron for us in a great obstacle to enterprise, but that it will be utterly impossible to obtain the quantity of it which will be required for the next four years without the erection of additional ironworks, demand no enormous capital, and which probably could not be raised by individuals. Our contemporary sees no other remedy than permission to introduce rails from England and Belgium.

This war of hostile duties, which nations keep up against each other, is almost as fatal to their true prosperity as the war of weapons. They have, happily, outgrown something of that disposition to engage in the work of mutual destruction by physical means; it is to be hoped, they may in time cease so use legislation as the instrument of reciprocal mischief. There is a difficulty as to which country should take the first step; England might, with less risk, remove some of the restrictions on the importation of French wines, and trust to the common sense of the trading community of France and the natural course of things for the rest. It is understood that the iron interest is, in France, a very strong one, in the political sense of the word, but the imperative necessities of the "railroad" age, which must and will be supplied, will, probably, force on it some measure which will admit others to a competition with them in their present virtual monopoly, especially as the execution of so many of these undertakings in France depends on English capital. These companies are, also, now political powers, and they will not pay double the natural price for so essential an article to the French producers; they will get it at the cheapest rate by importation, or the French forges must bring their supply up to the demand. Thus, even the process of constructing a railroad does something towards breaking down the barriers between the commerce of nations; and the increased intercourse it will create will complete the beneficial process.

THE only sustaining power of the Government of Spain seems to be the Army; fully aware of its importance, Narvaez has put it in a state of efficiency remarkably contrasting with its condition under former Ministries. Though every other department of the State should go unpaid, funds are found for the Army; it is besides well clothed and armed; by it Narvaez rules, and will continue to do so as long as he can secure the fidelity of the troops. And as it is in Madrid, so is it in the provinces. Barcelona is under martial law, and by it, and through it, the Commandant has undertaken an extensive commercial reform.

Catalonia is supposed to manufacture all the cloth consumed in Spain. It does not make a tenth of it, but imports largely from England and France; the Spanish marks are placed on the goods, and they are then sent into the interior of Spain as native manufactures. This system of contraband supports a great number of persons, and it is impossible but it must be known to the Government authorities, whose duty it is to suppress it. They have not been able to do so. Though against the laws, the practice has become almost legalised by long continuance; now, however, the Commandant is about to suppress it with the strong hand: a *bando* just issued inflicts the punishment of eight years' military service in a Spanish colony, on any manufacturer conniving or engaging in this contraband business; if too old for service, he is to have eight years in the galleys. To any Government officer detected in a participation in it, the punishment is death. Courts-martial have, also, superseded the ordinary criminal tribunals; and, strange to say, the people prefer the former, for the greater certainty, dispatch, and fairness they ensure! This may furnish a notion of the state of Spain; anarchy and the decay and corruption of old institutions have rendered even the rule of the sword desirable: it is power of some sort, and, perhaps, in the present condition of Spain, the best attainable.

POSTSCRIPT

Return of the Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite arrived from Calais yesterday (Friday) morning, and left Dover immediately by a special train on the South Eastern Railway. The train reached London in two hours and a half. The Right Hon. Vesey Torrington, one of the Directors of the South Eastern Railway Company, received her Royal Highness at Dover and accompanied her to London.

Privy Council.—It is expected that a Privy Council will be held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle in the course of a few days, but at present no summonses have been issued.—[When the Council takes place, it will be seen whether there was any foundation for the report of an intention to suppress the registration of new railway schemes.]

Illness of Earl Spencer.—Earl Spencer, we regret to state, is labouring under a severe and dangerous illness at his seat, Wiseton Hall, near Bawtry, Yorkshire. J. E. Morey, Esq., the Mayor of Doncaster, has been in constant attendance upon his lordship during the last few days; and, with the skilful assistance of Dr. Overend, of Sheffield, performed an operation, which, we are glad to learn, has relieved his lordship from immediate danger.

Railway Collision.—Yesterday morning, in consequence of an accidental collision of trains on the London and Birmingham Railway, the letters by post were delivered by an extra deliver.

Explosion at a Firework Manufactory, and Loss on Two Lives.—Between eleven and twelve on Thursday an explosion took place at a manufactory of fireworks, carried on in a house situated in a row of buildings known as the "Back-row," Harlow West Marsh. On arriving at the spot alluded to the spectators were horrified at perceiving the scorched and mutilated remains of a man lying in the yard of the house where the explosion had occurred. The upper part of the house itself was on fire, but the flames shortly afterwards subsided, and the lower part of the house, the entire of which consisted of two shells, remained uninjured. From an examination of the premises it was ascertained that the explosion had taken place in a room on the second story, carrying away the greater portion of the roof, and demolishing the wall separating the two rooms of which the floor consisted. The two rooms presented a scene of complete destruction, the furniture and other fittings being shattered into innumerable fragments. Doubled up in a corner of the room lay the body of a youth, dreadfully crushed, and quite dead. It appears that the entire house was rented by a man named Jackson, who, we regret to say, was discovered on the outside of the premises, and who, assisted by his son (the youth whose body was found in the room), carried on the business of a firework manufacturer. The workshop was on the upper story of the house; but in what manner the explosion occurred, cannot yet be ascertained. It is a fortunate circumstance that the explosion was confined to the upper part of the house, as there was a large quantity of rockets and other combustible material stowed away on the first floor of the building. But little damage was sustained by the adjoining houses, in consequence of the explosion having evidently taken a perpendicular direction.

Fire at Wandsworth.—Between the hours of four and five o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the shop of Mr. Wright, boot and shoemaker, Wandsworth road, known as the Railway Mart. The utmost promptitude was evinced by the neighbours and police to save the house in which they succeeded, and in five minutes an engine was in full operation on the burning mass. Every exertion was for a time useless, and the house from top to bottom was all on fire. By half-past four the fire was extinguished, but all the property of Mr. Wright was consumed, and serious damage was also the consequence to the adjoining houses. Mr. Wright is insured in the Sun and Phœnix Fire offices.

The Murder at Rock Ferry, Liverpool.—On Wednesday morning the three men, Lynch, Nowlan, and Tullent, and the informer Burns, who had been, as has been before detailed, taken into custody at the instigation of the latter, on suspicion of the murder of Mr. Peacop, some months back, were brought up to the Court house, Chester, in order that the charge might undergo further investigation. The prisoners had been removed from Rock ferry, near Birkenhead, Liverpool, and to prevent an attempt at rescue, which was feared from the previous violence of the mob, under a strong military guard, to Chester (to which city they have since been confined. The magistrates on the bench were the Rev. Mr. Feilden, W. Jackson, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., John Case, Esq., and — Shaw, Esq. The prisoners, as before, were defended by Mr. Crowe, Q.C., on behalf of a deputation from the mess. were examined, but not a single part cle of evidence was elicited which could, in any way, serve as a corroboration nece ary to prove the truth of the story of Burns. Several witnesses were likewise called for the defence, to prove an alibi in the case of Lynch, and that the two weapons found in his possession were such as are used in the stamping mill as workmen at the Birkenhead Gas and Water Works. At about five o'clock the magistrates, Mr. Chew having addressed a few remarks to them, and maintained that there was not the slightest case against the prisoners, retired for consultation. In a quarter of an hour they returned, and intimated to the prisoners that they considered it necessary to make inquiries into the evidence called in their behalf, and, that to is migh effectually be done, they agreed to remand the case.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

Tahiti.—By Valparaiso papers, received at Rio, by an American sloop of war, it is stated that fresh disputes had broken out at Tahiti between the French Commander, M. Bruat, and the captain of our sloop of war *Talbot*. The Frenchman, it is said, insisted on our vessels saluting their flag on shore, which the English Captain refused to do, unless the English flag was hoisted at our Consul's (Mr. Miles's) house, having previously struck it. The *Talbot* sailed from Tahiti. The French Admiral, Hamelin on be ng informed of these unpleasant occurrences, had arrived at Valparaiso on search of our Commander, but he had previously taken his departure for Callao.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Return of Her Majesty and Prince Albert to Windsor.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and several high officers of the household, arrived at the Farnborough station of the South Western Railroad, from Gosport, by a special train, on Thursday, shortly before one o'clock, and immediately proceeded to Windsor Castle, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. The Royal carriages were in waiting at the Farnborough station to convey her Majesty and the Court to Windsor as early as eleven o'clock.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, after an absence from Windsor of upwards of three months, returned to the Castle from Osborne House this afternoon, at ten minutes past two o'clock. Her Majesty was escorted into Windsor by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant J. B. Hesketh, which received a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoon Guards, at Back rest gate. In the carriage with the Queen and the Prince Consort, were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, and the Countess of Gainsborough, the Marquis of Ormonde, and the remainder of the Royal suite, followed in three other of the Royal carriages and four. The stay of the Court at Windsor is expected to be prolonged until the month of February next.

Birth of a Hanoverian Prince.—On the 21st instant, at half-past three in the morning, Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Hanover gave birth to a Prince, a fine healthy child. The event create l the greatest enthusiasm. The burghers assembled before the Palace of the King, sang the cantique of praise, "Nun danket alle Gott," and gave most enthusiastic cheers for the welfare of the King and of the Royal House. In the evening the whole town of Hanover was illumi ated.

The Duke of Cambridge.—The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Colorno with his suite and servants, travelling under the name of Earl of Culloden. His Royal Highness goes from that city in the first instance to Rammenham, where the Duchess of Cambridge has been for some time, with her family.

Death of Lady Coventry.—A private letter from Naples announces the death of Lady Coventry, in that capital, on the 11th instant. Her lady-ship died suddenly, of apoplexy.

Illness of Earl Granville.—The Earl of Granville is suffering from severe indigestion, and the bronchi which his late alarming illness has made on his constitution render it extremely doubtful if he can ever regain his former state of health. The noble earl is at Rochampton, his lordship and countess having had Lady Dover's residence there at their disposal.

The Westminster Improvements.—These long-talked-of improvements will be commenced next week. It is expected that all the notices will be served in the course of the week. Hitherto, great unwillingness has been felt by persons who own property, or are tenants in the course of the line, as to what would be actually taken, and, consequently, they were in difficulty how to proceed. The line will commence in Flood street, pass through the Almonry, Orchard-street, and Duck lane, by the chapel in the Broadway, pass Mr. Carter Wood's brewery, Palmer village, to Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico. It is believed the works will commence at the Pimlico end first, but nothing positive is known.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths during the week ending September 6, was 1,078, showing a decrease of 56, as compared with the preceding week, and less than the average of five summers, by 130. Deaths caused by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration are principally concerned. The low will encompass in Flood street, pass through however, as an exception, the deaths being 22, average 7. The violent deaths amount to 2;

New Shells and Grenades.—Capt Bliette, of the French navy, has recently invented new shells and grenades, which are said to have greater destructive powars than any hitherto known. These projectiles, when fired at a ship, do not pass through her side, making a simple hole, but explode in the act of striking, and cause a large rent, and spread a combustible matter in every direction, which it is impossible to extinguish, and the ship struck cannot escape from being burnt. Capt Bellette has been appointed to the command of the *Météore*, in which he is to go into all the ports of France to form depôts of his shells and grenades, and give instructions as to the mode of using them to the marine artillerymen.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following members of Oxford University have been preferred:—

The Rev. Paul Ford Britton, M.A., of Exeter college, rural dean of Tavis tock, Devon, has been presented to the rectory of Cadeleigh, Devon. Patron, Mrs Moore. Value, £198

The Rev. S. Exsperius Wentworth, M.A., of Balliol College, has been appointed Head Master of the Endowed Free Grammar School of Kirkham, Lancashire

The Rev. George Ernest Howman, M.A., of Balliol College, rural dean of Pacford, rector of Barnsley, Gloucester, and Master of St. Peter's Free Hospital, Bristol, has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to be an honorary canon in the Cathedral of Bristol.

The Rev. George Anthony Denison, M.A., of Oriel College, has been preferred to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Value, £[illegible]

The Rev. Robert William Smith, M.A., late scholar of Jesus College, and domestic chaplain to Lord Cottenham, has been nominated to the perpetual curacy of the District Chapelry of Stowupland, Suffolk.

The Rev. Alexander Morden Bennett, M.A., of Worcester College, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Bournemouth, Hampshire. Patrons, the trustees of Sir J. G. Tapps.

CAMBRIDGE. Sept. 23.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Voluntary Theological Examination.—Persons who shall have sent in their names to the Examiners on or before the 10th of October are to attend at the Law Schools on the 14th of October, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The following appointments have just taken place:—

The Rev. John Henry Holditch, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the Rectory of Shangton, Leicestershire. Value, £347.

The Rev William Gunning, L.L.B., of Christ's College, to the Vicarage of Swaveseor, with Blackdown curacy, Dorset. Value, £358.

The Rev. Alexander George Davies, B.A., of Queen's College, to the perpetual curacy of Saint James's, Dudley, Worcestershire. Value, £156.

The Rev. Robert Briscoe Tritton, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Oxford, Kent. Value, £[illegible].

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—ST. MATTHEW'S DAY.

On Monday the senior scholars delivered their usual annual orations. The day was very fine, and, at the hour of admittance, an immense number of respectable persons (chiefly ladies) congregated at the entrance. After waiting very patiently for some time, those assembled rose to receive the usual procession of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. As soon as they had taken their seats at the upper end of the great hall, the orations were delivered in the following order:—

Latin Oration on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals, Edward Tudor Scargill, second Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

English Oration on the same subject, Gowen Edward Evans, first Grecian, and mathematical medallist, 1844, who is proceeding to Lincoln College, Oxford.

Greek Oration on the same subject, William Frederick Greenfield, fourth Grecian, and mathematical medallist, 1843, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

French Oration on the same subject, George Voigt, third Grecian, and classical medallist, 1845, who is proceeding to Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Latin Elegiacs, on the Norman Conquest, Thomas Johnson Potter, seventh Grecian, and mathematical medallist, 1844.

Greek Iambics—Translation of part of Belial's Speech in "Paradise Lost," Malcolm Laing, fifth Grecian.

English Ode, on Chaos, Thomas Stedman Polehampton, sixth Grecian.

Latin Hexameters—Translation from Pope's "Windsor Forest," Edward Hayman, tenth Grecian.

Greek Iambics. The Address of Regulus to the Senate, Edward Algernon Newton, eighth Grecian

Latin Elegiacs, on the Murder of the two Princes in the Tower, Charles [illegible]ard Searle, eleventh Grecian.

Greek Speech on her Majesty's visit to Christ's Hospital, John Daniel Williams ninth Grecian.

English Poem, on the Fall of Babylon, William Allan Russell, twelfth Grecian.

Meeting of East India House Proprietors—Another Scene.—On Wednesday a General Quarterly Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held in Leadenhal. street. The regular hour of the Court of Proprietors' meeting at the East India House is 12 o'clock, but long before that time Mr Peter Gordon placed himself in the room and refused to leave it. The hon proprietor assumed all the dignity of chairman, and refused to listen to any advice. Exactly at 12 o,clock Sir Henry Willock, chairman, Mr. Hogg, M.P., Deputy chairman, Mr. Gordon, the secretary, and several of the directors, and principal officers of the Company, entered the court, Mr. Gordon still retaining his seat in the chair The Chairman (Sir Henry Willock), on his entering the room, respectfully requested Gordon to vacate the seat which he had improperly assumed, which that gentleman refused to do. Sir Henry Willock, in an animated tone, then demanded that Mr. Gordon should leave the chair, which he positively refused to do. A series of "Turn out!" "Put him out!" "Out with him," Mr. Gordon, however, persisted in keeping his seat. Sir Henry Willock, finding persuasion in vain, directed Nicholson, one of the officers of the Company, to remove him, which order he refused to obey more than oneyed, for the officer laid hold of the would be Chairman, and forcibly ejected him beyond the circle solely appropriated to the Directors Mr. Peter Gordon placed himself in the centre of the room, which order the Directors in issuing an order for the exclusion of strangers from the gallery on the present occasion (hear). The Chairman said, there was no desire or wish on the part of himself or brother Directors to exclude the public; they had no desire for the discussions to go on with closed doors (hear, hear, and cheers). But it should be known that the hon proprietor who had given notices of motion for to day had caused numbers of bills and placards to be distributed, telling the public that they had a right to attend the Court of Proprietors whenever that court met. Now that being the case it had been considered necessary, to insure regularity and respectability in their proceedings, to issue the order.—Mr. G. Thompson in a long speech moved for a select committe to inquire into the conduct of Lieut. Col. Charles Orans during the time he filled the office of Resident (or representative of the British Government) at the court of Sattara." After a discussion, the motion was put, and negatived by a considerable majority—only three hands being held up in favour of it

The Royal Exchange.—The frequenters of this noble ornament of the City have been much interested lately by the proceedings of the workmen in the process of putting gates in the north entrance, facing Bartholomew lane. It will be recollected that at the time of the opening of the new Royal Exchange by her Majesty the Queen, last year, all the gates were temporary and of wood, it being found impossible by the architect to get them up in time for the ceremonial and the state of the Queen, sculptured by Lough, in the Merchants' area, and that as the merchants complain that the asphalte in the open part is found to be cold, from its non-absorbent character, they have resolved to lay down the old Turkey stone pavement, which has been preserved, adopting some ornamental devices in stone of a richer colour.

Balloon Ascent and Steeple Chase at Vauxhall Gardens.—A grand day and night for the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, Vauxhall, on the occasion of the ascent of the Great Nassau Balloon. It was intended that a steeple-chase should also be run, but from magisterial interference this was properly abandoned, and some pedestrian feats substituted in their stead. The balloon, which was under the direction of the Messrs. Green, and three other gentlemen, who express-ed themselves highly delighted with their aerial trip. One of the pedestrians who started from the gardens as the balloon ascended, arrived at the spot at which the balloon descended in about half an hour after the party had landed, and then, after receiving a certificate to that effect, started for the "royal property," where he arrived at least twenty minutes in advance of the aeronauts. One of the other pedestrians was within five yards of the balloon, when his companion was proclaimed the winner of the first prize by Mr. Green.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Late Suicide at Sea from a Hull Steamer.—The *Elizabeth* schooner, which arrived on Tuesday in the river, off Horsleydown, from Harwich, reports that the body of a gentleman was washed ashore, on Friday week, near Walton on the Naze, on the Essex coast, which, from a card found in his clothes, is supposed to be the person who threw himself overboard from the *William Darley* Hull steamer, while on a recent passage to London, as already mentioned. His name is believed to be Mr. N. Cole, of Leeds. A watch and a purse, containing between £5 and £6 were found in the pockets. An inquest has been held on the body, and adjourned for the attendance of the relatives.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, at the Duke of York, Swan lane, Rotherhithe, on the body of Mr. Charles Devines, aged 56, a timber measurer. It appeared that on Friday week the deceased was employed in measuring the cargo of one of the Baltic vessels, and was in excellent health and spirits: suddenly he was observed to stagger and fall, and, upon one of his assistants going to his aid, he appeared wholly insensible. A surgeon was sent for, who immediately attended, but pronounced the deceased quite dead, probably from the rupture of a blood-vessel. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Fatal Accident to a Gentleman.—Mr Baker, on Monday, concluded an inquiry at the Earl Grey, Mile end-road, touching the death of Mr. James Smith, aged 54 years, who lost his life under the following extraordinary circumstances. John Elliott, police-constable 344 K, deposed that deceased was a gentleman of independent fortune, and had formerly been a captain in the army. He had a house in Maunder-place, in the Mile end road, which he occupied as offices, but he slept in a dwelling house in the rear. On Friday night (last week) soon after twelve o'clock, witness was on duty near deceased's house, when he heard a noise as of a person snoring; he went down Maunder-passage, in which a side-door of deceased's house opened, but could see no one; he then knocked at the door. A faint answer of "Yes," was returned, when witness thinking it was some one sleeping on the premises, left. About twenty minutes to six o'clock on the following morning, a workman coming to work on the premises, witness asked him if any one had been there, and was informed that it was not occupied as a house to sleep in, witness went to the door, which he found open, and some person was found lying against it on the inside. The door was taken down, and deceased was discovered with his head at the stairs and his feet against the door. He was in state of great exhaustion, and nearly paralysed. Mr. Llewellyn, surgeon, deposed that he was called to deceased. He was partially insensible, but subsequently rallied, and reaction took place. He said he had fallen down stairs on Friday night, between ten and eleven o'clock. Deceased so far recovered as to make his will. He had evidently received a fracture of the vertebræ of the neck, causing paralysis of the extremities. Witness attributed his death (which occurred at four o'clock on Sunday morning) to that cause. It is supposed that deceased, who was an eccentric character, had gone to the house at that late hour to arrange some of his papers, and that thinking he had heard some person at the door had descended to open it, and had fallen down the stairs. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." It was stated that deceased had left nearly £20,000 amongst his relations.

Attempted Suicide by a French Colonel.—On Tuesday evening, about half past six o'clock, a waterman and lighterman, named David William Miller, of Jacob-street, Rotherhithe, was standing on the upper side of the pier head, at the entrance of the St. Katharine's Dock, when a tall portly gentleman passed him in a hurried manner, walked to the edge of the jetty, and after striking himself violently on the breast plunged into the river. A long staff was immediately lowered, and the gentleman, who had twice sunk, was hooked by his clothes, and kept afloat until Miller reached him in a ship's boat, when he attempted to drag him into it. In doing so Miller discovered something projecting from his left side, and called out "he has a knife in his body," at the same time pulling from it a dagger with which he had stabbed himself before he precipitated himself into the water. The blood which oozed from the wound, and Miller called for more aid, which was immediately rendered, and the gentleman was safely laid in the bottom of the boat. He had no sooner recovered himself than he attempted to seize the dagger, which Miller had thrown aside. The waterman defeated his intentions by placing his foot on the weapon, and called upon the other men in the boat to keep the gentleman down, and prevent him doing any further mischief. He was properly secured, and the boat rowed to St. Katharine's Stairs, where Mr. James Evans, the superintendent of Thames, and the hospital crew, were also about to embark in a police galley. They took charge of the wounded man, and conveyed him to the Duke of Marlborough public-house, and after his wound had been dressed he was conveyed to the Thames police station in Wapping, where he was divested of his wet clothing, and a dry suit procured for him. While he was dressing Mr. Evans searched his pockets, and found in one of them his passport, and in another a handsome silver-mounted pocket-case, with the initial G engraved upon a silver plate. The wounded gentleman on recovering temporarily from the effect of the loss of blood made several attempts to possess himself of the dagger, and was with difficulty prevented from stabbing himself again. The unfortunate gentleman, whose name is Francois Gavoisier, and who is a colonel in the French army, is sixty-two years of age. He is said to have served with distinction during the wars of the Empire. He would have been taken before Mr. Bailantine, but was too ill to be moved. The wife and daughter of the unfortunate gentleman soon afterwards arrived at the police office, and were in a state of deep grief when informed that he was in the London Hospital, they proceeded to that place, and were permitted to see him. The interview was of a most affecting description. A strict watch is kept upon Colonel Gavoisier, to prevent his repeating the attempt on his life.

Railway Robberies on a Large Scale.—The late apprehension of a person named Maynard, who had been negotiating for the restitution of stolen property, and more recently that of Garratt as his accomplice, has been the means of bringing to light a wholesale system of plunder. There is not a railway terminus in or about London which has not been plundered to a very large extent, and the detection of the robbers until lately has defied the most skilful ingenuity of the several railway officers. On the capture, however, of Maynard, suspicion fell on Garratt, as being a principal party in the extensive and wholesale depredations. He was accordingly strictly watched for near five weeks, during which time he had as many residences at different parts of the town, never staying at one place more than four days. On his being apprehended, in North-street, Lisson-grove, after much resistance, an immense quantity of property, principally wearing apparel, was discovered in portmanteaus, carpet bags, boxes, &c., with various railway labels pasted upon them, and the inference was that the property formed the remains of various robberies on the numerous metropolitan lines. The whole of the railways running into London have the interior lists of the everyday, their officers were promptly ordered to communicate with Mr. Nash and Mr. Collard, of the Great Western Railway Company, and up to Wednesday no fewer than eight distinct and large robberies on various lines were satisfactorily established. They comprise the stolen luggage of Price Lewis, Esq., on the London and Birmingham Railway; of Mr. Jones, on the same line; of Mr. Winter, on the same line; a large quantity of valuable papers belonging to a gentleman, and on this line also; and a quantity of luggage, the property of a Mr. Keep. On the Great Western, the property of Mr. Prance, and the luggage of another passenger on the same line, at present is not known. The luggage of Mr. Babington stolen on the South Eastern Railway, and that of another passenger on the South Western. The above are the only robberies which have been brought home for the full protection of mentioned Railway Companies, it is supposed, for the total protection of the property, however, has not been identified. Since Garratt has been apprehended he has been identified as a party in the robbery of Mr. Jones's portmanteau, come forward to prosecute. By far the greater portion of the Bank, and Mr. Collard, of the Great Western Railway Company, and up to Wednesday no fewer than eight distinct and large robberies on various lines were satisfactorily established. They comprise the stolen luggage of Price Lewis, Esq., on the London and Birmingham Railway; of Mr. Jones, on the same line; of Mr. Winter, on the same line; a large quantity of valuable papers belonging to a gentleman, and on this line also; and a quantity of luggage, the property of a Mr. Keep. On the Great Western, the property of Mr. Prance, and the luggage of another passenger on the same line; at present is not known. The luggage of Mr. Babington stolen on the South Eastern Railway, and that of another passenger on the South Western. The above are the only robberies which have been brought home for the full protection of the property, however, has not been identified. Since Garratt has been apprehended he has been identified as a party in the robbery of Mr. Jones's portmanteau, come forward to prosecute. By far the greater portion

PRESENT STATE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

whole having been properly distributed and arranged, the Museum was opened for study and public inspection, Jan. 15, 1759.

The New Museum will occupy a site further north than its predecessor; and its large quadrangle will comprise the extent of the old garden. By this judicious plan, the building has proceeded, without obstruction to the purposes of the Museum; the collection being removed from the old edifice to the new one, as the latter has been finished.

An Engraving of the facade of the New Museum, from the Architect's own drawing, appeared in No. 89 of our Journal. The present Illustration shows the not unpicturesque Central Lodge, with its octangular apartment and cupola; together with the centre of the principal Front; whilst, in the distance, is shown a portion of the new building; the whole, as seen from Great Russell-street.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

Thursday, the 16th inst., was a most interesting day, not only to those connected by personal interest with this first-commenced and extreme southern line of railway in Ireland, but to many hundreds of the labouring classes, to whom the ceremony of raising the first turf, was but the prelude to the independence and comfort of excellent and continuous employment. The centre of attraction was a large field on the lands of Kilpatrick, just above the picturesque ruin of Donndaniel Castle, whose ivy-clad walls are washed by the bright waters of the Bandon river. On a gentle elevation, commanding a fine view of the winding river, and wide-spreading woods, rich in autumnal tints, was erected a large and handsome pavilion, 100 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. Not far from the pavilion was a space marked out by strong barriers, from the centre of which the first sod, or turf, was to be raised by the Earl of Bandon, who very kindly undertook the pleasing task. From an early hour, the old and new roads leading to Innishannon, were crowded with carriages of all kinds, from the dashing coach-and-four to the humble jingle, all wending their way to the great attraction.

At about two o'clock, the field in which the ceremony was to take place was covered with thousands of country people, and more than one hundred vehicles. The crowd was very dense; and as the carriage and four of Lord Bandon entered the ground the curiosity became still greater. Mr. Henry Enright, one of the principal contractors, had in his custody a handsome wheelbarrow of mahogany, with a spade of bright steel, the handle covered with red morocco leather, gilt-lettered; and a crowbar of the same costly materials. The sight of these state-and-span implements called forth a hearty laugh from many an [illegible], who never saw a coat of arms on a wheelbarrow, or a nobleman handling a spade.

Lord Bandon soon arrived, accompanied by the Countess of Bandon, Lord and Lady Bernard, the Hon. Mr. Bernard, Lady Harriet Bernard, and a number of the leading gentry of the neighbourhood; and attended by the directors, engineer, secretary, and other officers of the Company. The turf had previously been loosened by a labourer, and a plank laid down, upon which the wheelbarrow was to be driven. His Lordship took the spade and drove it into the yielding earth, amidst a mighty shout from the people; he then flung some spadesful into the barrow, and rolled it along the plank, amidst renewed shouts and increased pressure from the crowd; and thus was the Cork and Bandon Railway commenced! For a moment, the peer and the peasant were jostled together in strange confusion; silks and velvets mingling with blue cloaks and frieze jackets. By some difficulty, a path was opened for the egress of the principal personages, who then adjourned to the pavilion, to partake of an elegant *déjeûner*, which had been laid out in first-rate style by Mr. Lloyd, of Cork.

Among the speeches which followed, that of the Mayor of Cork, R. Dowden, Esq., in returning thanks to Mr Sergeant Murphy, M.P. for Cork, congratulated the Earl of Bandon on his being the third descendant of a race of noblemen who lived at home amongst their tenantry, doing all the good in their power. The Mayor then remarked, that he recollected a Bandonian saying, very many years since, that he should not die until he had seen a three-legged stool mounted on a tea-kettle, travelling to Cork; adding that though the Bandonian did not live to see the prophecy fulfilled, yet they (the Company) had.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. Director Shaw, and Mr. Secretary Macdonnell, for their courtesy to our artist, in affording him facilities to make the annexed sketch

THE EARL OF BANDON CUTTING THE FIRST TURF FOR THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

On the 20th of September, 1745, a band of about 2400 ill clad, worse armed, and half civilised Highlanders moved from Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, under the command of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, to meet about the same number of "regulars," horse and foot, commanded (if such a term may be used concerning a general who, as the sequel proved, could not control his men from running away) by Sir John Cope. Having marched about eight miles in a south-easterly direction, they halted between the villages of Tranent and Prestonpans, on the shores of the Frith of Forth. At daybreak, they charged the well-appointed troops of his Majesty George the Second with claymores, scythes stuck upon poles, wooden clubs, and other primitive weapons, with such vehemence that the regulars ran away, leaving the Prince and his adherents masters of the field, after about *four minutes* very hard fighting. The scene of the onslaught, as it now appears, is represented above, from a sketch taken on the spot by our Edinburgh artist. The house belonged to Colonel Gardiner, who led the troops of horse that were the first to fly. Finding himself thus deserted he placed himself at the head of a band of infantry and was killed by a fierce scythe cut, dealt by a Highlander, not beside his own garden wall.

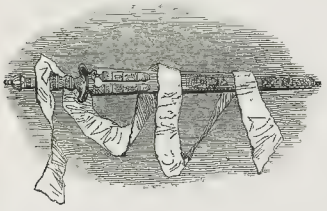
HOUSE AT DUDDINGSTONE, WHERE THE PRETENDER SLEPT ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

This trifling, and, to the English, disgraceful encounter, would, in all probability, have been forgotten, or, at most, absorbed in general recollections of Charles Edward's short and chivalrous invasion, had not the genius of Sir Walter Scott given to it a vivid prominence in the never-dying "Waverley." Since the publication of that novel, rather than since the battle itself, Prestonpans has become a place for the curious to see, and for the annalist to revere. Besides the event, however, some

DRAGOON OF THE TIME OF THE PRETENDER.

interesting facts are connected with the village. Even the origin of its name may impart some useful information to the general reader.

The parish itself, which, being only two and a half miles long and one broad, is, perhaps, the smallest in Great Britain, is, properly, Preston, a



DIRK OF THE PRETENDER.

name contracted from Priest's-town; because the early superiors of the soil were the monks of Holyrood and Newbottle. From the circumstance of these monks having erected on the sea-shore *pans* for the manufacture of salt, the present name arises. This mode of producing one of the essentials of food is still practised exactly in the same manner as it was in the middle ages. A quantity of water is introduced from the sea, by means of a pipe and reservoir, into a large shallow pan, under which is a fire. By means of the heat, the fluid evaporates and leaves a residuum of salt, which, being collected, the pan is re-filled, the whole process taking about twenty-four hours. Besides the very necessary article, salt, Prestonpans produces a real luxury, especially to connoisseurs of malt liquor. This is a thin, sparkling, exquisitely bitter beverage known in England as "pale ale," which is justly celebrated all over Scotland. Though cheap, and by no means potent, it is extremely palatable, and, out of all question, the best of dinner drinks.

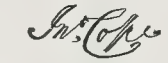
The reader would, we are sure, forgive us for this digressive eulogium were he only to taste the beverage; though, we admit, from the Scotch rebellion to tipple—from a Prince to small beer—*is* a "heavy declension." On the other hand, if we only contrast the habits and manners of the past with those of the present, the two subjects are not altogether incongruous. A hundred years ago war and bloodshed, which went by the name of "glory," occupied the energies and thoughts of the people; now, useful arts and peaceful enterprises are as vigorously carried on. A century ago Prestonpans was the scene of a sanguinary onslaught; now it is the residence of a contented and hard-working population, who, engaged in manufactures, are useful to their fellow-creatures, live quietly and die in their beds. Happily what is true of Prestonpans is also true of the entire island of which it forms so very small a part.

BONNET WORN BY THE PRETENDER, AT HOLYROOD.

AUTOGRAPH OF PRINCE CHARLES.

SIGNET-RING OF THE PRETENDER

SWORD OF THE PRETENDER.

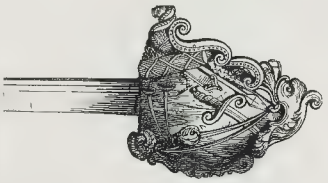


AUTOGRAPH OF SIR JOHN COPE.

Vast, indeed, has been the change which a hundred years has

THE PRETENDER'S CUP.

wrought! The ignorance of the Highlanders who fought at the battle showed them little short of savages, as a few anecdotes will prove. After the rout, plunder began, and many of the commonest articles, of which the slain and wounded were despoiled, the plunderers had never seen before. One, who got a watch which had stopped while in his possession, for want of being wound up, sold it for a trifle, delighted



SWORD OF THE PRETENDER.

with the bargain, because he thought that "the creature died last night." Another deemed a horse-pistol better worth having than a horse; and a third, having obtained a military saddle, imagined he had secured a

COL. GARDINER'S HOUSE, AND FIELD OF PRESTONPANS.

competency for life. Highlanders are not so ignorant now. Thanks to the admirable parochial school system of Scotland, it would be difficult to find one who is unable to read. As to not knowing the use and value of the ordinary luxuries of life, there is not a Highland gentleman, of moderate circumstances, whose house is not filled with them. But the most striking change has occurred in the condition of the salters, along the shores of the Frith of Forth, and the colliers. It is not generally known that up to about sixty years ago, these men were *slaves*, or vassals, and were legally bought and sold, with the works at which they wrought.

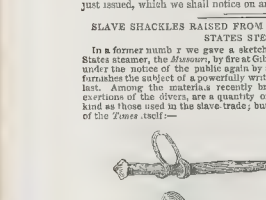
A hundred years has wiped away from the upper classes the party feeling which the Pretender's enterprise left behind it, long after James's failure. His "adherents" have gradually been absorbed into the general mass of staunch supporters to the House of Hanover. Such a character as a Scotch Jacobite no longer exists; unless, indeed, a few, who cherish a romantic and poetical admiration for Prince Charles, as a historic hero, as a matter of romance, claim the designation. The last relic of real Jacobitism has recently passed away. An old gentlemanlike man, handsomely attired in the fashion of the last century, used to show a harmless dislike of the present succession at one of the Edinburgh churches, where he was a seldom-failing attendant. When the prayer for the Royal Family was offered up, he either gravely rose, and turned his back to the clergyman, or made a scuffling with his feet, giving, at the same time, a sort of ironical cough. This amiable weakness was the last practical piece of Jacobitism existing in North Britain.

Last Sunday (21st September) was the Centenary of the Battle of Prestonpans. No public notice has been taken of the circumstance in Scotland.

We have appended a few of the relics of Prince Charles, which are treasured up in different parts of Scotland. First are the autographs of Charles and of his amanuensis, Sir John Cope; next, a Silver Drinking-cup, which belonged to the Prince; then, one of his swords; a Dirk; and his Signet-ring. A Dragoon shows the military costume of the period. Lastly, is the Bonnet worn by the Pretender at the ball given at Holyrood just before the battle of Prestonpans; of which his biographer says: "the fatigues of the journey, the cares, and the anxiety that could not but be felt with respect to the coming battle, were alike unable to depress the buoyant spirits of Charles, and to impair his natural vivacity and power of pleasing. The enthusiasm of the ladies was unbounded, and many a fair weaver was, parhaps, confined in her devotion to the House of Stuart, by the graceful dancing of so handsome a representative of Scotland's rightful King."—*Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart*, by Charles Louis Klose, Esq.; a well-timed publication, just issued, which we shall notice on another occasion.

SLAVE SHACKLES RAISED FROM THE "MISSOURI," UNITED STATES STEAMER

In a former numb r we gave a sketch of the destruction of the United States steamer, the *Missouri*, by fire at Gibraltar. The event has been brought under the notice of the public again by a remarkable circumstance, which furnishes the subject of a powerfully written leader in the *Times* of Saturday last. Among the materials which were brought up from the wreck by the exertions of the divers, are a quantity of shackles and fetters of the same kind as those used in the slave-trade; but the fact is best stated in the words of the *Times* itself:—



SLAVE SHACKLES.

"Dead men tell no tales, at least they did not before the days of Herapath, but fractured vessels are not so sad. The wreck and cargo of the *Missouri* are in the hands of the divers Day after day they are bringing up, doubtless, much that a British sailor will easily divine, by the analogy of civil and naval navigation and warfare. But what he is long in the dark about they are bringing up in great quantities, day by day, and carrying off in carts and to their store? Slave shackles, of every size gth and size, for men and women, children and young. A correspondent of undoubted authority has sent us three specimens—a family group, for father, mother, and child They are such as are used in the slave trade, and are own brothers, as we can swear, to those found on board vesse engaged in the traffic"

By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Times*, we have been enabled to sketch these shackles, and we now present an engraving of them to our readers What could they be wanted for among the stores of a war steamer, is the question? A Correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself "American," suggests that "if there were really any more 'shackles,' or irons, in the Missouri than her complement, or than is ordinarily taken in the armed vessels of all nations, for the purpose of securing mutineers, or pirates, they were undoubtedly placed there without the knowledge or consent of the American Government." Now, as the fetters are made to fit women and children as well as men, they could not be intended for "mutineers or pirates;" that they were shipped without the knowledge of the American Government we are willing to believe; but, then, what a case does it not make for inquiry? Had the *Missouri* sailed safely from Gibraltar, would any more have been heard of them—and, if not, how would they have been disposed of?

"Th t the question" says the *Times*, "is answered from Washington we can only conjecture somewhat wildly. We feel as if we had broken into what we supposed an old wine-cellar, and had found rings in the walls to hang up and chains. It is impossible not to pursue the discovery. Chains and instruments of torture were found in the wreck of the *Armada*. Hundreds of thousands of fetters were got up from the Atlantic. Who knows but Xerxes was neither a Philip nor a Xerxes. What could he be doing with these ugly inventions?" "Our correspondent says the shackles are presumed to be intended for a depôt which the Americans are said to have formed in Liberated slaves on the African coast beyond Mogador, and with which American merchantmen trade. This supposition only gives locality to the enigma What occasion for fetters are made for a shipload of fetters? The world will expect with impatience some account of so suspicious a bal ast."

THE COLOSSEUM.—Among the distinguished visitors to this *unique* exhibition, during the last few days, were the following.—The Earl of Denbigh and family, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Princess Czartoffsky and family Lord Lane le and family, Bishop of Jamaica and family, Lady Elizabeth Lowther and family, Lord and Lady Montague, Lords Beaumont, Rokeby, Wilton, Dudley Stuart, Fielding; Lady Kenmure; the Russian, Brazilian, and Sicilian Ministers, &c.

IS WILL FORGIVEN.—A letter has been lately received from Barber, in which he states that his health is bad, and that his ration and labour are but sparingly allowed. He devotes the time to gathering geographical and historic information on the island, and is writing the biography of extraordinary criminals, although his leisure time is small, as he has to work every morning at six four o'clock. He is employed giving instruction to the sons of a clergyman, and is also engaged to conduct the defence of some prisoners who attempted to escape from the boats of the ship *Agincourt*, by sealed by setting the guard and throwing them overboard. Speaking of his fellow-convict, Pletcher, he says—"He is executed by all, save the few extreme wretches who welcome all as friends who are like themselves, and are in not one of the five inhabitants by whom he is connected with abhorrence." Barber still perseveres in his declaration of innocence, and has again forwarded a memorial for a remission of punishment.

A TOBACCO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A tobacco temperance society has, it is announced by the Spanish journals, been formed at Soria, the object of which is to put an end to smoking Persons of all classes, who prove that they have been convicted of smoking, or who have used deceptions to become members, are admitted, and receive a ticket, on which is written, "Does shall smoke no more;" and every infraction of this injunction is subject to a penalty of 12 maravedis (about 1½ centimes). To insure the object of the society, each member is bound to accuse another, if he break the rule. Every meeting commences with a mutual inspection of hands, pockets, and clothes, and an olfactory test of the breath, to be practised by each member upon his neighbour. The produce of the fines is to be laid out on subscriptions for journals; but as there are yet only fourteen members, and the taste of the Spaniards for cigars and cigarettes is so deeply rooted, it can never be expected that this number will be greatly increased.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

The personal and political topics of the week are remarkably miscellaneous, and quite the reverse of abstract—there is not tangible occupation for any particular "Nine days'-wonder," but a scattering of chance and changing subjects, with which we shall at once proceed to deal.

Now why will the Commissioners of Paving so continually block up the streets? We have heard of gentlemen in difficulties having to perambulate the whole City without once getting into a man thoroughfare, and it must be admitted that to do so required considerable ingenuity. Why force a similar display or contrivance upon the sober citizen who pays his way? Both sections of the community are evidently discomfitted The "indefatigable seeker" who feared a letter in Piccadilly, a draper in Fleet street—a glove maker in Holborn, and a hatter in the Strand—no longer threads the byways with his former impunity—he meets his hatter in a bus—his tailor in a gig—his draper in a "Hansom," and his glove maker on horseback—all forced upon him into the back slums, by the Commissioners of Paving to the British Metropolis. The *Times* is right in declaring that they ought to *mend their ways*. Meanwhile, how are the respected and respectable trades men injured also. No public traffic—no chance custom—no familiar noise of wheels, jarves, and collision—only the hollow consumption-like grunt of the pavior, as he mallets away with systematic energy. Really this street blocking is—with or without *badinage*—a "confounded nuisance." Fancy your dialogue with the conveyance gentry of the metropolis. You enter a cab, and give your instructions—

"Drive me to Holborn—I'm all in a haste
Work your whip! hurry! be quick now! levant!
What are you staring it at, eh! can't you say,"
"*Holborn's repaving and please Sir I can't!*"

"Into the STRAND"—"Sir the Strand is in hand Sir,
By them 'ere Commissioners and —willy nilly—
We're forced to go round"—"To the ALBANY—Zounds!
You don't mean to say they've block'd up PICCADILLY!"

"To the Bank—to the Bank—I've a check and I fear
I'm too late—to his sorrow if you don't pay good up"
"I'm willing to whop him to please you . . . . Oh dear'
But now I remember they've stopped the NEW ROAD UP."

"Then what way can you go?"—"Whether fast Sir or slow
It's uncommonly clear that we cannot go straight Sir,
But we can I dare say—such a round-a bout way
That a man in a hurry is sure to be late Sir."

So much for street versification, and the mallet melody of blocking up. Our next subject is "fruit selling." We have a summer touch of the raspberry blending with the autumn flavour of the apple, that is still upon our palate. We love fruit! But, henceforth, be our thirst never so exquisite, our desire never so supreme, we may not (in our leisureful travel through the metropolis, even by the round-about ways, "greet out the sweet indulgence to our taste" from any fruit basket that may "spread its tempting presence in our way." The die is cast! The Duke of Bedford is to have it all we must purchase only at Covent Garden! Two poor boys have been taken up for selling plums and apples in the street; nay, they have been taken down also, and sent each of them to do a five days' penance in a gaol! This is a strange purgatory whereby to cleanse the soul from fruit-selling! May the poor earn their living on no path that does not lead them to the workhouse or the gaol? Cannot a man buy an apple in the street without sentencing his young costermonger to the treadmill? Is British freedom resolved into a charter for the Paving Commissioners? "To this complexion has it come at last? Well, hurrah for our police magistrates! While Mr. Combe was sentencing the two poor boys to gaol for trying to earn their living with the Duke of Bedford's plums and apples, which the said Mr. Combe was horrified to hear were sold by the noble duke on Sunday morning (we trust the magistrate does not *get his dessert* on the Sabbath day), Mr. Twyford was informing two rich boys who were accused and convicted before him of wrenching off and stealing a knocker, that it was in his power to commit them to prison, but that he did not like to send gentlemen of their condition to a place of the kind: He therefore fined them, and, *after thanking his worship* they were discharged. We have not ascerta ned the name of the prison in which the poor boys are being at once punished and demoralized, who tried to get their living by the basket of fruit

A boy may steal a knocker,
He pays and alls "mum;"
But if he earn his living
By the selling of a plum,
They straight way thrust him into gaol,
And keep him locked up "glum."
While justice rather puzzled cries
To what a pass we've come!

We glean from various paragraphical intimations some droll news about the Press in China, Denmark, and Spain In Spain, the Captain General of Catalonia informed the Editor of *El Fomento* that on certain conditions "he would hang him from the flagstaff at Montjuich as a warning to all other journalists." We suppose if the said Editor writes a work against the said Captain General, the said Captain-General will keep his word. It reminds us of Picton, who, in the Peninsular war, once threatened to hang a Commissary if he did not produce a certain provision within a certain time. The Commissary went to Wellington, and, as an officer, preferred his indignant complaint. "Did Picton really say so?" emphatically enquired the Commander.

"He did."

"Then you'd better make your provisions sure; for if Picton *said* he'd hang you, he'll *do* it, by Jove!"

In Denmark, the authorities prosecuted a Copenhagen journal, called the *Father land*, and seized the library of the Editor for sale under fine At the sale, the first book put up fetched from a spirited merchant of the place, £300, the whole amount of the levy. So the Press in Denmark beat the Bar!

In China, Admiral Cochrane brought an action against the Editor of the *Friend of China*, and the verdict was given for the defendant.

So, now for the *sequitur*; although they would *hang* the Press in Spain, it gets more protection in Denmark and China, which one would think were inversing the order of civilization.

A SONG OF THE RECESS.

Old St. Stephen's Temple sleepeth
Mute and lone, with fasted gate,
And an hour of solemn pause!
Are the springs of ease and pleasure
Sparkling while our rulers drink?
Or, aspiring joyful leisure,
Have they only paused to THINK?

Do they skim the breezy mountain,
Kiss'd by the caressing wind,
With the game at speed before them,
And the nation's want behind?
Or with but a fleet-snatch'd pastime,
For the spirit's fair rebound—
Do they, for the watching people,
Think of more than gun and hound?

Are they back among the millions,
Who once gave them ruling trust
Proudly *then* they took their mission,
Prove they *now* their stewardship
Just?
—Or, if even the *past* be gloomy—
Little gladness gi ds its wing—
Will they set up in the Future,
That the Nation's heart may sing?

Will they let a Christian spirit
Open vice the Workhouse door,
That the destitute without
May prefer a gaol no more;
Feed their hunger's human craving;
Give *some* comforts if but few
And for the soul's thirst, distil them
Charity, most blessed dew?

Will it ever seek the mine and quarry,
Moving conscience in high place—
Where the Spanish heart and
weapon
Crow'd and crawling still are found.
Will they his where children labor
Pale and stunted—lean and weak,
And with pure health's ruddy finger
Touch the wan and wasted cheek?

Will they go to the bare garret,
See the starving sempstress pine,
Will her weary fingers weaving
All the web of Life's decline,
And, with grieved and sicken'd feeling,
Pray—arouse with resolving strong?
"We will shake the nation's Senate
With the shame of all this wrong!"

In the fields where watch'd their fathers,
Oft the lands they joy to own,
Will they grasp the plough, and thunder,
"This shall never be overthrown?"
Will they, proud and never fearing,
Listen to the "heart amen"
Of the manly peasant-cheering,
Shaking hill and sounding glen?

Will they care for "Loom" and "Sail" too,
Watch them as their want befalls,
And for all our Commerce's glory
Keep in trim our WOODEN WALLS?
Then forgiving past transgression
Pain we'd grant them farther scope,
And unto a better Session
Look with stronger trust and hope.

Then will tell! St. Stephen's Temple,
Mute no more with fasted gate!
Whether hours of solemn pausing
Join to rest the wheels of State!
Or, aspiring joy of ease and pleasure
Sparkle while our rulers drink,
Or, aspiring joyful leisure,
They have *truly* paused to THINK!

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A very entertaining interlude, called "The Cabinet Question," was produced at this house on Tuesday evening, being an adaptation of "Babicle et Jobin," a piece in which Achard has acquired much celebrity by his performances. The French vaudeville is, if we mistake not, in two acts; these have been compressed into one, cleverly into one, and seasoned with some smart comic dialogue, by Mr Planché. The plot hinges upon the dilemmas of *Polish* (Mr. Buckstone), an upholsterer's foreman, who, when out upon a holiday at Greenwich, stops a carriage in which the horses have run away, and falls desperately in love with a lady it contains, to whom he gives the name of Alfonso Montmorenci as his own patronymic. From this time his troubles begin. He runs in debt with his landlord for clothes, to enable him to appear before the gentleman with the romantic name; he spends all his eight-and-sixpences in opera tickets, to get a male of recognition; and, at last, being sent, to his horror, to put up some curtains in the house of this very lady, positively refuses to go, and is, in consequence, discharged by his master. All this time, his master's daughter is in love with him; but his mind is so taken up with his passion for his aristocratic acquaintance, that he treats all her attempts with the most provoking coldness. The lady herself is engaged to a young officer (Mr. Howe), who is about to go off to China, because his comparative poverty is a bar to his union. She comes to the upholsterer's, and there recognizes *Polish*, who, finding his dream of ambition lost, sets to work and befriends the lovers, by telling the officer that a will in his favour exists in the secret drawer of a particular cabinet, he (*Polish*) having made the drawer and seen the paper deposited therein. The cabinet, which is about to be put in a public sale, is rescued, and the money found; whereupon *Polish* forgets all his old attachment, and starts a new one, of which his master's daughter is the object.

This slight outline gives rise to some most comic situations, which kept the house continually in roars of laughter. The piece was capitally performed. Buckstone's *Polish* was the chief part: and to say that he was irresistibly funny, is only to repeat what we have so often said before. His account of his romantic adventure was inimitable; and when, whilst covering a sofa in the shop, he hears some new that astonishes him, the upward air with which he rushed forward, exclaiming "I've swallowed my tacks!" nearly threw the audience into convulsions. His advice, to the officer, of "Woman's a riddle, and one the sooner gives up the better," got a round of applause. Miss Celia Bennett played the upholsterer's daughter, *Miss Rosewood*, as she does everything else, pleasantly and sensibly; and Mr. Howe, Mr Tilbury, and Miss Telbyn contributed to the success of the piece. We must not omit to mention the capital manner in which Mr. Brindal was "made up" in a trifling part, to represent a well-known connoisseur in theatrical matters. The curtain fell amidst loud and general plaudits, and Mr. Buckstone being called for as soon as he could be heard, announced "The Cabinet Question" for discussion every evening until further notice.

Much activity at present prevails in the *coulisses* of the various theatres, although there has lately been no very great novelty in their public departments. The company at the PRINCESS' have assembled, preparatory to opening: Mr. Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris are not in the corps. A new farce, called "Seeing Wright," which we conceive to be of fast class coming under the new-fashioned name of *apropos bagatelles*, is announced for Monday at the ADELPHI; and the LYCEUM, two or three weeks hence, will be forthwith produced, the first being a translation of a French vaudeville, "La Vie en Partie Double." The subjects for the Christmas burlesques will be taken, we understand, at the former house, from the tale of "Peter Wilkins," adapted by Messrs. Lemon and Albeckett; and, at the latter, from the story of "Prince Firous Schah and the Enchanted Horse," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," by the authors of "Cinderella," "Valentine and Orson," &c.

By a private letter, we learn that the General Tom Thumb is creating a great excitement at Toulouse; so that he appears to have been recovered from the brigands who carried him off, if, indeed, the adventure was not one of the marvels of the continental journals. The theatrical performances of the General are very much praised; and he betrays a keen intelligence and sense of humour which folks had scarcely given him credit for. From Toulouse he will go to Marseilles, and return to London about the end of January, when he will appear at one of the theatres in a fairy burlesque, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE

This establishment opens to-night (Saturday), with Balfe's opera of "The Enchantress," Miss Romer enacting the part of *Stella*, in place of Madame Anna Thillon. Since the close of last season, Miss Romer has been in Dublin and the provinces, and has been most successful as the *Enchantress* Of her reception here, we shall be unable to report progress before our next number. In respect to the new ballet of "The Merry Maids," composed by M. St. George, and M. Albert, with the sparkling music of M. Adolphe Adam, who has come to this country expressly to conduct at the rehearsals, although we cannot record the result of Monsieur's performance, we can supply, elsewhere, the principal details of this splendid spectacle. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, our dramatic critic drew attention to the prospectus of the lessee, and with much truth and force pointed out the absurdity of attempting to compel the Drury-lane Director to pursue a certain policy in respect to the production of the legitimate drama, dictated by "clever literary men, with free admissions, who can command heavy-sounding words." We have now a different duty to perform, as the critic of "matters musical," and a glance at the lessee's programme, certainly affords us grounds of high gratification. Without being optimists, we cannot withhold from the plan of action announced by Mr. Bunn. Here is an extract full of purpose, the importance of which has been overlooked by our contemporaries.—"A new opera by Mr. W. V. Wallace, whose compositions have already excited the greatest curiosity."

We trust that the lessee (as in the case of Mr. Balfe) has the courage to produce a new work from an unknown name. Only on the ground of "experience" from British musician is candidate to come before the world, and is not left to pine in obscurity. Is not this the highest encouragement for native talent? Is not this course paving the way for a national opera? And, be it recollected, Mr. Bunn has received from an establishment supported by a *subvention*, or a grant from Government, but the act of a private individual, who incurs all the risk and responsibility.

The concluding paragraph of the prospectus we read as follows:—"Arrangements are moreover on the point of completion, and treaties pending for a Grand Opera, the music by Donizetti, the *libretto* by Scribe." This is another bold undertaking. We approve of the Drury-lane lessee's daring innovation. We wish our native artists to be supported; but talent is of no country, and we should glory in the names of Mendelssohn, Spohr, Meyerbeer, Don zetti, Verdi, &c., occupying a place in our musical annals. As regards Meyerbeer, we perceive that his "Camp of Silesia" is also to be brought out, and that the celebrated Jenny Lind is also engaged. Doubts have been thrown upon this announcement of Mr Bunn, but we feel the pleasure of being acquainted with the great *prima donna* of Germany very recently at Frankfort, and we understood from her, that the only obstacle to her *début* here was the study of the English language. Our conviction is that Jenny Lind will certainly be with us during the present season at Drury-lane Theatre, as she has signed and sealed with the lessee. Of the transcendant talent of this young and highly-gifted vocalist, we propose to write in a future number; but if we state confidently that her great qualities, both as an artiste and a woman, have been in no degree exaggerated. Since Malibran, there has been no *débutante* so likely to take the place of that wonderful singer To the lovers of the legitimate drama, the announcement will rejoice that we are to have another opera from Julius Benedict, the pupil of Weber. Benedict was most unfortunate in his *libretto* of "The Brides of Venice;" but this time he has enlisted the services of the prolific Scribe to supply the drama. Two points have also struck us, and these are, the reference to improvements in the orchestra and chorus. After the example of the Philharmonic Company, the lessee has set the ball rolling in a number of changes in the organisation of these departments Mr Tully is a clever and indefatigable chorus master, and will, no doubt, drill his forces well; but we would especially invite his attention to the beating of the time of the orchestra with the conductor's baton, which is much more reprehensible, designedly indifferent to their duties after a few representations Jullanssens, the venerable German conductor, finding one of the choristers badly at Drury Lane, in the "Huguenots," made a "call" the next day, and forced the singers to repeat the chorus *six* times over, although they had sung the opera hundreds of nights. The disposition for practical jokes of our chorus singers, instead of attending to their duties, should be effectually checked

The Drury Lane band requires decided amelioration There is a want of quality and of tone in the leading instruments. The violins are much too weak for the bass strength. We have no great confidence in the abilities of Signor Sanderini as musical director. We will not, however, interfere with the arrangements in the present advanced state of musical knowledge, of making a good orchestral improvement, and let us no longer be under the reproach that the Drury Lane band is inferior to a second-rate Parisian one We wish under the impressions of last and previous seasons. We are unaware that there has been any alterations of note, but if we find them we shall be most happy to sign its praises.

Of the singers forming the company we have nothing to remark, save the welcome return of Mr Henry Phillips, Mr. Allen, and two *débûts*. The remaining names are those of Mr. Weiss, who has been singing with success in the halls of last season, as the best the native market can supply. We believe, however, that in the course of two years, Italy will return to us two or three English *prime donne* and a couple of *tenors* and bass, for whom a brilliant career is in prospect.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We brought up our report of this great Meeting, in last week's publication, to Thursday. The first Concert was on Tuesday, and for the enthusiasm displayed by the company in favour of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," combining the overture and sportive *scherzo*; the chorus, "Flu.nsad with Melody;" the *nocturne* and Bridal March; and the chorus, "Through the house" Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor, with its marvellous March of Giants; Weber's wild and romantic Preischütz overture; a duet for pianoforte and violin, played by Benedict and Master Dayr; and a bassoon solo, executed by the celebrated Baumann, were the instrumental items of attraction. Herr Staudigl was in great, or course, in Schubert's "Wanderer," Marie, in "Adelaide, and the "Don Pasquale" Serenade; and Grisi, in "Qui la voce," from Bellini's "Puritani." Caradori sang Mozart's "Deh per questo" charmingly. The lady characters distinguished themselves in Benedict's beautiful *ritornello*, "Strew, strew,

joyously," from his opera of "The Brides of Venice" Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Messrs Hobbs, Machin, and Hart. Mr Lockey did great service as Don José.

Friday concluded the Festival, with Handel's "Messiah," and, alt ough we find no fault with the praiseworthy exertions of Caradori, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, and Herr Scaniglí, we must again repeat our regret that the greatest singers of sacred music in this age—Miss Hawes and Mr. Henry Phillips—were not included in the scheme.

The Ball, on Friday night, was well attended.

The musical results of the Festival may be stated to have been first, the complete failure of Spohr's "Calvary," and the great success given to Mendelssohn's music. Mozart's glorious "Requiem" and Beethoven's Choral Symphony, composed in honour of St. Cecilia's Day, 1692; Weber's "Hymn;" Haydn's "Seasons;" Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and "Messiah"—were great triumphs. The Symphonies of Mozart and Beethoven's Mount Sinai created delight. The singers who created the greatest sensation were Grisi, Staudigl, and Mario. We join cordially in the vote of thanks to Benedict, as conductor, and to the Rev. Mr. Elwin, for their services. The general result exhibits a sale of 10,3 guinea tickets and 6724 half-guines. The largest attendance, as usual (1839 persons), was at the "Messiah"—the smallest at Spohr's "Calvary," (1021.)

The Festival was attended by the Bishop of Norwich, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Glenelg, Viscount Ranelagh, the High Sheriff of he County, Buckseworth, Esq., the Mayor of Norwich (Sir W. Foster, Bart.), Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Sandys, Lord and Lady Bayning, Lord Stanley, and Lady Colburne, Lord Rothbam, the Sheriffs of London, Mr. Hume, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, &c. &c.

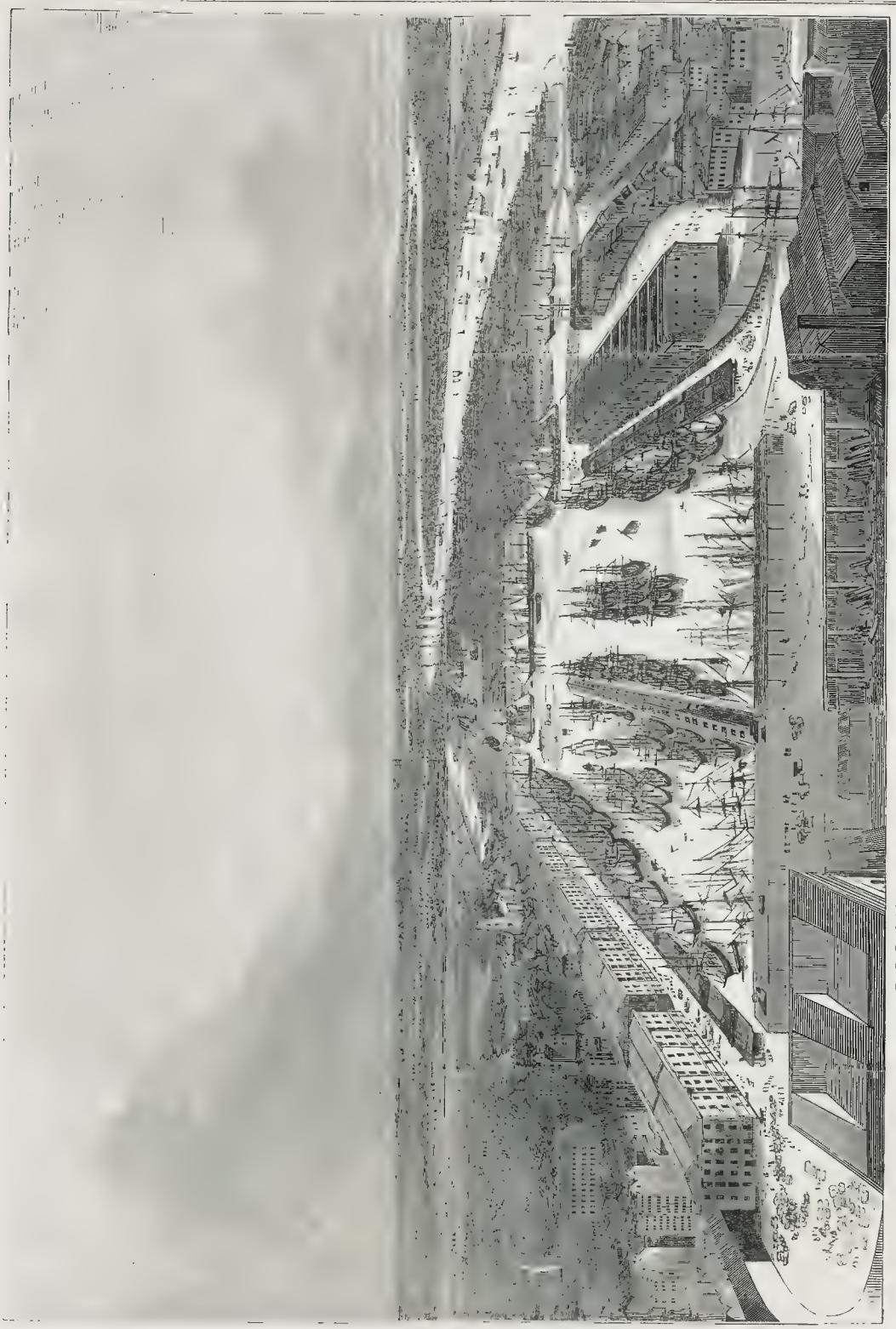
THE BEETHOVEN MONUMENT.

The Festival, given on the occasion of the Inauguration of Beethoven's Monument, so fully described and illustrated in our Numbers of August 16 and 22, has provoked much discussion. Petty jealousies and artistical intrigues have sought to render a solemn ceremonial ignoble, because, in the throng of celebrities gathered on the occasion, some petty personages with enormous pretensions did not receive the homage they had anticipated. We are sorry that some English writers have been exempt from the display of bad feeling; but our present purpose is with that portion of the French press which has asked what England has done for the Beethoven Monument? We are fortunately enabled to reply to this question by the publication of some letters in documents, namely, the correspondence between Schlegel and the Earl of Westmoreland in 1837, and the invitation given to Sir George Smart, by the Bonn Committee. Without further commentary we subjoin these letters:—

Correspondence between Herr Von Schlegel, President of the Bonn Committee for the Beethoven Monument, and Lord Burgherst, now the Earl of Westmoreland.

LONDON, July 23, 1837.

My dear M de Schlegel,—I have delayed answering your letter of the 21st of May till I should be able to give you some account of the result of the appeal which, in conformity to your wishes, I made to the great musical societies established in this country, and to the profession at large, in favour of the cause you advocated; and I have the sincerest pleasure in announcing to you, that it has been responded to by these with an unanimity and zeal, which, while it brings honour to themselves, has added a tribute to the genius of that great master of the art, L. Von Beethoven, which must be gratifying to his admirers, and most over refunded to the honour of his name, and best testimony to the just appreciation of his transcendant talents by the musical profession of this country. As the best demonstration of these feelings, I beg to enclose you the copies of the answers which I received to the communication which I made of your wishes, from the noble directors of the Ancient Concerts, from the directors and members of the Philharmonic Concerts, from the professors belonging to the Ancient Concerts and to the Italian Opera House, and from the committee of management, the professors, and students of the Royal Academy of Music. I must also mention the honourable way in which the lessee and professors of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane contributed towards the general object, and I beg to point out to you the names of the eminent vocal performers who contributed their aid upon the occasion. The result has been that a Concert, supported by the gratuitous assistance of considerably more than two hundred of the first Professors of this Kingdom (whose names you will find in the book of the Concert, which I herewith inclose), was given at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 19th instant, in which the compositions of Beethoven alone were performed, and with a power and effect which certainly have never been surpassed. I am sorry to say, that the lamented death of our late lamented King, after the Concert had been announced, the consequent mourning, and the dissolution of Parliament only two days before the Concert took place, prevented the public in general from paying that homage to the name of the great master which is universally felt in England, and which, under more favourable circumstances, they, undoubtedly, would have given proof of. I fear, therefore, that the contribution I shall be enabled to transmit to you will not materially exceed the sum which I expended in order to invite you will not materially exceed the sum which I expended in order to invite you will not materially exceed the sum which I expended in order to invite



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE LONDON DOCKS.

THE NEW TEA WAREHOUSES, LONDON DOCKS.

quay and jetty frontage; with three entrances from the Thames, of the following widths, viz., Hermitage and Wapping, 49 feet; Shadwell, 45 feet, where the depth of water, at spring tides, is 27 feet. The Western Dock comprises 20 acres; the Eastern 7 acres; and the Wapping Basin, 3 acres.

THE KILN, LONDON DOCKS.

We have recently glanced at the commercial statistics of the River Thames and the Port of London and its Docks, in the Key to our large View of the Metropolis, published in January last. We shall, therefore, on the present occasion, only advert to the leading features of our illustrations. One fact, however, is not referred to in the account just alluded to—that although London has been, for centuries, styled "the Great Emporium of Nations," its Docks have been the construction of the present century. Thus, the West India Docks were opened in 1802; the London in 1805; East India, 1806; Commercial, 1807; St. Katharine, 1828.

The London Docks are separated from St. Katharine's by Nightingale-lane. In round numbers, the former affords water room for 302 sail of vessels, exclusive of lighters; warehouse-room for 220,000 tons of goods; and vault room for 80,000 pipes of wine and spirits. The superficial area of the vault-room is 309,543 feet; of the warehouse-room, 1,402,115 feet. The total number of vessels which entered the Docks in 1844 was 1911; 362,294 tonnage. The business of the Docks is managed by a Company, whose capital is £4,000,000, and there have been as many as 3200 labourers employed in the Docks in one day.

The Tobacco Warehouses, covering five acres, are very attractive to visitors: they will contain about 24,000 hogsheads. Passages, and alleys, each several hundred feet long, are bordered on both sides by close and compact ranges of these hogsheads, generally two in height, or eight feet, with here and there a small space for the counting house of the officers of Customs, under whose inspection all the arrangements are conducted. There is a small dock of one acre, exclusively devoted to ships laden with tobacco.

Near the north-east corner of the Warehouses is a door inscribed "To the Kiln," where damaged tobacco is burnt; the long pipe which carries off the smoke being jocularly termed "the Queen's Pipe." In this Kiln are burnt all such goods as do not fetch the amount of their duty and Customs charges; and herein have been consumed tobacco, silks, satins, tea, beef, pork, and 45,000 pairs of gloves—the latter at one burning! The wine and spirits, under the above circumstances, are emptied into the water-room.

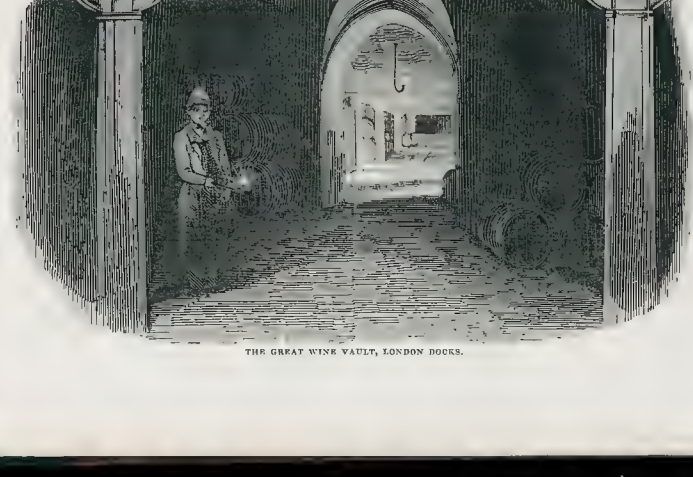
Still more bewildering for their extent and the value of property which they contain, are the Wine and Spirit Vaults, one of which has an area of seven acres. Our artist has depicted this subterranean storehouse of Bacchus.

We may sum up with the following table, obligingly furnished from official sources, of the

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, APRIL, 1845.

Goods.		Quantity in Stock.	Short Price.	Duty.	Total Value.
Cotton	Bales	20,610	144,270	Free	144,270
Coffee	Tons	6,738	327,340	286,757	614,097
Sugar	Tons	19,979	490,138	937,668	1,427,806
Tea	Pounds	6,223,308	622,330	648,261	1,270,591
Wine and Spirits ..	Casks	96,895	2,220,880	3,187,129	5,407,979
	Cases	13,078			
Rice	Tons	918	13,555	695	14,250
Tobacco	Packages	31,390	627,800	7,382,928	8,010,728
Wool	Bales	368	4,620	Free	4,620
Indigo	Packages	4,567	224,781	Free	224,781
Dye Wood	Tons	1,734	12,558	Free	12,558
Oil, Palm	Tons	919	22,975	Free	22,975
Oil, Olive	Tons	407	17,094	Free	17,094
Ashes	Barrels	1,329	9,967	Free	9,967
Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda	Tons	2,829	52,491	Free	52,491
Tallow	Casks, &c.	1,948	74,024	Free	74,024
Other Articles, Dry Salting Goods, Drugs, &c., &c.	Tons	19,813	834,857	....	*834,857
		5,599,570	12,443,438	18,143,108	

* Exclusive of duty, which cannot be ascertained.



THE GREAT WINE VAULT, LONDON DOCKS.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

(Concluded from page 185.)

He entered the Princess' apartment. The splendid room, with its gorgeous carpets and gilded cornices, the rich drapery of the curtains, and the varied colours of the Turkish ottomans, pained him, for the pomp of luxury and wealth contrasts sadly with the weak and wasted frame that lies the prey of anguish or disease. And how startling was that contrast here between the brilliant style of the apartment, and the poor pale girl, who, wrapped in a simple white dress, reclined on a large sofa.

The impression that her features and figure made on him the first time he saw her in a far different scene, recurred again to the Major's mind. It was her simple, unadorned beauty, her calm dignity, tempered by the magic of an almost childish good-humour, that then enchanted him. A blight had fallen on the flower now, and it was drooping weak and faded to the earth. But the transparent paleness of her cheek, the deep sorrow that dwelt in the eye that sparkled no more, invested her with a kind of beauty even more affecting. The Major stopped at some distance from the couch, and looked upon her with an expression of the deepest sympathy. She pointed to a seat; she spoke to him; her voice had lost that light clear tone that suits so well with the gladsome words which leave behind a smile upon the lips that utter them. It was weaker, softer; and oh! how sad for those to hear who had listened to her laugh and song!

"It would be foolish of me, Major, were I long to leave you in ignorance why I have sent for you. I know that the Count has informed you, as his best friend, of an attachment that should never have been formed. Do you recollect the evening of 'Othello?' I told you of a note I had received: I remember you implored me to give it you unread? Why was it you did so?"

"Because, your Highness, I feared I knew what it contained."

"You knew it, then, also!" said the Princess, bitterly, and her eyes filled with tears. "Put not your trust in princes, it is said; alas! in whom can princes trust? I thought you, from the hour I first saw you, a man of honour. If you knew the connections of the Count, oh! why did you not bid him sooner begone from hence? why did you not tell me? why did you not spare me the pang I feel in being compelled to—to—despise him?"

"By all that I hold sacred, your Highness—by that honour to which you have appealed—I can swear that I knew it only one hour before you received that note, and then I knew it only from a letter that was placed in my hands by some one who mistook me for the Count. I was hastening to him to demand an explanation of the mystery, when I was told he had fled from the city. I guessed, from an allusion in my note, that you would not be spared, and I tried, in vain, to get possession of the paper which had already reached you."

"And do you believe the story?" said the Princess, weeping; "Oh, it is but a device of certain persons who are resolved to part us! Read this note; it is the one I received; judge yourself if it is not a forgery!"

The Major read it:

"Count Z. is married; his wife lives at Avignon; three young children are left forsaken by a cruel father; can a high-born lady have so little honour, and so little feeling, as to entice him any longer from these sacred obligations?"

It was in the same writing with the same seal, as the note he had received himself. He looked at the lines steadily; he knew not what to answer. His strong sense of truth would not permit him to say anything against his convictions; his sympathy for the Princess' sufferings withheld him from rudely shattering her last earthly hope.

"When I opened that note," she continued, "carelessly and without suspicion, the words 'wife' and 'father' stunned me, like the voice of judgment! All my senses forsook me—what happened I know not; I awoke here—oh! to what wretchedness. But if I am calm for a single hour my hopes revive; I think that Zronovieski cannot be so vilely base—that he cannot have so shamefully deceived

me! Oh, smile, Major; look as if you thought so too! Nay, you may laugh for me for being so crushed in heart and soul, by a wretched scrawl, containing a lie forged by I know not whom! You think yourself it is a falsehood, a calumny do you not, Major? Oh! speak!"

The Major almost lost his self-possession; what could he say? She hung so expectingly upon his lips, it seemed as if one word from him could save or slay her! Her eyes gleamed again with something of their former light, and a faint smile played for a moment on her countenance—she listened as if for the voice of her guardian angel!

He answered her not; he looked down in silence—and the silence was understood. Every trace of hope vanished from her features; her eyes drooped, her lips were pressed together as by one sharp pang, the light flush that had gathered on her cheek forsook it; she sank her head into her hands, and clasped them tightly over her eyes—but her tears flowed no more!

"I see it all!" she said; "you are too upright to flatter me with hopes which in a few days must be destroyed! I thank you—thank you even for this dreadful certainty. It is better than the hovering between hope and fear; and now, my friend, take that casket, try and return it to him—it contains many things that were dear to me—yet, no! leave it with me a few days; I will send it to you when all earthly things will be alike to me!" After a pause of a few moments, she continued; "I feel that I have not long to live; I am not superstitious—and yet how is it I was struck down directly after that fatal play?"

"I could not have thought such an idea could give your Highness a moment's uneasiness," said the Major.

"You are right, it is folly; but the very night I was brought home ill from the theatre, I dreamed I was dying. I thought a tall, dark woman, in a white dress, was standing over me with a red silk pillow in her hand, and she pressed it down upon my mouth and face, stronger and stronger, till I was nearly suffocated. Then all at once I thought my great uncle, Duke Nepomuk came, exactly as he is painted in the picture in the long gallery, and freed me from her; and the strangest thing is"——

"What!" said the Major. "What did the painted Duke do with *Desdemona*?"

The Princess started. "How know you that the lady was *Desdemona*? Tell me, I beseech of you, tell me how you knew that?"

The Major reflected for a moment. "What is more natural," he then said, "than that you should dream of *Desdemona*? You had seen her that evening lying on a crimson couch."

"It is strange that you should have thought of her too!" said the Princess; "but the strangest thing of all is, that I woke as the Duke liberated me; woke actually, and I saw the tall, dark woman with the silken pillow, disappearing slowly through the door. Since that night I have several times had the same dream; with every night she presses me down more tightly—every night the Duke comes later to my rescue; and I always wake, and see her gliding out at the door! Last evening I called for my harp, and I touched a few notes of my favourite air *Desdemona's* song—and, smile if you will—the door opened, and there stood the same figure within the room, looking steadfastly at me!" She added, in an earnest voice, "You will remember me, Major, when I am no more, will you not? The recollection of an upright man is worth having."

"Your Highness," said the Major, struggling in vain with his emotion, "banish these thoughts from your mind; they will retard your recovery."

The attendant appeared at the door, and gave a signal that the interview must terminate. Sophia pressed her hand for him to kiss, and he took leave of her with the deepest compassion and respect. He raised his eyes once more to her countenance: it was calm and fearless—fixed in the quietude of one who had ceased to hope; some its expression would have deceived, but the Major saw too well that all was over: her heart was broken, and the outward composure of her features was but the marble rigidity of despair!

X.

The city was engrossed for a few days by the accounts of the illness of the Princess: now it was rumoured that she was dying; now that there was still some prospect of her recovery; an uncertainty which, for those who knew her,

was terrible. Very early one morning a servant brought to the Major a casket, a glance at the mourning suit of the retainer told him, without inquiry, that the Princess was no more. He had last many who were dear to him, but had never felt so deep a sorrow as for this gentle girl, whom he had known but for so short a time, but with whose destiny he had become so strangely implicated. It seemed as if he had but one duty left him to perform to fulfil her last wish, and to deliver his charge with her dying breath it was intended for. He hurried to the city immediately, but for the invitation he had received to attend the funeral. On his day appointed, when he heard the tolling of the bells, the tramp of horsemen, and saw the flash of the sun upon which lighted on the casque the first of one of Royal birth, he quitted his house for the first time, and joined the procession. He heard not the whispers of those around him, who were talking of her beauty, her wealth, her virtues, the sudden decease, and the early death: he thought only of the last interview; as she then looked and spoke, she stood before him again. They took the symbols of her birth and rank from the coffin, and lowered it slowly into the vault of her ancestors. The crowd dispersed, the attendants quenched their torches and departed. The Major threw a last look at the spot where the tomb had closed over her. "So perishes the beautiful on earth!" he thought—and then turned, and slowly moved away.

Before him walked, with tottering, shuffling step, an old man, who was shedding tears, and seemed deeply affected As the Major passed by his side, he looked round—it was the Manager of the Theatre. The old man drew nearer to him, gazed earnestly at him, as if he wished to say something, but could not speak. At last he said—

"Do you not wish, Major, that I had only dreamed, and that that fair girl, whom they have laid in the grave, was still alive?"

"Yes, by Heaven!" said the Major; "your dream is verified; she is buried, and we are walking side by side, from her tomb!"

"Therefore may man never sport with Destiny," said the old man, in a solemn voice "It is eleven days since we played "Otello," but she died on the Fourth!"

"Accident! Accident!" said the Major. Would you even now insist on your delusions? Do not I know too well of what she died? A dagger pierced her soul, keener than that which reached *Desdemona's* breast, a wretch far blacker than *Othello* broke her heart; but it is folly and superstition to find any connection between her death and your opera!"

"Our dispute will not bring her back to life," said the old man, mournfully. "Believe what you will—I shall record what I know in my chronicle. It could not have been, otherwise"

"It could?" exclaimed the Major, passionately. "It need not have been so: one word from me might, perhaps, have saved her. In Heaven's name, bring not your "Otello" into the question. I tell you, it is all accident—accident, and nothing else!"

"Pardon me, Sir," said the old man; "on earth nothing is ACCIDENT—and all is PROVIDENCE! And where CRIME has been, there will come RETRIBUTION. But here is my dwelling; I must take my leave. Think what you please," he continued, while he pressed the cold hand of the Major in his own; "the fact is so—she died—and died—*eight days after 'Otello!'*"

THE INN

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The official journal of Martinique, of the 6th of April, contains the speech of the governor at the opening of the Colonial Council. It congratulates the assembled council on the state of the colony, which gives every prospect of prosperity, and states that order reigned on all points. Great improvements, it adds, are taking place in the sugar manufacture, particularly through the instrumentality of steam machinery. The hospitals, workshops of slaves, and general mode of treatment, are stated to be all much improved, and the whole colony is represented as cheerful and contented

Accounts from Munster of the 12th inform us that the Archbishop of Cologne was at that time so ill that his recovery had been declared impossible by his physicians.

Benuchêne, who was condemned to death in July last for having attempted to murder an old soldier, whom he supposed possessed of 400 or 500f., was executed last week at the Place St. Jacques, Paris. At the moment of proceeding to the scaffold, he got into a passion at the abuse of the driver of the vehicle which was to take him "My only regret," said he, "is to be driven by a fellow like you, who have taken so many men to death. I hope you will be driven one day yourself to the spot where I am going." He ascended the steps firmly, and in a moment had ceased to live.

The Paris *Globe* states that the health of Prince Louis Napoleon has very much improved

Letters from Monte Video, of the 2nd July, confirm the last accounts from Buenos Ayres, as to the failure of Mr. O seley's attempt at negotiation, owing to General Rosas refusing to yield one lota of his belligeren rights, including that of blockading Monte Video, and making the exhaustive poverty of those by France and England the condition of his treating at all with them. The negotiations were, therefore, suspended At Monte Video they were anxiously hoping that the English and French forces would commence acting

The *Manheim Journal* states that the Government of Hesse Cassel has set its face against the new reformation. M Ronge, in passing through Hanau, was refused permission, not only to celebrate Divine service, b it even to repose there one night. The *Cologne Gazette* and the *Leipsic Journal*, supporters of the reformation, have been prohibited throughout the E ectorate.

Donald Ross, Drummore, on the estate of Fowlis, Ross-shire, died there a few days ago, aged one hundred and sixteen years! Donald up to a few hours previous to his death, retained the use of his faculties, and was a very active and intelligent man. He has left behind him one son, 80 years o' age.

The *Augsburg Gazette* quotes a letter of the 11th from Berlin, stating that, according to accounts received there from St Petersburg, the Emperor Nicholas, after inspecting the troops in the Black Sea, intended to take a voyage in the M diterranean, and join the Empress, should she prolong her stay in Sicily. Col. Wolff, who brought the news of the capture of Dargo, was immediately promoted to the rank of general, and attached to the suite of the Empress.

Hobart Town papers to the 8th of May, state that rather a serious outbreak had occurred among the unfortunate inmates of the Van Diemen's Land establishment for the insane, the loss of life would have ensued but for the wonderful authority of Williams, the well known Chartist, who holds a situation there, and at whose simple bidding the infuriated maniacs are stated to have quietly surrendered their weapons.

A letter from Chili, dated the 12th of June, states that the commercial treaty between that republic and Great Britain, signed two or three years ago by Col Walpole, has not yet been ratified by this country.

Letters from Alexandria of the 9th inst. state that Mehemet Ali returned on the preceding day from an excursion a' sea in one of his Line-of-battle ships. The son of the Imaum of Muscat was about to sail for England, to claim the intervention of our Government with his father, who had threatened to dismherit him.

A letter from Salonica states, that a curious phenomenon has been observed at Asiatic Turkey, a vulcanic eruption having occurred, and a rather extensive lake has instantaneously transformed itself into a salt pond, and it now contains an abundance of salt of the first quality.

Accounts from Tortosa give a frightful picture of the devastation caused to that town by the inundation of the Ebro, on the 8th. Several houses have been swept away, as well as a portion of the hospital, in which five persons perished, and the greater part of the rice was such that bridges and entire woods were taken up the river as far as La Gola del Mar. Many saltworks have been destroyed. So violent was the rain, that flocks of birds were found submerged in the sea.

At Berlin, on the 11th instant, died the Baron de Liechtenstein, a distinguished dramatic poet, and translator into German of many foreign pieces, as well as nearly all the French operas which have during the last 30 years been performed in Berlin. He was 69 years of age, and father in law of Count d'Arnim, who has just resigned his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs He has left a very considerable property, consisting chiefly of landed estates in Francona.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 3rd state that the Grand Admiral, Halil Pacha, had been named Minister of Commerce; Mustapha Nouri Pacha Governor of Brousa; and Said Pacha, who for some years past had retired into private life, had been appointed a member of the empire.

The *Heraldo* (a Madrid paper) states that two magnificent equipages, presented by Queen Victoria to the Queen of Spain, had just arrived at Astorga.

Accounts from Athens of the 7th inst. state that the Duke de Montpensier was expected to arrive in that city on the 18th. Apartments were being prepared for him in the Royal Palace. Gen eral Kalergi had sailed on board an English steamer for Corfu, from which place it is stated he would go to England. The Greek Chambers had not met.

The Hanoverian Government has just determined to put an end to duelling, and for that purpose has ordered all the laws against it, and which were erroneously supposed to have been abrogated to be strictly enforced A captain in the cavalry, M de Felsgar, has already been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for sending a challenge, and the King has, moreover, forbidden him to wear henceforth the Hanoverian uniform.

The *Universal Gazette* states that an attempt was made to assassinate Rita Pasha on the 26th ult., by means of poison inserted in his food; the quantity administered, however, proved insufficient to effect the object aimed at, and it was expected that he would be perfectly recovered in a few days.

Prince Frederick Charles, son of Prince Charles of Prussia, says a letter from Potsdam, of the 17th, has recently had a narrow escape from death. He was in a boat on the Havel, with a sailor and a workman, when a storm came on, and the boat upset. The workman and the sailor saved them selves by swimming, but the workman was drowned.

The steam-machine for draining the lake of Haarlem (which was caused by a terrible inundation many years ago) was set to work the other day with complete success. In five successive hours it removed 300 cubic ells of water.

Letters from Boulogne state the result of the trial of the parties concerned in the robbery of the cargo of the *Trimdada*, of Glasgow, wrecked last March. The trial, which was held at Montreuil, lasted three days, and ended in the condemnation of most of the parties to imprisonment for various periods. They are, indeed, allowed ten days to appeal against the judgment of the Court, but it is not expected that they will avail themselves of this privilege. As soon as this time has expired, the goods are to be sold for the benefit of the owners. It is supposed that this trial will prove of great utility in preventing future robberies of the kind.

The Dutch papers contain accounts of disturbances at the Hague, on the 22nd, the object of the mob was to compel the dealers to reduce the price of provisions. A proclamation had been issued warning the inhabitants against such disorders, and threatening exemplary punishment to all who shall join in them. Tranquility was perfectly restored. Some rioters had been arrested.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 53-qrs; barley, 430, oats, 1080 quarters. Irish, wheat, —; barley, 320; oats, 5710 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 38,870; barley, 740, oats, 28,270 quarters Flour, 3060 sacks, malt, 3340 quarters.

English. Wheat [illegible]

Foreign. Wheat [illegible]

Irish. [illegible]

Flour. [illegible]

Malt. [illegible]

Beans. [illegible]

Oats. [illegible]

Linseed. [illegible]

Rapeseed. [illegible]

Cloverseed. [illegible]

Flaxseed. [illegible]

Hempseed. [illegible]

Canaryseed. [illegible]

Tares. [illegible]

Mustard. [illegible]

Coals. [illegible]

Wool. [illegible]

Tallow. [illegible]

Hay. [illegible]

Straw. [illegible]

Hops. [illegible]

Potatoes. [illegible]

Oil. [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £4 4s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £5 to £5 5s, fine ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4; clover, £5 5s to £5 15s; new ditto, £4 5s to £4 15s; straw, £2 10s to £2 15s per load. new meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 15s, and new clover, £4 to £5 5s.

Hops (Friday).—So as pressing has been consumed, about 2000 pockets of new hops have sent on here from the Weald of Kent, and 400 pockets from Sussex. In yearlings, a handsome business has been done, and prices have ruled from 40s to 48s per cwt.

Wool. Owing to the declaration of large public sales, to commence on the 8th proximo, and which will amount to about 30,000 packages, very little is doing in the private contract market, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The market continues abundantly supplied with potatoes, which are selling at [illegible]

Coals (Friday.—Braddill's West Hartley, 16s 6d, Hogwell Main, 16s 6d., New Tanfield, 16s 6d., South Tanfield, 16s., Gosforth, 17s 3d., Gosforth Main, 17s 3d., and Old Lambton, 16s 9 per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts is to-day's market being reasonably large, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and Mc Adam's primest Scots sold at rather lower rates. Other breeds remained nearly as before. Sheep were scarce, 4 0 sheep, and 3 calves. Sheep the number of which was small—all trade, and previous rates were supported. Calves were in good request, and the primest Scots and Downs realised rather higher prices Calves moved off slowly, and the quotations had in some instances a downward tendency. Pigs were in fair demand, and were sold from 4s to 4s 4d per stone of 8lbs.

Per 8lb., to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d., second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d., prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d., second and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d., second qual. ty ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d., prime southern ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d., large calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d., second ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d., prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d., neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d., lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s., and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each Beasts, 7,3.., cows, 2.., sheep and lambs, 6230, calves, 342, pigs, 29.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Friday.—There was rather more doing here to-day, and prices were [illegible]

Per 8lb.—[illegible]

[illegible] to 3s 2d., prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d., middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d., large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d., veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d.; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d.

ROYAL HANSARD.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The operations in the English Market have been of the most limited character during the week, and although at the commencement a slight improvement of prices occurred, this has not been maintained to any considerable fatness prevailed in the market on Thursday, Consols receding ⅛ per cent upon the prices of the preceding day. This fatness continues, and at closing, Consols for money are 89¾, for account, 89⅞. Exchequer Bills continue about 48 to 49 prem. India Bonds are 66; India Stock, 267 to 269. Long Annuities, 18⅞.

In only circumstances worthy of record in the Foreign House, have been the fall in Portuguese and Dutch Stock. The cause of these fluctuations cannot be clearly ascertained, and, by many, are attributed to the continued absence of business in the Spanish market, owing to the non payment of the dividend, which was expected to have created an active demand for the Spanish 5 per cent. The latter causes may have a general effect upon foreign securities, little doubt can be entertained. A strong reason, however, exists for the fall in the Dutch 2½ per cent, which is the conversion, four per cent. is the limit of the dividend payable. Until the period that this took place (and, although, a voluntary conversion, it was generally adopted) the dividend was the relevant gradations as per cent. The holders having agreed to the conversion, finding the price continue good, are now beginning to realise, while the speculators having nothing of a prospective benefit to look forward to, the quotations are dead. This, we think, may be regarded as a reason for the depreciation. With regard to Dutch Stock, another reason may be assigned. Dutch Stock is largely held by the Dutch people, who are notoriously wary, and active in taking advantage of any coming change in the Money Markets of this country, and Europe generally. That a material change will occur here, ere long, has been a growing opinion on the Dutch Exchange, and, thus fai, may be, in a measure, regarded as its result. The closing price of the Two-and-a Half per Cents is 59⅞ to 60¾, which is a point better than the previous day's quotation. Portugese close at 39. The Spanish 5 per cents, 16 little better than nominal: the Three per Cents are 38½; Deferred, 16; Equador Bonds are rather worse, closing at 4⅜; Grenada Bonds, 22; and Brazilian, 69

The Railway Market continues animated, and prices, with some exceptions, are well maintained. Cambridge and Lincoln have suddenly been in demand, and Eastern Counties, which have been dull for some days, have fallen; Birmingham Railway Directors have agreed to an amalgamation with the London and Birmingham line, the basis of which is, an undertaking, on the part of the latter, to pay a dividend equal to that of the Grand Junction for the second, and whatever dividend may be declared on London and Birmingham Stock afterwards. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the proprietors, at a special meeting. The Great Valley contracts have been taken at £12,000 per mile, exclusive of rails, chairs, &c. This, although favourable, has not influenced the price of the shares. Scrips in the new lines continue to appear in the market daily. The rule against selling for the "coming on," prevents any authorised quotation; but we may remark that the new issue of shares in the Essex and Suffolk Railway have been allotted, and the Scrip is already at a premium of ¼ per cent in the market. At closing, prices are maintained with considerable business doing. The following are the last quotations of shares most dealt in — Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 6; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 14; Bristol and Exeter, New, 10¾; Caledonian, 13¾; Ditto Extension, 4¾; Cambridge and Lincoln, 42; Ditto New, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 20¾; Chester and Manchester, 2½; Chesterham and Oxford, 3¾; Cork and Waterford, 2½; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 4¼. Cornwall 32; Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, 3½; Direct Manchester Birmingham's, 4¾; Direct Northern, 2½; Eastern C, 20⅜; Ditto New, 7½; East Lincolnshire, 6¾; Ely and Bedford, 4¾; Essex, Yeovil and Dorset, 3¾; Goole and Doncaster, 6¾; Grand Union, 4⅜ Great Eastern and Western, 3¾; Great Southern and We tern (Ireland, 20¾; Ditto Extension, 13; Great North of England, 21⅝; Ditto, New, 8¼; Great Northern, 62; Guildford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, 4¾. Hounslow and Great Western, 2⅞; Leicester and Hereford, 2½; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 6; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 7¾; London and Birmingham, 224; Ditto Quarter Shares, 37; Ditto Extension, 3¾ London and Blackwall, 9¾; Ditto New, 4; London and Brighton, 74¾ London and Croydon, 84¾; London, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Colchester, and Hereford, 1¾; London and South Western, 79⅜ Ditto consolidated Stks, 36; Ditto New, 15⅜; London and York, 7. London, Worcester, and Kidderminster, 4¾ London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 4¾ Londonderry and Coleraine, 5¾; Manchester and Leeds, 213; Manchester and Birmingham, 87½; Ditto, Quarters, 15 Ditto New Quarters 10. Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 9¾ pm. Midland Ditto New, 24; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 65¾; North Midland, 69¾; New Branching, 10. Newcastle and Berwick, 20¾; Newry and Enniskillen, 3½; North British ex Dalkeith and Hawick), 26; Ditto, New, ex Hawick, 7½; North Devon, 3¾ North Kent, and Direct Dover, 7¾; North Staffordshire, 4¾; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 6; Nottingham and Boston, 4½; Norwich and Brandon, 2; Ditto, New, 1; Oxford, Gosport, Portsmouth, and Southampton, 22 pm.; Oxford and Worcester, 13¾; Portsmouth Direct, 5½ Rugby and Huntingdon, 3¼; Scottish Midland, 4; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 8¾; Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union, 4¾; Somersetshire Midland, 6¾; South Midland, 6¾; South Eastern and Dover, 45¾; Do., No. 3, 8¾; South Wales, 5½; Team and Dove Valley, 14; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 25; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, 14; Welch Midland, 4¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton, 2½; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union, 4; York and North Midland, 7½; Ditto Extension, 30; Boulogne and Amiens, 18; Dennire Valley, 2¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; Ditto New, 1¾; Great Northern of France (Lafitte's), 6¾; Ditto ditto (Rosamel's) 3¾; Great Paris and Lyons, 2¾; Jersey, 2¾; Luxembourg, 2⅝; Namur and Liege, 5⅜; Orleans and Bordeaux, 13¾; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 3; Paris and Lyons (Gannneron's), 3¾; Paris and Rouen 4¾; Paris and Strasbourg (Gannneron's), 2¾; Sambre and Meuse, 8; West Flanders, 7.

SATURDAY, MORNING.—Although the business in shares yesterday was not so brisk as it had been on other opening days, the market was tolerably firm. There was an improvement in Cambridge and Lincoln, and Eastern Counties, owing to an arrangement between the two, and in Brighton. The old lines, including Great North of England, Great Western, Birmingham, Newcastle and Darlington, and Croydon, and London and York, Manchester and Thirsten, and several of the other scrips were cheaper. The Money Market was flat. Consols receded to 89¾ for the account, and for money to 90¼. Very little was doing in the Foreign funds. The only fresh prices were: for Danish, 90; for Spanish Three per Cents., 38; for Dutch Two-and Half per Cents., 60; and for Equador, 5.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 23.—2d Dragoon Guards, Lieut. R. W. Dallas to be Captain, vice Tuthill, Cornet J. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Dallas; L. Hibbert to be Cornet, vice Jones.

4th Foot, Brevet Major Thomas Wilkinson to be Major, vice Macdonald, Lieut. William Charles S eppard to be Captain, vice Wilkinson, Ensign John Edmund Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Gwill, John Montgomery Smyth to be Ensign, vice Miller. To be 1st Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, Lieut. Robert Alexander Macdonald, from the 4th Foot. To be Lieutenant, Cornet Robert Gordon Macpherson, from the 3d Light Dragoons. To be Cornet, Cornet Robert Alexander Hearsey, from the 3d Light Dragoons. To be Lieutenant, Cornet Robert Alexander Hearsey

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 5 and 7 to 10. Pops to S's Exhibition be Glyptotheca containing Works of ancient Art in Mosaic and Bronze, Fountain, Panorama of London, or Regent's Contemporaries, Gothic Armory, Classic Rooms and Fountains, Panorama of Jerusalem, re published by Mr Parris, &c. Admission, &c., Children Half price The Stalactite Cavern is open as usual.

EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 7 till 10 o'clock, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, covering a front of the day picture; the largest in the world, containing 10,000 square feet. Produced and painted out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Messrs. Thomas and Dr Telbin. The Camera, Moon Dance, and Fairy, by Mr. Pepper. Organ and Refreshment Room by lately illuminated. The whole Exhibition designed by Mr Bradwell. Admission at the door as each. Family Tickets to admit Four persons to each, to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from 10 to 6. of Messrs. Mitchell, Old Bond street, Mr. Andrews, 6 d Bond-street; Mr. Sams, St James's street; Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford street, and Messrs Addison and Co., Regent-street—Children under 12 years of age, Half-price.

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EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.—WINTER FASHIONS.—

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for OCTOBER, 1845, contains a superb Extra Plate, and Winter Fashions in extraordinary abundance, very numerous to double the number given in any other publication. Also Patterns of 30 Walking Dresses, 50 Bonnets, Cloaks, Children's Dresses, Caps, Head-dresses, with Descriptions, Dr. Poetry, &c.

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TO CHESS PLAYERS.—THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE. On the First of October will be published No. 10, Vol. VI., of this entertaining collection of Chess Miscellanies; containing, Games and Problems by the First Players of the Day; Original Oil Poem on the Game of Chess; Challenges from the Amateur Players to a Match by Correspondence; Chess Intelligence, Correspondence, &c. &c. Price One Shilling.—To be had of the Publishers, 19, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn; and of all respectable Booksellers in Town and Country.

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LOSS OF THE YACHT "VECTIS," OFF BOGNOR.

WRECK OF THE YACHT "VECTIS."

About ten days since, the yacht *Vectis*, the property of R. A. Mangin, Esq., during a heavy breeze from the south-east, struck on a reef of rocks off Bognor, and immediately foundered; so that the persons on board, Mr. Mangin and a passenger friend of his, Mr. C. Crew Read, with difficulty reached the shore, after being a considerable time up to their waists in water. The *Vectis* was bound from Portsmouth eastward. The yacht became a total wreck; and Messrs. R. and P. Isemonger, of Littlehampton, the deputy vice-admirals, &c., were instructed to dispose of the materials.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BISHOP'S ROAD, PADDINGTON.

This elegant and spacious Church is now in the course of erection, in Bishop's Road, Paddington, to accommodate the residents of a neighbourhood which has lately sprung into existence with surprising rapidity, and which, for extent and respectability, surpasses that of any other suburb round London. The neighbourhood owes its origin chiefly to the Terminus of the Great Western Railway being situated here; as well as to the fashion of wealth and rank to progress, in this Great Metropolis, westward.

The distance of this locality from any church was seriously felt, and the parish of Paddington has promptly and liberally supplied the deficiency by building the above church. The design is in the perpendicular or best style of English architecture. It is built of Kentish rag-stone, with dressings of Bath stone.

The body of the Church is a parallelogram, containing a Nave and two side Aisles, the length of which, from the Vestibule to the Chancel, is one hundred feet; the width is sixty feet; the Chancel is in addition twenty-four feet six inches in length, and twenty-five feet six inches in width: the latter will be adorned with a magnificent window of stained glass, the estimated cost of which will be £500.

The Tower, beneath which is the western entrance, is ornamented with pinnacles; and the spire will be octangular and crocketed at the angles. the height will be, to the apex of the spire, two hundred and nineteen feet. As the basement, or crypt of the Church, is on a level with the tops of the houses in Belgrave and Eaton-squares, some idea of the elevation may be imagined.

The interior will present a very beautiful appearance: the side Aisles will be separated from the Nave by Gothic pillars, supporting a groined roof, richly ornamented with bosses, &c. The height of the Clere-story, from the floor to the roof, will be nearly seventy feet. Each Side Aisle will contain a Gallery, supported by massive iron girders; the faces of which, with the pews and seats in the centre of the Nave, will be of a dark wood, polished. There will be sittings sufficient to accommodate between sixteen and seventeen hundred persons.

The Pulpit and Reading Desk will also be of dark wood, handsomely carved. A fine Organ, the cost of which will be a thousand pounds, will be placed at the Western end, above the children's gallery: it is building by Mr. Bishop, of the New Road.

Within the Tower, a provision is made for a Peal of Bells: indeed, nothing seems to be forgotten which will make it worthy of the rich parish erecting it.

The Vestry, which is situated at the North-eastern angle of the building, and which is shown in the engraving, is octangular, and in keeping in all its ornaments and style to the rest of the building. There is one very similar to the above at York Minster.

The architect is Mr. Thomas Cundy; and the design will add to his already established reputation in church-building. Messrs. Higgs and Son are the builders; and, from the style in which they have already executed a large portion of the work, there is every reason to believe that full justice will be done to the design.

The Rev. Mr. Miles, who has received the presentation of the living, has contributed a handsome sum towards the expense of the erection of the church; the entire cost of which is estimated at fourteen thousand pounds.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BISHOP'S-ROAD, PADDINGTON.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL MAITLAND.

A beautiful white marble monument has just been placed in the chapel of the Dockyard at Portsmouth, to the memory of Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, who presided, in the office of Admiral-Superintendent, in the Arsenal at Portsmouth, from 1832 to 1837, and left behind him a high reputation for benevolence, goodness of heart, and humanity towards all those placed under him.

With other circumstances which have attached fame and honour to the name of the gallant deceased is associated one which must hand down his name to posterity, as connected with the most remarkable events of modern times; we allude to the fact of Napoleon having surrendered to him, on board the *Bellerophon*, 78, after the disastrous affair of Waterloo, when off Rochfort, on the 15th of July, 1815, as inscribed at the foot of the memorial.

The work does infinite credit to the abilities and taste of the artist (Mr. T. Campbell, of Great Marlborough street, London), and represents, in *alto relievo*, the bust of the Admiral, in his uniform, beneath the folds of a cloak. The likeness is very correct, exhibiting the staid and determined character of the officer, yet blended with that expression of kindness for which the man was so well known and beloved.

The following inscription is chiselled on the base:—

To the Memory of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., S.F., R.M., and R.G.

This gallant and distinguished officer was most actively employed during the whole period of his career, and served in every clime. He entered the naval service early in life, was a midshipman on board the *Southampton* in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, commanded a division of gun-boats in Egypt in 1801; and when in command of the *Bellerophon*, off Rochfort, Napoleon Bonaparte, after his defeat at Waterloo, surrendered to him on the 15th of July, 1815. He was Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from the year 1832 to 1837, and Commander-in-Chief in India from that date to the period of his decease.

He died at sea, off Bombay, on the 30th of November, 1839, aged 62.

In testimony of their deep sorrow, and to record their admiration of his talents, his firmness, his gallantry, and his worth, this memorial was placed here by his brother officers, followers, and friends.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL MAITLAND.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. B. P.*," *Penzance.*—*See the copy of Rules adopted by the Brighton Chess Club, which were published in the last number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*F. H.*" *must have the goodness to send a correct diagram of the problem in question. We have no time to make alterations in the positions sent for examination.*

"*E. M.*" *The King may castle after having been checked.*

"*R. W. P.*"—*The chess-board and chess-men of Charlemagne are of rock crystal, the latter, of which a piece is missing, much resembling the large chess-men in ordinary use at the present day. They are mentioned you will find in Pora's "Chess Miscellanea."*

"*G. W. B.*"—*There is an excellent translation of Carrera, by Lewis, to whom we are also indebted for by far the best translation of Greco's brilliant collection of games. No true lover of the game should be without those works.*

"*L. L.*" *The Paris and Perth match by correspondence is on the verge of termination: one game, won by the Hungarians, is already finished, and the other, we expect daily to hear, the Paris Club has resigned.*

"*L. K.*"—*Much too easy for the merest tyro.*

"*S. Q. S.*"—*You should join the St. George's Chess Club without delay. Mr. Bryan's Pamphlet on the Great Chess Match may be got from Hastings, Carey-street. There is frequently an assemblage of excellent chess players to be found, we are told, at Kilpack's Divan, in King-street, Covent-garden. Try also Goode's, of Ludgate-hill.*

"*Tyro's*" *problem shall be examined.*

"*J. D. F.*," *Alresford.*—*The gentleman named as one of the St. George's Club, and would, most probably, play in any match in which that club engaged.*

"*B. M. P.*," *Cornwall.*—*We shall have much pleasure in conning over the notes and variations alluded to. All communications relative to the* business *of the paper*

"*S. M. P.*, *should address to the publisher.*

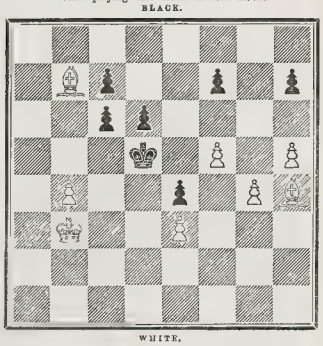
Solutions by "*A. M.*," "*W. T.*," "*J B. P.*," "*H. P.*," "*G. S.*," "*H. R. A.*," "*A Moderate Player*," "*Novice*," "*J. S. E.*," "*A German*," "*Charocha*," "*C. H. M.*," "*Scotiae*," "*M.*," "*W. B.*," and "*P. T.*" *are correct. Those by* "*W. W. B.*," "*J. R.*," *Wood-quay*, "*Juvenelles Echoes*," "*M. A. R.*," "*S. T. F.*" *are all wrong.*

PROBLEM NO. 88.

BY MR. C. STANLEY, of Brighton.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 85.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	R takes Q (best)
2. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to R's 2nd
3. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K takes B
4. Q B P one (ch)	K to R's 2nd
5. Q R to Q R 8th (ch)	K takes R
6. R to K's 8th (ch)	K to R's 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt or R's sq
8. Kt to Q Kt 6th (dis ch)	K to R's or B's 2nd
9. R mates	

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 179.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845. [Sixpence.

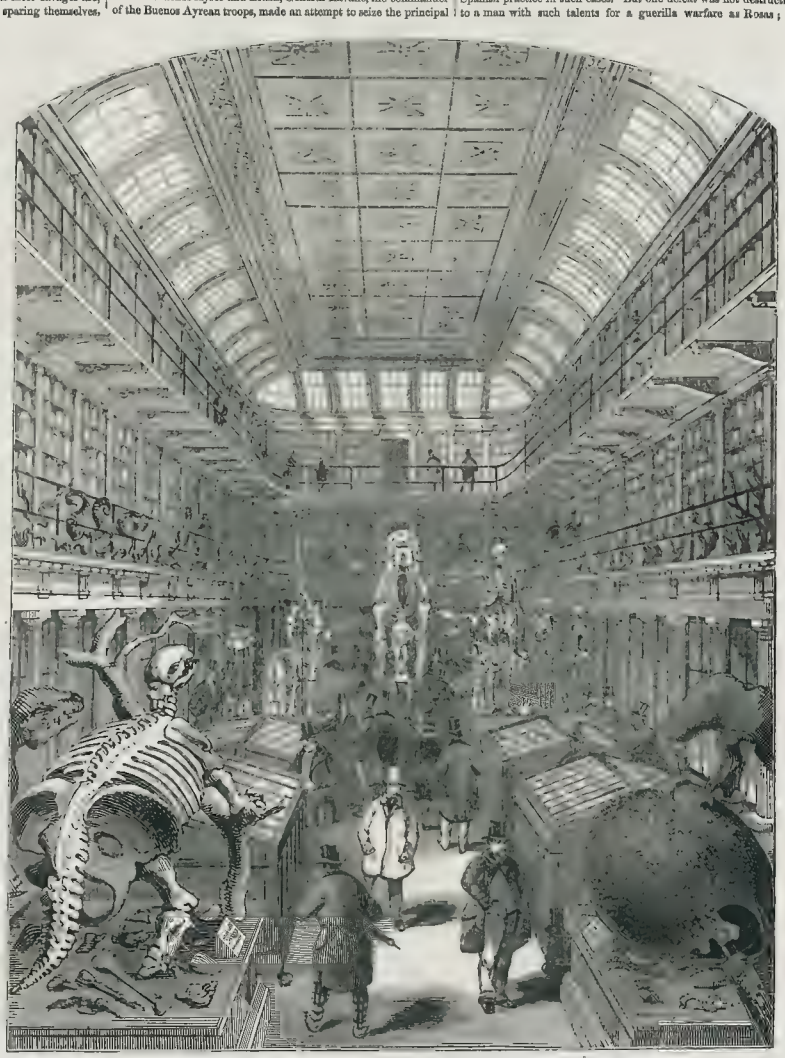
ROSAS AND BUENOS AYRES.

From the mingling of the Spanish and Indian race there has arisen on the wide Plains and Pampas of the Rio de Plata, a nomad and half savage people, possessing "much cattle," and being, as horseman and herdsman, without their match in the world—the Guachos. They are proud of their wild freedom and rude equality; bold to rashness; cunning, as most savages are, used to hardship and endurance; and, never sparing themselves, they are as destitute of the "quality of mercy" to others. To this race belongs Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the almost absolute Master of the Argentine Republic. His reign has continued now for some years.

Among the races of Spanish blood, Constitutional Government seems an impossibility; all is either the violence of one strong hand and will, or the confusion of anarchy. Buenos Ayres under Rosas is an example of the former; to the latter, the Republic of Mexico seems to be rapidly declining. At the present moment more than usual interest attaches to Rosas and his policy since his blockade of Monte Video has brought him into collision with England and France, who, uniting, have seized on the blockading force by which Rosas attempted to stop the navigation of the Rio Plata, and impede the commerce of the vast regions on its banks. The trade of Monte Video is a growing one, and civilised nations have an interest in not permitting it to be crushed in its infancy by the savage despot. Rosas is now at open variance with England and France. As there must be something in the man who thus ventures to "pluck lions by the beard," some notice of his career may not be uninteresting at the present juncture. It will show the sort of ruler with whom we have to deal.

Rosas exhibits in his conduct, all the peculiarities of the race from which he has sprung; they have made him popular among the Guachos, and to his untiring energy and courage, he owes his position as ruler. Among a nation of horsemen, the boldest rider is sure to be honoured, and in this accomplishment Rosas was without a peer. By surpassing the rest in strength and activity, he first gained an ascendancy over his people; he kept it by the force of a strong mind that knew how to flatter their feeling of equality, and yet enforce regulations checking their disorders, particularly the crime of assassination; he prohibited the carrying the knife in the girdle on the Sabbath—the day of festivity, and consequent broils—under the penalty of severe corporal punishment. It is said that once, in forgetfulness, he violated his own order, and insisted on undergoing the punishment for the violation, to the intense delight of the Guachos. But his exertions in repressing assassination did not proceed from any aversion to bloodshed; when engaged in war, or inflicting political vengeance, he is a perfect demon—cold, cruel, and atrocious, massacreing in mass with the utmost indifference. He is enormously wealthy, possessing an estate covering about seventy-four square miles, and feeding three thousand head of cattle. This territory he ruled like a Prince, commanding a kind of army of his own, raised from among his admiring Guachos, and trained by himself, to serve as a force against the Indian tribes of the Pampas, who made frequent incursions on the grazing grounds of the settled districts, and were as skilful reivers and cattle stealers as ever were our Scotch borderers; but the Rob Roys of the Pampas found in Rosas an enemy as cunning as themselves, stronger by discipline, bold in the conflict, and, in the victory, cruel and unsparing; all prisoners were massacred. On one occasion, after a skirmish, eighty were shot at once, and their bodies flung into a pit together. This was the school in which were developed those military talents he has since exhibited in a wider sphere. In conversation, he is said to be grave and earnest; in his dealings, cunning, showing himself as great a master of dissimulation and as treacherous as Ferdinand the Seventh; as of that most legitimate Monarch, his smile is reported to be of evil omen, and he on whom it falls most blandly, frequently finds himself in a dungeon, or has to be sought in a grave.

In a country where the Governments are as often convulsed by revolutions as the soil by earthquakes, there were opportunities enough for such a man to rise, and he was not slow in taking advantage of them. At the close of the war in the Banda Oriental between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, General Lavalle, the commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, made an attempt to seize the principal authority in these republics—always the prize of the most successful soldier. Dorrego, the President, applied to Rosas, then master of a considerable force, and celebrated by his wild warfare with the Indians, for assistance. It was given, but as yet Lavalle was too strong; Rosas was defeated in an engagement, and Dorrego, having been taken prisoner, was shot, according to the invariable Spanish practice in such cases. But one defeat was not destruction to a man with such talents for a guerilla warfare as Rosas; he



THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

retreated to the interior, strengthened his forces among his devoted Guachos, attacked Lavalle, defeated him, and compelled him to retire to Monte Video. From this time, for twelve years, this civil war continued almost uninterruptedly. Lavalle was an enemy quite worthy of Rosas; bold, untiring, and often successful in the field, but inferior to him as a diplomatist and intriguer. Rosas is the chief of the Federalist party, or the Apostolicos, as opposed to the Unitarios or Schismatics, and in his support all the influence of the Jesuits and the Catholic Church, which may account for the length of time he has maintained his position. After the retreat of Lavalle, Rosas, on the 9th of December, 1829, was elected Governor-General or President of Buenos Ayres, and invested with unusual and almost unlimited powers. The Federalists, being thus in the ascendant, immediately overturned everything that had been done by the Unionists, their predecessors in authority. In 1832, Rosas' presidency ended; and he would have been re-elected, but, at his own desire, a dependent of his, General Balacré, was nominated, Rosas thinking he would be a mere puppet in his hands. Balacré must have deceived or betrayed him, for he managed to create disunion in the ranks of the Federalists, the consequence of which was a revolt. Much anxiety was felt as to which party in the outbreak Rosas would join; he was at the time on the Rio Colorado, at the head of the troops sent against Patagonia, but he returned with the utmost speed to Buenos Ayres; and, with his usual promptitude, drove Balacré into exile, and struck his name from the list of Presidents. In every step Rosas had the support of the Congress, who named him "Protector of the Confederation," presented him with a sabre of honour, set with diamonds, and increased his already enormous estate by a gift of a large tract of land. Having thus secured the chief power, he proceeded to consolidate it, and so far succeeded that he has since that time ruled Buenos Ayres almost as a Dictator. He has endeavoured to re-establish trade and commerce, but his energies are ill directed, and he has acted from impulse rather than knowledge, so that his exertions have but raised the country from its deplorable state of financial and commercial embarrassment. His hatred of the Monte Videans, his neighbours, and the Unionists, is so intense that it amounts to madness, and leads him to carry on a constant war without his State, and a persecution of all foreigners within it: under such a system no country can prosper. He classes all strangers among his enemies. "Death to the savage Unionists" is his maxim, and the ruthless sentence appears as the motto of the Federalist journals under his influence. He manifests his hatred even in the most absurd and trifling things; Blue, the colour of the Unionists, is everywhere proscribed, and he has forbidden the wearing the beard on the chin in the fashion of Young France, for the most exquisite reason, that, combined with the whiskers, it describes something in shape like the detested letter U! As long as he exists in power, and the unhappy country is governed by an ignorant and half-savage race; but it is difficult to reconcile such madness as this, with anything that can win the reputation Rosas has acquired in some quarters, of being a statesman. Foreigners, who alone possess the capital and commercial enterprise that can give such a country prosperity, he persecutes and harasses in every possible way—especially Frenchmen. In defiance of a Convention of a former Government with France, he issued an order that every foreigner settled in Beunos Ayres for three years, should be liable to serve in the militia; the French Cabinet protested, negotiated, and at last in 1838 blockaded the Argentine Harbours. The war with Monte Video has continued down to the present time; except the city itself, Rosas is master of the whole country, which is held by a force under General Oribe. His object is to subdue all the States of the River Plate to his authority; but the Monte Videans are independent and resist; and as it is the chief seat of the English and French merchants, these two powerful Governments have interfered to save their subjects from the spoliation and destruction would surely follow the success of the despot Rosas. The blockading fleet is already seized; the withdrawal of the Buenos Ayrean troops from the Banda Oriental must be next insisted on; as to negotiation, it is time wasted. Rosas can comprehend but one argument—the logic of force, and the determination to resort to it. We cannot abandon our countrymen, settled in an independent state, to the chance of an indiscriminate massacre, which, in all probability, would follow the capture of Monte Video. We have delayed our interference almost culpably, till the last and desperate crisis, but even now rescue may be possible. There is also a great advantage in having the co-operation of France. If the two great arival powers of Europe have a common cause in which to act together, it will do more to destroy national jealousies than a hundred dissertations on the folly of considering ourselves "national enemies." We are acting together for our mutual interest in Madagascar, and on the river Plate; if the two great civilised States continue their league against these half-savage and wholly-destructive Powers, mankind at large will be as much the gainers by their friendship, as they would be losers by their enmity.

THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The magnificent Museum of preparations attached to the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's-inn-fields—the first of its kind in the world—owes its foundation to the untiring industry and talents of John Hunter, the great anatomist and physiologist, who devoted his life to collecting the most important specimens in those great branches of knowledge—Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. The Museum was originally arranged by him, in a building contiguous to his house, in Leicester-square, and was completed in 1787, when it was opened for inspection during the month of October to the medical profession, and in May to non-professional patrons, and cultivators or lovers of physiology or natural history.

Upon his death, in 1793, from disease of the heart—the immediate cause being a dispute in the Board-room of St. George's Hospital, and its excitement and attendant thereupon—directions were left in his will that his Museum should be offered in the first instance to Government, on such terms as might be considered reasonable; and in case of refusal should be sold in one lot, as the executors might think proper. Nothing was, however, done with it for six years, when Parliament voted £15,000 for the Museum; and an offer of it being made to the Corporation of Surgeons, it was accepted on the terms proposed by Government. Further grants having been made, a building was completed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Museum opened for the inspection of visitors in 1813; but this proving too small, in consequence of the numerous additions, for the proper display and arrangement of the specimens, the present noble building was erected, and opened in 1835, at the expense of the College, and at a cost of about £40,000.

At present, the total number of Specimens already amounts to twenty-three thousand! Of these, upwards of ten thousand belonged to John Hunter's original Museum; the remainder have since been added. Hunter's main object was "to illustrate, as far as possible, the whole subject of life, by preparations of the bodies in which its phenomena are presented;" and, besides this, in the Pathological division of the Museum, there were about 2500 specimens to illustrate, further, the processes of common disease, and the actions of restoration; the effects of specific diseases: and the effects of various diseases, arranged according to their locality in the body.

It would be impossible to give even a synopsis of these specimens in the present place; indeed, the majority of them would be of little interest to the general reader. We will, therefore, merely mention those likely to prove objects of the greatest curiosity to the non-professional visitor; referring others, who may be desirous of becoming more intimately acquainted with the preparations, to the elaborate catalogues of the Museum.

Our view is that which first strikes the sight of the spectator, on entering at the chief door from the hall of the College. The disposition of the specimens and cases on the floor, and the situation of the galleries, are correctly delineated. The first large object seen, on the right, is the fossil shell of a gigantic extinct Armadillo, from Buenos Ayres. A shell of the common Armadillo is placed on this enormous specimen, to show by comparison its vast size, which was also its protection, as it has no joints to roll itself up with, like the animal of the present day. On the left is the fossil skeleton of the Mylodon, a large extinct quadruped of the Sloth family, also found at Buenos Ayres. It is disposed as if climbing up a tree, to feed on the branches, &c., such being its manner in which, it is conjectured, it contrived to exist. Beyond this, to the left, is the skeleton of the Hippopotamus, the head of which is just seen in the engraving; and on the extreme right, over the shell of the Armadillo, are the bones of the pelvis, tail, and left hind leg of the mighty Megatherium, whose name indicates recollections of recent geological disputes. The cabinets on either side the centre avenue contain various anatomical preparations of parts of the human subject, fishes, and reptiles. The large skeleton to the right of the centre, is that of Charles O'Brian, the Irish giant, and is eight feet in height. He was only 22 at the time of his death, which was precipitated by excessive drinking. Two ordinary skeletons, male and female, are placed on his left side, and on his right is that of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf, who died in London, in 1824, at the age of ten years. The skeleton, which is under a glass case, is only twenty inches in height. There are two plaster casts of hands on the pedestal—one of M. Louis, the French giant, who measured seven feet four inches; the other of Patrick Cotter, another Irish giant, who was eight feet seven inches high. In an adjoining glass case is the glove of O'Brian. The shoes of this extraordinary individual are at present, we believe, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Addiscott, of Addiscott, Surrey, in Surrey. Their enormous size is almost incredible, looking more like the large models displayed by tradesmen over their shops, as signs, than the ordinary coverings of any human foot.

Proceeding along the Museum on the left are casts, in plaster, of the bones of an extinct and huge bird, the *Dinornis gigantea*, which must have stood at least ten feet high, and was a native of New Zealand. It is placed, by way of comparison, by the side of a full-sized Ostrich. Still further, is the skeleton of the American Elk, and under it that of the Great Penguin, from the extreme southern point that Rose touched at. This is the only specimen of the kind in England. Behind this, is a skeleton of the Giraffe; and, on the right, the skeleton of the gigantic Irish Elk, the span of the antlers of which measures eight feet. The specimen was exhumed from a peat bog near Limerick. The large skeleton in the centre will be looked at with interest; it is that of the Elephant *Chunee*, who, after being exhibited on the stage at Covent-garden Theatre, was purchased by Mr. Cross for Exeter 'Change, where, it was said in 1826, during an aggravated annual paroxysm, but not until it had received more than a hundred bullets. There is a full account of the occurrence in Moore's "Every Day Book." In front of this is the plaster cast of the young Negro, and a bust of John Hunter by Flaxman.

Passing through a doorway on the left hand, we enter the Small Museum, which contains many objects of popular interest. Immediately before us is the skeleton of a man who died at the age of twenty-five from chronic Hydrocephalus, or water on the brain. The skull is enormous, measuring forty-eight inches in circumference: and the entire skeleton displays many peculiarities highly interesting to the anatomist. It was presented by Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon. In the next case are the two skulls of a double-headed child, born in Bengal, who lived to be four years old, when it was killed by the bite of a Cobra de Capello. The skulls are united by their crowns; the upper head is therefore inverted. It had four eyes, which moved in different directions at the same time, and the superior eyelids never thoroughly closed even when the child was asleep. In the same case is a portion of the intestines of Napoleon Buonaparte, preserved in spirits, and showing the progress of the disease which carried him off. Adjoining is a very remarkable skeleton, the joints of which are anchylosed, or rendered immoveable, by unnatural splints of bone growing out in all directions. But perhaps the object of the greatest interest is the preparation known as "the shaft case," between the wall cabinets on the left hand. On the 13th of June, 1812, Mr. Thomas Ripple was impaled by the shaft of a chaise, near Stratford, by a stray stump. The shaft entered his chest under the left arm, and came out under the right arm, being thrust through by the violence of an unruly horse, as far as the first tug-hook, which also penetrated the chestand wounded the left lung. The unfortunate man received his first attention from those who were passing at the time, drew out the shaft; and, wonderful to relate, the patient recovered. He was attended by Mr. Maiden and Sir William Blizard, and survived the injury thirty-seven years. The preparation consists of the shaft itself, are side by side. As a companion to this is the iron pivot of a try-sail mast, which was driven right through the body of a seaman, John Toyler, a Prussian by birth, of the brig *Janet*, of Scarborough, Captain John Good, Master. The accident occurred in the London Docks, Feb. 25, 1831. Whilst guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the mainboom, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through Toyler's body, between the heart and left lung, and rested him to the deck. The try-sail mast was thirty-nine feet long, and weighed about 500lbs. He was carried to the London Hospital, where, under the care of Mr. J. G. Smith, he recovered entirely in five months, as to be enabled to walk from the hospital to the college and back again. He at the same time sustained various other injuries. His scalp was laid open; his lower jaw and four ribs fractured; but he ultimately returned to his duties as a seaman, and is now alive

There are several mummies in this room. Amongst them we observe the first wife of the late eccentric Dr. Hunter; and a female who died of consumption in 1775. The plan pursued was that of injecting all the vessels and viscera with camphor and turpentine. A mummy, in a sitting position, with its cheeks resting on its hands, and elbows supported on the knees, is supposed to be that of a Peruvian nobleman, who immolated himself with his wife and child some centuries ago. The expression of the figure is painful.

The Museum is open to fellows and members of the College, and to visitors introduced by them, or by written orders (not transferable), on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from twelve to four o'clock; on Fridays, it is open only for the purposes of study. The arrangements for the admission of learned and scien tific foreigners, state officers, church and law dignitaries, and members of scientific bodies, are liberal and judicious. We cannot do better than recommend our readers to visit the Museum, and see the principal preparations, likely, as we have before said, to interest the non-professional world; and which we have thus superficially described.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The more I see of Paris the more convinced am I of the superior ingenuity of the French in all that relates to small or large swindling, and as to everything that relates to the perfection of the delicate transmission of chains, and the removal of watches, purses, &c. &c., the individuals constituting the swell mob of England are mere awkward apprentices, or untaught thieves, to the high *artistes en escroquerie* of Parisian society, in a finished artiste—refined, polished, dressed in capital style, and perfect from bearer to boots; gloved like a D'Orsay, and shirted like a Brummel. An acquaintance of mine, who was a great friend of the Prince de Joinville, was cured only during the last week. A handsome fellow, wearing a cross in his button hole, and stating himself to be the nephew of a banker, who is also a member of the Chamber of Deputies—Rose and Rothschild—he has been fleecing the *badauds* most brilliantly and successfully; and more than one of the leading houses for furniture has been duped to a heavy amount. He assumed that he was the intimate friend of the Prince de Joinville, and with whom he had made the campaign of St. Jean d' Ulloa, and that he had accompanied his highness to St. Helena for the purpose of bearing to France the honourable remains of Napoleon. Every drawer in Joinville willingly swallowed the bait, book and all; from the jeweler to the draper, from the perfumer to the tailor. But the scheme der proved fatal to Eugene de M. A few days since, Eugene de M. called upon Prince Joinville in apparent haste, and said "It is absolutely necessary, my dear friend, that I have, in two days, a naval lieutenant's uniform, of the most splendid materials; for the Prince de Joinville, who was the bearer of the despatches announcing the new mode of propulsion invented by M. Siguer at the Académie des Sciences, finding it impossible to attend, has requested that I would take his place in this interesting ceremony. You will perceive that I am obliged to be in company with Admirals, and the highest persons of the kingdom, that I should worthily appear as the representative of my friend the Prince; there, fore, let me have another fitting, but not too much lace, merely the simple embroidery necessary to my grade." The uniform was put into train, and the best snips at work, when one of the most celebrated painters of Paris happened to call upon Eugene de M., and, to his astonishment, the favourite of Prince Joinville left slowly, recommending the victim to be sure not to disappoint. "Do you know that young fellow?" asked the painter "Oh, perfectly," was the reply. "He is the nephew of the banker Ganneau, and the intimate friend of Prince Joinville." "You are robbed, my dear sir; the fellow is no more the nephew of the banker G——, than I am, and can only know the Prince from seeing him occasionally when her comes on board the *Belle Poule*. That he is a swindler I have the best means of knowing, as he once introduced himself at my lodgings, and robbed me of a splendid gold watch." The same scene is then said to have passed by the schneider, and, of course, placed in durance until his trial for this, and innumerable other cases of swindling. I merely cite this as one case out of thousands that daily take place. You will perceive that assurance, education, and dramatic feeling are necessary for the proper carrying out these kinds of small comedies of real life. I do not wonder at the contempt expressed by the Parisian swell for native Professionals, when anything exceedingly *gauche* is done in their peculiar line, it is stigmatised as being as much an as English thief, and as coarse as a London burglary. So much for French refinement!

The Polish refugees residing at Paris, met at Passy, to pay their tributes of regret and affection to Madame Hoffman-Tanski, whose death took place, prematurely, a few days since. You are aware that she was the banker Ganneau's

Rosas by the British and French Ministers, demanding a categorical answer in seventy two hours. This was confirmed to the British merchants on the afternoon of the 10th, by the British Chargé, Mr. Turner, who read to the Chairman of their Committee, a despatch from Mr. Ouseley, dated the 9th of July, to the effect that "the Baron Diffaudis and Mr. Ouseley had finally demanded the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, and the retirement of the Argentine squadron, from before Monte Video;" and that they had also offered their mediation to the Monte Videan Government for the purpose of arranging a definitive peace between the two republics. The Chargé subsequently stated to the Chairman of the Committee, that he was directed to inform him, in reply to a representation from the merchants, stating their apprehensions as to their situation, that "they, the British and French Ministers, had demanded a cessation of hostilities, and had taken measures which did not admit of delay."

CANADA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received some private correspondence, and the most recent journals from Canada, and, although the news which they collectively contain is not of paramount European importance, yet there is matter of general interest to the public, and intelligence upon which our readers will not fail to set a due value, receiving it, as they will, at first hand.

First, and of most vital consequence to our commercial relations, are the confirmatory notices which have reached our colony of the threatening state of affairs in South America. Almost at the same moment when Liverpool was remonstrating against the piratical despotism of the French and English governments towards Rosas, accounts reached us from Buenos Ayres of a massacre by Oribe, scarcely less horrible than that of Pelissier in Algiers (the bayonetting of eleven hundred prisoners in cold blood), and the almost simultaneous demand of the British and French Consuls of such terms for the merchants of both countries, as might preclude the necessity for a blockade in the first instance, with the after alternative of a declaration of war. A mercantile correspondent of a Boston paper thus writes his advice to the Canada commercialists, from the River Plate —

"Affairs are in a bad state. It would not surprise me to see all the ports blockaded. I recommend that no shipments should be made to these ports.

"At the present moment we are in an unsettled state as regards the city of Montevideo, all the rest of the Oriental State being under the command of Oribe. Now come the English and French at the eleventh hour, to make a foreign intervention, which will be resisted to the last. A fortnight more, and we shall know if we are to be blockaded or not. I say yes, consequently, I recommend no shipments to be made."

It will be interesting at the present crisis to learn the exact condition of the British, French, and American forces in the river.

The naval forces assembled in the river were, English, ten vessels, 138 guns, 1310 men; French, nine vessels, 362 guns, 2230 men; Brazilian, eight vessels, 146 guns, 1150 men; United States, one sloop-of-war, the *Boston*; Sardinian, two sloops of war.

There were sixty four merchant vessels at Buenos Ayres, June 27th, of which twenty-five were British, seven American, six French, &c.

At Kingston an affray and collision between the military and civilians had arisen out of the races; and the blue jacket-jockeys with our own swell officers could scarcely have got up a more keen encounter at any modern Doncaster or Derby. The consequences, however, may be more serious in Kingston than they would have been upon the second Epsom.

The following is from the *Kingston Chronicle*:—

THE RACES AND A RIOT.

"The disgraceful scenes enacted on Canadian Race Grounds, of late years, are fast bringing this kind of 'sport' into disrepute amongst all peace loving people. The first day of the Kingston Races was appointed for Thursday last, and, although no good running was expected the best horses having left town on the evening previous—a great number of persons assembled on the race ground, and, we regret to say, did not return to their homes in a serious riot occurred, in which many persons were dangerously wounded—and in two or three cases, it is feared, mortally.

"It is almost impossible to ascertain in what way the row commenced, but, from all the information we have been able to obtain, it appears that a soldier of the 71st Regiment and a sailor quarrelled and came to blows, that parties interfered on both sides till the riot became general between the soldiers of the 71st and the civilians. A sergeant's picket, who had been sent out in the early part of the afternoon, to look after those of the regiment who had obtained leave to attend the races, endeavoured to separate the combatants, but failed in doing so, and got themselves mixed up in the *melée*—several of them drawing their bayonets, and, in some instances, making use of them.

"The riot had now assumed a serious aspect, and a gentleman rode into town and gave information to Major Dennis, who immediately proceeded to the scene of action with two companies of the 71st, to bring off the rioters. In doing this, the mob followed the troops some distance along the Macadamized Road, hurling stones and sticks at their heads, and on nearing the Toll Gate the rabble turned upon the men and pursued them through the adjoining fields, capturing several persons, whom they brought into town as prisoners—these were handed over to his Worship the Mayor and taken to the Station House, from which they were shortly afterwards liberated on their own recognizances to appear yesterday morning to answer any charge which might be preferred against them. They accordingly appeared yesterday morning before Henry Smith, junr., Esq., as their Counsel. Mr. Smith expressed his regret that the parties whom he represented should have been illegally detained on the evening previous, and that his advice to release them had been acted upon—he was now prepared to meet any charge that might be preferred against them, or demand their dismissal. Major Dennie said that it was not his intention to prefer any charge against the parties—that he was disposed to consider the affray as a mere race-course row—that his own men were now undergoing a rigid examination, and those of them who had voluntarily taken part in it should be severely punished, and if necessary handed over to the civil authorities —Major D. expressed an earnest wish that nothing should arise to create ill feeling between the soldiers and civilians. His object in going out to the race-course was solely for the purpose of bringing away his own men, and to assist in quelling the riot; when he arrived on the ground there were neither magistrates nor police officers with whom he could advise, and his only motive in acting as he had done was to save life and allay excitement. The parties under arrest were then discharged, Mr. Smith intimating that he should reserve to himself the right of bringing actions against Major D. on behalf of his clients, for losses and injuries which they had sustained by their illegal arrest.

"Many of our townspeople and a number of the soldiers are seriously injured, but we trust there will be no loss of life There can be no doubt whatever that there were faults on both sides, and, under all the circumstances of the case, we hope Mr. Smith will see the propriety of advising his clients to let the matter drop Should a different course be advised it will only have the effect of perpetuating excitement and keeping up a jealousy between the military and civilians, subversive of that universal good feeling which has ever existed in Kingston."

This account does not speak well for the exertions of the colonial magistracy, nor do we think it was (however conciliatory, either wise or decisive on the part of Major Dennie, to have foregone his charges against the civilians who assailed the military on march, at the same time that he left himself and his soldiers open to civil prosecution. All such unpleasant *contretemps* should be controlled and guided by a severe and disciplined sense of justice.

Railways appear to be exciting in Canada the same *furor* which is pervading the Mother Country, and the very appointments of directors are made the subject of leading articles in the journals.

With reference to the recent fire at Quebec, the public will be glad to learn that the Lords of the Admiralty transmitted to the poorer class of sufferers fifty blankets, 13000 pairs of shoes, and 2000 jackets; and that the newspapers already acknowledge the receipt of £16,000, in private contributions, from England, devoted to repair the awful calamity.

At the first of a series of musical and dramatic entertainments introduced at Montreal, the celebrated De Begnis—so long an absentee from our English musical circles, where he was once prime favourite—made his appearance, and had become the fashionable lion of the hour.

It is rumoured that Sir Allan M'Nab—whose name was so prominent at the time of the rebellion—will succeed to the Presidency of the Legislative Council. He is at present Speaker of the Assembly, and has, we believe, arrived in England, on matters connected with the Great Western Railroad.

Society in Canada is considerably agitated upon subjects connected with militia appointments and promotions, some of which, it is believed, have reference to electioneering influences.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland Bombay mail has arrived, with papers and letters from Bombay, Aug. 27; Calcutta, Aug. 16; Madras, Aug. 29; and China, June 25.

The news contained in them, although not promising aught of momentous consequence, is certainly more than ordinarily interesting. The expedition from Hyderabad, under Major Corsellis, to Kasmore on the Sciah frontier, appears to have been most lucky by the Governor of Bombay, with the view of protecting our territories in that direction from possible inroad —the Sciahs having pursued some Scindian robbers across the border, and thereby given obvious proof of their pugnacious disposition. Some lives were lost on ascending the river, owing to the intense heat. The troops arrived at Kasmore, and encamped on the only dry spot they could find, the country being flooded by the Indus; and there they have remained ever since. Cholera was raging at Hyderabad as well as Sukkur, but the mortality amongst the troops has been smaller than might have been expected.

The accounts from the Punjaub relate chiefly to the rebellion of Prince Peshora Singh, which has now assumed a very formidable shape, and, if not checked, will, in all probability, be attended with very serious results to the impotent Government at Lahore, and it is obvious that nothing but foreign intervention can save the country from irretrievable ruin. It appears that the Governor-General has presented a treaty for the acceptance of the Seikhs, in virtue of which a British subsidiary force will be established. The Lahore Government is understood to have accepted this treaty, but it is doubtful whether the troops will allow it to be carried into effect. Sir Henry Hardinge was to go up to the north-west provinces about the latter end of September

There were three questions of interest under discussion at Bombay at the time of the departure of the mails, viz.—1. The establishment of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, of which a Committee of the leading personages of that Presidency had been formed, in order to co-operate with the Committee in London, for the purpose of carrying this great improvement into effect. The second improvement was the formation of a Steam Navigation Company, with the object of having steam boats to ply from Guzerat and Scinde to Bombay, and from Bombay to Ceylon, touching at the intermediate ports. The third point of interest arose from an attempt to stop the public working on the roads on Sundays.

The money market at Calcutta on the 16th of August was nearly in the same position represented by the last advices of the 7th ult. At Bombay, though the business transacted in imports since the departure of the mail of the 19th of July had been less extensive than in previous years, the prospects were not unfavourable.

The news from China comes down to the 27th of June. The Government of Hong Kong had published a proclamation for the sale of certain lands, &c., which it was maintained was calculated to prove injurious to the colony, as tending to prevent parties from settling there. There is an interesting discussion going forward in India relative to the Island of Cheusan, which now, when the time for its restoration to the Chinese is approaching, becomes of more value than ever to the British. A great unwillingness is exhibited to restore it, on the ground that the whole of the provisions of the treaties with the Chinese had not been complied with. It was said that the French and Americans cast covetous eyes on this island, against which no many prejudices had existed, which were found by experience to be unfounded, and that they having each made stipulations for an island, expect to get Chusan.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Sept. 27.

Yesterday an election was holden at Lincoln College, for the election of a Fellow, when the Rev. Washbourne West, of the same College, was elected.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 3.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The following appointments have just taken place.—

The Rev. A. G. Davies, B A., of Queen's College, to the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Dudley, Worcestershire.

The Rev. Peter Leigh, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory of Newton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. H. Harris, B.A., of St. Catharine Hall, to the vicarage of Horbling, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Alfred Lane, M.A., of Calus College, to the curacy of Passenham, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. Arthur Sharples, B A, of Queen's College, to the curacy of Sharestone, Leicestershire.

The Rev. Dudley Somerville, B A, of Queen's College, to the curacy of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.

The Rev. A. W. Wilson, B.A, of Queen's College, to the curacy of Scalwell, Northamptonshire.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIZE AT ETON.

The result of the examination for the prize of £50, given by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to be disposed of by the Provost and Head Master, according to the judgment of competent examiners, for the promotion of the study of modern languages, was announced by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master, on Tuesday morning, in the Upper School, Eton. The examination, which was in the French, German, and Italian languages, commenced on the 22nd ult., the result being transmitted, as usual, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, by the Head Master, as follows —

French.—First prize (£10), Close; second prize (£5), Peel, a son of Mr. Laurence Peel.

German. First prize (£10), Dugdale; second prize (£5), Parker.

Italian.—First prize (£10), Close; second prize (£5), Boileau, ma.

The following were also selected as having particularly distinguished themselves —In French. Foster, ma., Byng, Barton, and Boileau, ma. In German. Barton, Byng, Calton, and Wheatley. In Italian: Stratton, Barton, and Bradley, R.S. Close, having been first was no prizeman in French and Italian, was also presented with the remaining £5.

The number of candidates in French (Examiner, M. Auguste Knoll) was 19; in German (Examiner, the Rev. Thos. Thaube), 9; and in Italian (Examiner, Signor Pistrucci), 7.

Prince Albert's prize was founded by his Royal Highness in 1841.

NEW DEAN OF LLANDAFF.—The Lord Bishop of Llandaff has nominated the Rev. A. Conybeare, M.A., late rector of Sully, Glamorgan, to the office of Dean of the cathedral church of Llandaff.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN TIPPERARY.

The long-announced Repeal Demonstration of the County Tipperary took place at Thurles, on Thursday (last week).

The procession in the morning, preparatory, near Thurles, we are assured by the Repeal historians of the day, extended at least five miles, and "the meeting, with the exception of Tara, was certainly the most magnificent and significant of the monster meetings. There could not have been less than between four and five hundred thousand human beings taking part in the business: the number of equestrians amounted, we have no doubt, to fifteen thousand." The Correspondent of an Anti-Repeal journal says:—

"The meeting was exceedingly numerous, equalling the most celebrated of the monster meetings of 1843. It was held at a place called Knockroe, about two miles from Thurles. The numbers might have been from ninety to one hundred thousand. Fully ten or twelve thousand farmers, well clad and appointed, rode in cavalry fashion, four abreast; and not only with them, but among their gentleman companions, was the greatest order and decorum observed."

A Voice —"Certainly we will."

It was previously arranged that the main body of the trades from Thurles, and the northern parts of the country, should meet their brethren from Cashel and the towns in the south, at the large Fair-green in the village of Tipperary.

The scene at this moment (says one account) was magnificent. One hundred thousand human beings—men, women, and children—surrounded the triumphal car of the "Liberator" as it came down along amidst their warmest benedictions. The procession extended at this period upwards of two miles, for while the banners that headed it were entering Thurles, the Liberator's carriage had just left Knockroe. Here and there the enthusiasm was along the entire route—warm-hearted and sincere as were the acclamations of the mighty mass who congregated—they were surpassed, far surpassed, when the procession passed through Thurles. At the entrance was erected a triumphal arch, on which was a large flag, and on it inscribed—

"England has given us ignorance and bigotry, starvation and rags, wretched cabins, without beds and without clothing—there is no employment, no trade, no commerce. If this be good Government, the people should be grateful for those blessings." The streets were crowded to suffocation, the windows filled with ladies, and every house which could command a view was occupied; and although the distance from Cashel to Thurles is but twelve or fourteen miles, the cavalcade did not reach the latter place until nearly four o'clock.

Mr. Nicholas Maher, M P, presided at the open air meeting. A series of resolutions were proposed and addressed, and also a petition to Parliament in favour of Repeal.

Mr. O'Connell then came forward and was received with deafening cheers. He said, I come here to know whether you had learned your Catechism? (Cries of "We did, we did.") Well, then, if you did, you can answer me two questions—are you not for Repeal? (Cheers.) Are you not determined more than ever to obtain it? (Cries of "We are, we are.") Are you not every day more anxious for the Repeal? (Cheers.) Then you do know your Catechism? (Laughter.) I have ready pupils in you. Well, well, you look for it accordingly, by peaceable, legal, and constitutional—by and by without violence, without force, without intimidation! (Loud cheers.) Will you join me in that pan, and no other? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Well, then, there never was an old fellow with a better boy than I have. (Cheers.) I have hundreds of thousands of the brave and gallant people of Tipperary. Keep within the law. Don't give your enemies power over you. Stand by my side, and victory is certain, and Ireland's liberty shall be restored. (Cheers.) I have 500,000 witnesses that the Union is unendurable, and shall I want to have the Repeal of the Union to have six millions yearly spent in Ireland, that is £600,000 a month, £200,000 every forth night, £25,000 every working day of six weeks. (Cheers.) I want to have it circulated—I want to have it spent in Ireland, where it has been earned by the sweat and toil of that brave, patient, and enduring people. The money now in Ireland is spent in England, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in every place except Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This must not be. I would have every shilling of Irish money spent in Ireland; and if Irish gentlemen choose to go elsewhere, I would have a law passed charging them 25 per cent. as a tax, and I would have that spent in the improvement of the country. (Hear, hear.) I would have it expended in the making of bridges and roads, instead of having the people taxed by grand jury cess. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal of the Union would cause an immense improvement in the wages of the people. Do you think that I would call you to day from your harvest work, if I had not an object—if I had not something to obtain for you? (Cheers.) Oh, yes, I know you would follow me anywhere. (Cries of "Yes, yes, to death.") Oh, you are safe in doing it. I have never led you astray; but I will lead you to the temple of the constitution, to the sure harbour of nation security and national prosperity. (Cheers.) Ireland for the Irish is my motto. (Cheers.) You have a right to an Irish Parliament, and you will succeed in obtaining it if you place confidence in me. (Cries of "We do.") I am sure I can do. You may believe in me, I have put down Protestant ascendancy already, when I was born an Catholic could have a horse worth more than five pounds; if it was worth £500, a Protestant could come and offer him £5, and he should sell it—such was the law; and if a Catholic coaxed him to join together in seeking for it. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheering.) Well, I determined on carrying the Repeal; I held legal meetings, as had been afterwards proved by the evidence of the highest legal authority. The Government conspired against me; they accused me of conspiracy, and most unjustly sent me to gaol. (Groans.) Yes, thank Heaven that I was in gaol —(Loud cheers)—and am ready to go there again, and to the scaffold, if I could purchase your liberty and prosperity—(Loud cheers)—and will, as I have said, I was sent unjustly to gaol. The Government tried an indictment—a monstrous one of thirty six yards in length; they tried to pack a jury, with a one-sided Judge; but, after all, the law was in my favour. (Cheers.) I knew the law better than they did. The cause was ruled in my favour, and I came out of prison, and no thanks to them. (Cheering.) Oh, Erin of the streams—Erin of the green fields—Erin of the beautiful valleys! of the sublime mountains, of the thousand bays and harbours, of the excellent roadsteads, of a water power calculated to turn the nations of the world, oh! he would tell them she shall not, must not be in slavery. They would struggle for her constitutionally, but successfully. Hurra for Repeal! The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then concluded amid the most enthusiastic cheering, and was then handed to the Liberator, after which the mighty assemblage separated quietly, and proceeded peaceably to their respective homes.

THE DINNER.

This event came off in a capacious pavilion. It was decorated in the interior with evergreens and flowers. It was supported by sixteen pillars inside, which were also hung with evergreens. The building, which is about 70 yards long, by 30 wide, had a raised dais for the cross table at the head of the room, at which the Chairman and guests sat, and at the opposite end was a commodious gallery for ladies. Covers were laid for between 600 and 900 persons, but there were not less than 1200 or 1300 persons present at the dinner in the course of the night, exclusive of the ladies in the galleries, which, together with all parts of the extensive edifice, were completely filled.

About half-past seven Mr. O'Connell, attired in the uniform of the '82 Club, entered the building, and was, of course, received with loud cheering. The chair was taken by Nicholas Maher, Esq., M.P.

Mr. O'Connell, on his health being drunk, commenced his speech with a glowing encomium on the glorious sight he had witnessed in the morning—the people so many, so orderly, so determined, &c. Then he gave them a history of his agitation from the very commencement. At length he came to the impediments which the Government was throwing in his way, and said—They cannot corrupt or intimidate us, and yet they will endeavour to corrupt. Where are the slaves who will sell themselves to any Government to the prejudice of their country?—they are nowhere to be found; and, oh, how mistaken are those who imagine that the Catholic clergy can be bribed by an increase to the income of Maynooth (Cheers). We even help the Government who think so. (Hear, hear.) Have they got an additional vote or a voice, by reason of the Maynooth grant, of a single Catholic clergyman? (Cheers.) Has one curate deserted the colours of his country? Oh, no; and if they save the wealth of Trinity College to Maynooth, they will not add one to the nearer to the suppression of the cry for Repeal. (Cheers.) They have had no other friends but the priests; they are beloved by those who know their worth; and, if the Treasury opened its portals, it would not be to any one who forsook them from that moment. (Loud cheers.) We have achieved this much, recollect, in a time of peace. ("Hear," and cheers.) Let us give no opening to our enemies—let us persevere in the course we have pointed out; and I defy any man to say, looking to the past experience, that we shall not succeed; and that what we have achieved in part, shall not be achieved in the whole. (Hear, hear.) But does the case stand thus now? Is there in England less of prosperity—or has the crop

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

PRIESTS, AT MADRID.

BALCONY SCENE, AT ANDALUSIA.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

We resume our artistical notes with a glance at the Andaluzas, than whom, says the "Handbook of Spain," "few women talk better or more; practice makes perfect." But, more to the purpose is the following lively page from Mr. Hughes's admirable work, "Revelations on Spain in 1845":—

"How the fair Andalucians contrive to pass their time, without once peeping into a book from month's end to month's end, with no pastime but church, no excitement but devotion and an occasional dash of love, it is not easy to conjecture. The balcony and the paving stones in the streets beneath, when surveyed in perpetuity, become a little fatiguing; the coarse rezs and mats hung over the window-fronts to subdue the glare of a torrid sun, make street-gazing less pleasurable than in other cities. The passing of a vehicle is a rare occurrence, love is for the twilight or the midnight hour, and the most determined church going cannot kill more than a couple of hours per day. How fill up the immense vacuum?—how complete the "*dies solidus*" without ever darting those bright eyes into any book more interesting than the *Rosario de la Virgen*, or the *Horas Castellanas*?

The accomplishment of reading is by no means universally diffused; beads are, still, more in use than prayer-books, and when my landlady once—a lady of respectable station, whose titles were as formal as those of her sovereign, being always, by a courtesy extended to every milliner, styled "La Senora Dona Isabel Maria"—was requested to sign a receipt for my quarter's rent, she couldn't; and her son, a youth of twenty, could not write it without black lines to guide him."

The Moorish eyes, the pride of the Spanish female face, are stated to be confined to certain localities. The finest are "raised" in Andalucia; "they are very full, and repose on a liquid somewhat yellow bed, of an almond shape; they are compared to dormant lightnings," &c. Mr. Hughes, too, tells us the eyes of the Andalucian beauty are like burning glasses—black, lustrous, and terrible in wrath; almond-cut, and in repose hiding liquid fires. The Andaluza is absorbing, merciless.

From gay to grave: a specimen of the Spanish clergy, who never appear in public without the *capa*, which, as it has no cape, is, in fact, a long black gown. Raphael has painted St. Paul in the cartoon, when preaching at Athens, wearing his cloak exactly as the Spanish people do at this moment. Whatever may be said of the *capa*, nothing can be more grotesque than the long projecting hat worn by the priesthood.

The Royal Palace at Madrid is enormous, and, as in that of Aladdin in the East, and in some others in this cognate land, there is more than one window left unfinished; thus, it is the fit residence of the Sovereign of a people of prouder conception than performance. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar of the Moors, which Enrique IV. made his residence. This was burnt down on Christmas Eve, and rebuilt by Philip V. The entire Palace, and its appurtenances, cover a vast space; the principal entrance is through a noble arch in the *Armeria*, on the south side, next to the court yard or parade; opposite is the Palace itself, and to the right the gardens and promenade; and a circular enclosure, in the midst of which is a fine equestrian statue. The elevation of the Palace has little beyond its vastness to attract; the basement is rusticated, and the superstructure is of white stone, which glitters in the sun like marble. It is crowned with a heavy balustrade, and mounted with vases, a large dome, &c.

THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.

about to detail, was such that we are unable to fix accurately the time at which it took place, but we are enabled to state that the Lord Mayor was in the cabin, seated in his chair of state—the mace was on the table before him—the table also contained the usual means of refreshment, and was surrounded by some of the Aldermen, the late Sheriffs, and the Sheriffs elect, when, almost simultaneously, with a cry of 'A-head, there!' the City barque came in violent collision with one of the piers of Westminster-bridge. The Lord Mayor, and, we believe, nearly all those present, were thrown from their seats by the violence of the shock. The mace, the decanters, the glasses, and the wine rolled from the table, and the members of the Corporation were prostrate in one common wreck on the floor of their barge. Happily, the alarm subsided with the shock, and, with the exception of a few bruises, we have the satisfaction to state that the worthy members of the Corporation escaped unhurt."

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF JEAN BART, AT DUNKERQUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A *fête*, upon a grand and extensive scale, took place last month, at Dunkerque, on the inauguration of the Statue of Jean Bart, a town-born naval hero of the place. For a month previous, the town had been under great excitement; and no expense was spared to have the ceremony conducted with an *éclat* and splendour worthy of the occasion. Invitations were sent to twelve of the principal towns of the department, including Calais and St. Omer, to have the attendance of the musical bands of their respective National Guards, which were readily accepted; and from eight to eleven o'clock on the day of the Inauguration, were seen marching into the town, the different bands playing national airs, at the head of from 50 to 100 men of their respective corps. These formed a circle around the veiled Statue, and composed a musical force, united with the military bands of the town, of nearly 600 instruments. Precisely at twelve, the veil from the Statue drops, and discovered the hero, in the costume of the time of Louis XIV., brandishing a sword in his right hand, a pistol in his left, and wearing another in his belt. He is supposed to be engaged in boarding a ship, as this was his usual and favourite mode of carrying on the fight, and which ensured to him so much success he succeeded in capturing and carrying into Dunkerque upwards of two hundred Dutch merchant vessels, during the war with the Dutch States. The Statue is of bronze, 16 feet high, and executed in the first style of the celebrated David (d'Angers),—the Thorwaldsen of France.

The unveiling of the Statue was hailed by the acclamations of 40,000 voices, and followed by a crash of 600 instruments. Orations were then delivered by the Sous-Préfet, the Mayor, and others, enumerating the numerous exploits at sea performed by this heroic sailor, and holding him up as an example for others to emulate. In the afternoon, all sorts of amusements, both on water and land, were provided for the populace, and the evening concluded with balls, concerts, &c. (gratis). A general illumination followed; fireworks and balloon-flying finished the day.

The following day the pastimes of the people continued, though diversified; but the most interesting sight was a dinner party of 1800 persons. Four tables were laid out in the grand avenue of the park, and at one o'clock marched in the bands of music and corps of the different towns of the department, and regularly took their seats assigned to them: this was known by a tally-flag affixed to each bottle of wine, and every man found by the side of his plate a bottle of claret. The dinner consisted of cold joints, ham, meat pies, &c. The wine was excellent, and toasts were drunk of such a patriotic character, and of so much enthusiasm, that every man seemed to consider himself a second Jean Bart. Fireworks, the ascent of a balloon in the Grand Place, and a general illumination, closed the celebration of the Inauguration of the Statue of their valiant townsman.

STATUE OF JEAN BART, AT DUNKERQUE.

The decorations of the houses and streets were unique and tasteful. Festoons of drapery of different colours were stretched from house to house; while from the windows floated tri-coloured flags, banners, bearing insignia or inscriptions of the exploits of Jean Bart. Triumphal arches spanned all the streets, while each side of them was lined by rows of trees, or large branches, resembling young elms, of four years' growth. The transformation of these streets into groves, with triumphal arches, covered with garlands and trophies, and which terminated the "vista," had a most singular and beautiful appearance.

THE FLEET-STREET SEWER.

The works in progress for deepening the Sewer of Fleet-street have attracted considerable attention, partially from the obstruction which they have presented to the public traffic. They are, however, of intrinsic interest; although the Sewer of Fleet-street cannot compete, in antiquity, with the ancient water-course known as the Fleet Ditch,—

> The king of dykes, than whom no sluice of mud
> With deeper sable blots the silver flood.

It appears that although Sewers have been constructed in London for upwards of four centuries, it is only within the last ten or fifteen years that the drainage of the City has been satisfactorily accomplished. Hitherto, it was very defective and imperfect; some of the smaller streets having a Sewer, while the larger thoroughfares, as Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, &c., had none. From time to time, however, this evil has been remedied; and the Sewerage is now nearly completed.

The Sewer of Fleet-street, the subject of our Engraving, having been found insufficient to carry off the water, for which it was intended, it became necessary to cut deeper, and construct a new sewer: the greatest requisite depth is 25 feet, which decreases to about 17 feet near Temple Bar; hence the Sewer runs easterly to Water Lane, where it is joined by another Sewer, which runs into Whitefriars Dock.

One of our Engravings conveys an idea of the extraordinary labour requisite for excavating the ground to the requisite depth, and the numerous provisions against accidents in the dangerous operation. Such is the underground labour; whilst the difficulty of keeping open the traffic, so as not to extinguish the "very animated appearance" of Fleet-street, is a work of much difficulty. The cost of the present undertaking, contracted for by Messrs. Ward and Son, of Aldersgate-street, is £2000.

There do not appear to be published data from which the total extent of the metropolitan Sewers can be ascertained. The Holborn and Finsbury divisions contain eighty-three miles. In addition to these, there are sixteen miles of smaller Sewers, to carry off the surface-water from the streets and roads, and two hundred and fifty-four miles of drains leading from houses to the main Sewers.

FLEET-STREET.—DEEPENING THE SEWER.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—The new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. William James Chaplin and Mr. John Laurie, were sworn into office on Saturday last, at Guildhall. Mr. David W. Wire is appointed Under-Sheriff to Mr. Sheriff Laurie; and Mr. C. Burcham, of Red-lion-square, Under-Sheriff to Mr. Sheriff Chaplin. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late Sheriffs, Alderman Hunter and Alderman Sidney.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.—The *Times* has the following pathetic account of the narrow escape of the Mayor and Corporation of London:—"The worthy citizens of London who are peacefully following their various avocations, have, we fear, only a faint idea of the labours and perils which the members of the Corporation are constantly exposed to in the execution of their arduous duties. The passage of the river from London-bridge to Chelsea is now so well known to the inhabitants of London; the 'move her a-head,' and 'turn her a-starn,' are phrases so common in our ears, and convey such a perfect idea of the control and safety which pervade throughout the navigation of the river, that few will believe that the lives of the whole Corporation were, on Tuesday, nearly sacrificed through the perils of transit by the City barge, from Blackfriars to Westminster. We will not venture to say to whose pilotage this catastrophe is to be ascribed, but we apprehend that the attention of the Aldermen has been recently so much devoted to the management of railways, that they have lost sight of those ancient land-marks by which their official and swan-hopping excursions have been heretofore guided. The consternation which prevailed after the alarming accident which we are

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 5 —20th Sunday after Trinity—Horace Walpole born, 1717.

Monday, 6.—Louis Philippe born, 1773— H. Kirke White died, 1806.

Tuesday, 7.—First English Almanack published, 1551—Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, died, 1820.

Wednesday, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.

Thursday, 9.—St. Denys—Dutch Fleet defeated, 1797.

Friday, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831.

Saturday, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day —George II. crowned, 1727.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m. 4 5	A. h. m. 5 10	M. h. m. 5 55	A. h. m. 6 36	M. h. m. 7 13	A. h. m. 7 50
M. h. m. 5 6	A. h. m. 6 27	M. h. m. 7 3	A. h. m. 7 39	M. h. m. 8 15	A. h. m. 8 51
M. h. m. 5 33	A. h. m. 6 50	M. h. m. 7 31	A. h. m. 8 5	M. h. m. 8 43	A. h. m. 9 20
M. h. m. 6 2	A. h. m. 7 16	M. h. m. 8 1	A. h. m. 8 34	M. h. m. 9 10	A. h. m. 9 45
M. h. m. 6 33	A. h. m. 7 46	M. h. m. 8 32	A. h. m. 9 5	M. h. m. 9 38	A. h. m. 10 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The beautiful engravings of Coburg and Gotha, in our Numbers, illustrative of her Majesty's Visit to Germany, were from drawings by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when indicated to be so.

"G. O.," *South Hackney, is thanked for his suggestion, but we can only find room for a brief memoir.*

"J. W. B."—*Anonym is spelt as here written in the latest geographical works, but one "a" has been rejected by some writers; for example, in the "Athenæum."*

"R. L., an Old Subscriber."—*See "Ask's Dictionary."*

"Norlandine," *Notting-hill.—Not at present.*

"D. E. M.," *Tooteth Park, should apply to the parish clerk of St. George's-in-the Fields for the marriage certificate.*

"J. C.," *Northallerton, is thanked for the print, but it has been too often re-engraved.*

"A Frequent Reader,"—*Polarization is the term applied to the change which takes place in the direction of rays of light that pass through certain crystals.*

"H. S. H." *should consult Jackson's "Treatise on Wood Engraving;" or the Practical History of the Art, in the 4th volume of our journal.*

"B.," *Dublin, need not forward the continuation of the essay, the portion already sent being unpromising.*

"Amateur," *Liverpool.—The sketch has been received, but the design is not sufficiently striking for engraving.*

"A Bruce."—*We are not aware that the term "bruce" is confined to two partridges; but, if we mistake not, a leash (i. e. three) of hares, is customary.*

"J. A. H." *Camberwell.—The note of hand must be stamped, otherwise it cannot be proved as a debt.*

"J. H. B.," *Staffordshire.—We must decline giving any opinion of the professional abilities of medical men.*

"W. F. P.," *Isle of Wight.—We have no precise information on the subject.*

"Sam Snap," *Dublin.—Illustrations of Clegg and Samuda's Atmospheric Railway, from Kingstown to Dalkey, will be found in No. 88 of our Journal.*

"J. W.," *Tamworth.—The Bank of England now covers an irregular space of four acres, comprising the greater part of the parish of St. Christopher.*

"J. W.," *West Derby.—The* Illustrated London Almanack *for 1846 will be published early next month. The proportion of customs duties collected at Liverpool and London is as four to eleven. (See the Companion to our large View of London.)*

"Winton."—*The suggestion did not reach us in time.*

"E. M.," *Chichester.—Æsthetic (from the Greek Aisthetos) relates to sentiment or feeling. Our Correspondent should read a clever paper in "The Dublin University Magazine" for the present month, entitled "The Æsthetical Condition of England," which the writer maintains to be "increasing gentle debilitation, gross poverty, and actual decrepitude." Æsthetics is, however, generally used as a term for "the Philosophy of Art."*

"W. A." *is thanked for the Sketch of the late Fire at Yarmouth, taken by a poor boy, which is not without merit.*

"W. D. B.," *Dublin.—None.*

"J. N.," *Stafford.—It is neither customary nor courteous to publish the name of the Editor of a Journal, when the incognito is sought to be maintained.*

"R. H.," *near Penzance.—For the purposes of the statute, the word game includes hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.*

"A Constant Reader," *Brasley, should examine the List of the Committee of the Company in question, and test its respectability.*

"X ," *Ashford.—The treasurer of the fund of "Dog's Charity for the Blind," and the manager of the society, under the trustees, is Mr. George Simpson, No 29, Savile-row, London. The allowance to blind persons from the fund is £12, £16, and £20 per annum, each, at the discretion of the trustees. See No. 63 of our Journal for details.*

"A Subscriber," *Halstead, and "A Subscriber," Newport.—Burton and Castle's "Flora Medica," 2 vols., £2 6s., is an illustrated herbal of established merit.*

"B. B.," *Hull.—Helen Selina, formerly Mrs. Blackwood, and now (in consequence of her late husband's accession to the peerage) Dowager Lady Dufferin, is the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. Her sister is the Hon. Mrs. Norton.*

"A Subscriber," *Mullingar.—A child, not born in wedlock," may be christened in any surname the father's husband.*

"One Entitled to Bear Arms."—*The eldest son of a family bears, during his father's lifetime, a label; the second, a crescent; the third, a mullet; the fourth, a martlet; the fifth, an annulet; the sixth, a fleur-de-lis; the seventh, a rose, the eighth, a cross moline; and, the ninth, a quatrefoil. These marks of cadency are borne in the centre chief point of the shield.*

"M. P." *Albany street.—The learning on the shield of the Lord Provost is equivocal.*

"George M."—*Great difficulty, in consequence of the want of local works, always attends the discovery of foreign shields. We do not ourselves know what were "the arms of Mr. Vanhuil or Vanhuil, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, resident in the north of England about fifty years since;" nor those of "Mr. Aigehrs, Swedish Consul in the middle of last century." Possibly, some of our heraldic readers may have the information.*

"W. O." Wilesden.—*The communication of Gosport with Portsmouth is by a floating bridge.*

"Arthur Henry."—*Darley's "First Book in Geometry." The price of Mr. Warren's "Introduction to Law Studies" is 28s.—to be had of any law-bookseller.*

"Fisher," *should send the details of his invention to the Mechanic's Magazine Office.*

"P. T. C.," *Dublin.—A very strong case has been made out in favour of Sir Philip Francis having written the Letters of Junius.*

"A. D. C."—*The term "entire," as applied to malt liquor, was first used by Harwood, a London brewer, about 1722, to intimate that it was drawn from one cask or butt only, though it would be the flavour of six and here. The object of its present use is, perhaps, to intimate that the porter is entire, or unadulterated.*

"Watton."—*Will our Correspondent favour us with a sketch.*

"J. E. D."—*We do not wish to settle disputes at cards.*

"Nemarina" *should consult Pitman's works on Phonography.*

"P. C. W." Exeter.—*We are not successful in tracing the custom.*

"Daphnis," Bromley.—*Every advertisement in a newspaper is subject to a Government duty of 1s. 6d., paid at Somerset-house, monthly.*

"A Schoolboy."—*Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry," for armorial bearings: Morrison's work on Book-keeping.*

"T. W."—*Our Journal may be forwarded to Paris, by post, on payment of one halfpenny, to Brussels, for fivepence.*

"H. D."—*See the "Treatise on Navigation," published by Wilson, Leadenhall street.*

"Piscator."—*Any complete Treatise on Angling will give the information sought by our Correspondent.*

"R. B." *Winchester.—Next week.*

"A Subscriber," *Cheltenham.—The Standing Order for Railway Bills will be made on the day succeeding that of Parliament. The benevolent operations of the Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society extend only to England.*

"J. C.," *Liverpool.—We are not aware of the existence of a Society for the object named by our Correspondent.*

"A. Bouquet."—*French Flowers is the name of an English musician who has acquired notoriety by the establishment of a "Conservatoir Society" in London. The Courts of Austria and England are on the best terms, and the Archduke Frederick was sent especially to the Rhine to invite the Queen to Vienna, but which her Majesty could not accept this year. Prince Metternich's reception by the Queen was most gratifying to that eminent statesman.*

Our "Hanley Correspondent" is thanked for his polite offer, but our space is at present too limited. The Song will be noticed.

Illegible.—"*Dulcamara.*"

Erratum in our Last No.—*St Katherine's Docks were opened in* 1828, *not* 1808, *as stated above.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

Another political name of the Reform Era has departed from among us; Earl Spencer died on the 1st instant, at his seat, Wiseton, Nottingham; he was much better known as Lord Althorp, one of the main supports, in the House of Commons, of the Whig Ministry. His personal character, rank, and fortune, secured the respect of many who had little confidence in the political opinions of the party, and these were backed by sound and practical talent, often called into action by the exigencies of debate. He was one of the chiefs of the Ministry, so much so, that the death of his father and his consequent elevation to the Upper House, was seized by William the Fourth, as an opportunity for dismissing his Whig advisers; but the movement was premature, they retained place, if not power, for some years afterwards. As Earl Spencer, however, the Noble Lord never mingled very actively in political discussions; even when in office, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the business of his department, the Exchequer, and the business-like turn of his mind indisposed him to the excitement of political controversy. He withdrew almost entirely into private life, occupying himself with those pursuits connected with agriculture, to which he had always been strongly attached. He was an extensive landowner, an advocate of improved cultivation by the farmer, as a better security than Parliamentary protection, and an opponent of the Corn Laws. The last occasion on which he addressed the House was, we believe, on the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill, which he supported.

The cruel rigidity of the Quarantine Laws, in all nations—a subject which is at this moment attracting the attention of the French press—has never been so fearfully exemplified as by a case on our own coast, close to our own doors. The *Eclair* steamer, returning from the coast of Africa, with fever of a violent character—of that there is unfortunately no question—raging on board, has been placed in quarantine off the Motherbank, isolated by a constant guard from all communication with the shore; in the state of things existing on board this unhappy vessel the regulations are atrocious. It is known that there is no medical officer on board, but none are permitted to visit her; and the crew, therefore, must sicken and die without help within view of many thousands of their countrymen. It would be more merciful to fire a broadside into the vessel and sink her at once. If the intention were to increase the disease, add to its intensity, and thus increase the danger of contagion, nothing could be imagined more likely to effect it than the course adopted We do not believe that the spirit of the quarantine regulations authorises such a barbarous isolation in such a case; they were intended to prevent immediate and indiscriminate communication with the shore, from vessels coming from climates where contagious disease is common. But this at least supposes that the greater portion of the crew is in good health; in such a case the detention, though an evil, is a supportable one. But when the ship is like that of the "Ancient Mariner," freighted with the dead and dying, to close them round with a wall of iron, and deny all access to them, even that of the physician, is a barbarity worthy only of savages. Even when the plague was raging in London, the visits of medical men and nurses were permitted;—are we to have less humanity than our ancestors, who certainly had less knowledge of disease and its laws? they can stand excused and justified in their policy of isolating disease, which to modern enquiries appears almost absurd. The whole theory of quarantine, as a preventive of disease, is fallacious. Prudence and caution are necessary in all cases, but not brutality. There is a medium between transferring the crew of the *Eclair*, at once into the midst of a crowded city, and allowing them to perish without human sympathy or assistance. If removed on shore, the change from the close air of a ship, to the cool, fresh land breezes, good provision, medicine, and, above all, the mental reaction, would, in all probability, check the fever at once. Forty days in their present state may exterminate the crew—who will have been murdered according to the law of quarantine! It is the opinion of those best informed on the subject, that this severity (which may have such frightful results) is wholly useless. The plague is never out of Constantinople; the trading nations of Europe are in constant communication with that city, but the disease has not appeared in Christian Europe for two centuries. It is not the quarantine that has kept us out, but no ship can import the glowing sun, the filth, the indolence and indifference of the Moslem, who trusts all to fate, and deems human exertions almost impious. The plague and the fever of the tropics, spring from local causes, and will not affect those not exposed to them; diseases like the cholera may be universal, and sweep over whole climates and countries indifferently; against them quarantine is not even the semblance of a protection. The crew of the *Eclair* is suffering from the black or yellow fever of the tropics. The only mode of arresting it is to remove and separate the men; to keep them shut up for forty days, by which time the ship may be a mere "floating coffin," is an act of most ignoble ignorance. Some alarmists may plead danger to the public health as a justification. If there is any danger, the short breadth of sea between them and this ill fated ship cannot diminish it, and if the men were on shore would they be permitted for a moment to remain unvisited and unaided? If we reason in this way there is danger in everything, in riding, in bathing, in walking the streets—above all in a railway journey; yet no one abstains from any of these things. Danger never ought to stand between Englishmen and a duty to a fellow being, nor would it for an instant in this case, if the law did not interpose like fate.

We hope, for our national credit, if there is any power of suspending the operation of the law in this case, it will be done, and that the remnant of a crew of men in the service of their country will not be abandoned to death, or suffering even worse than death, in this cowardly and unchristian manner.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday, at Windsor, left the Castle for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty promenaded this morning in the private grounds and plantations in the Home Park; his Royal Highness Prince Albert being drawn in a garden-chair. The infant Royal Family were taken out for airing at the same time, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Majesty was driven out for a carriage airing this afternoon by Lady Lyttelton; her Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeding through the Long-walk to Virginia Water, and returning to the Castle shortly before five o'clock. The Hon. Colonel Grey was in attendance upon the Queen on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Spaeth, took a carriage airing this afternoon. There was no dinner party at the Castle this evening; her Majesty and the Prince Consort dining in private.

Accident to Prince Albert.—We regret to state that on Saturday last Prince Albert met with an accident of a painful nature. It appears that as the Prince was descending a flight of stairs, leading from the private apartments to the Queen's entrance in the quadrangle, his foot slipped, and, in the effort to save himself from falling, his Royal Highness severely sprained his ankle. The Prince, who treated the matter very lightly at the time, proceeded forthwith to Slough, and thence, by the Great Western Railway to Paddington. Upon the Prince's arrival at the Castle, from Buckingham Palace, in the evening, his Royal Highness suffered considerable pain, the ankle being very much swollen and inflamed. Mr. Brown, surgeon to her Majesty's household, who was immediately in attendance, prescribed the necessary remedies.

Aristocratic Marriages.—The matrimonial alliance some time since alluded to as in contemplation between the Earl Howe and Miss Gore, Maid of Honour to her Majesty the present Duchess, is now definitively arranged. We believe we are correct in stating, that the 16th of this month is fixed for the celebration of the ceremony, which, in accordance with her Majesty the Queen Dowager's residence, will be celebrated at Witley Court.—On Tuesday the marriage of the Hon. Charles Hugh Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, with the Hon. Agnes Petre, daughter of Lord and Lady Petre, was celebrated at Thorndon Hall, in the county of Essex, by the Rev. Joseph Sidden, private chaplain to Lord Petre.

Death of the Dowager Marchioness of Bredalbane.—The Dowager Marchioness of Bredalbane died at Langton House, on Thursday week. Her ladyship, who was daughter of David Gavin, Esq., of Langton, married to John, fourth Earl of Bredalbane, in 1793, and was consiederably advanced in years.

The State Apartments at Windsor Castle.—Several visitors arrived at Windsor, during Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the State apartments, which were closed. It will be the means, perhaps, of preventing many similar disappointments on the part of the public, by stating that, during the sojourn of the Court at Windsor Castle, the State rooms will not be open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Monday a Common hall was held for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. There was a numerous attendance of the Livery in the Guildhall. A great deal of interest was excited, and the meeting was an exceedingly bustling one.

When Alderman Wood, whose friends had been making great exertions to procure his return, made his appearance as a candidate for the office, the applause was overwhelming.

The Common Sergeant briefly addressed the Livery, and then said, that in order the choice might be free and uninfluenced, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen would retire from the hall.

As the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were about to retire from the hall, Alderman Wood stepped forward upon the hustings amidst loud acclamations and partial hisses, to address the constituency. He was the Alderman first in rotation, and was so under circumstances very different from what had taken place in former years; and however calumniated he might have been, he had every warrant for saying that the confidence of the Livery in him had undergone no diminution, and the manifestation exhibited by them justified him in anticipating the return he so anxiously looked for. (Cheers). He should not, however, have addressed the Livery at all, if it were not for a report which had been most industriously circulated that morning, to the effect that he was so clothed with writs that no responsibility could attach to him, and that he was, therefore, unfit to preside over this great city as chief magistrate. To that report he could only answer, that a more gross falsehood never was uttered. (Cheers and hisses). It was the result of the vilest slander, as no such thing as a writ could be found in existence against him.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen immediately afterwards retired from the hustings.

The Common Sergeant then put in nomination the names of all the Aldermen below the chair, and there was an immense show of hands for Alderman Wood and Alderman Johnson, the next in rotation to Alderman Wood.

The Common Sergeant then announced the decision of the Sheriff to be, that the election had fallen upon Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Johnson, and proceeded to the Court of Aldermen to make the return accordingly.

After the lapse of half-an-hour, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., returned to the hall, and the Common Sergeant stated to the Livery that the Court of Aldermen had elected Mr. John Johnson Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The announcement was received with a loud burst of general disapprobation by the numerous body assembled to support Alderman Wood, and with cheers by those who were desirous to see Alderman Johnson in the civic chair. The scene was, as might be expected, one of great confusion.

The Common Crier called upon Alderman Johnson to come forth and declare his consent to the election.

Alderman Johnson then came to the front of the hustings, and was invested with the chain of office amidst great uproar. He thanked the Livery for the manner in which they had been pleased to elect him to the high office, declared that he would perform all the duties of it most zealously and faithfully, and do all in his power to carry out the objects they had in view. He trusted, that at the end of his year of office he should meet with the congratulations which he felt so much honoured by at that moment.

Alderman Wood again presented himself, and was enthusiastically received.

Although," said he, "defeated, and, for a time, deprived of my just rights and expectations, the Livery may rest assured that my sense of their kindness in supporting me shall never be effaced from my memory. I come amongst you, my fellow-citizens, as a magistrate, who has sustained fearlessly that rank, and has already the voice of the Livery, filled the important and honourable office of Sheriff. I have not come forward as a rich man, making a boast of my riches as a qualification for the discharge of the important duties which appertain to office, but with a determination to use my abilities in the discharge of those duties with a view to the best interests of my fellow citizens. But the Livery will be surprised to learn that wealth is now deemed one of the qualifications to serve them, and that one of the grounds of my rejection is, that I am not rich enough to support the position I seek to attain. If wealth were to be esteemed and held as the only qualification, the sum of the brightest integrity, the greatest probity and virtue, and the most distinguished intellect, would be excluded from serving their fellow-subjects in public departments. A more flimsy, wretched objection never was offered against any man. The adoption of it is an invasion of the privileges, and strikes at the root of the right of the electors, and annihilates the choice of the Livery. (Cheers.) Apart from all these considerations, another and a leading objection to me has been that, unfortunately, some five or six years ago, I had honestly embarked in a speculation which eventually turned out to be bad. (Cheers and hissing.) Speculation seems now to be the order of the day. No man can take up the ordinary newspapers without seeing schemes and projects announced, in which the names of magistrates are put forth in support of them. If the failure of any of those projects were to operate as a disqualification, no magistrate filling the highest trust his fellow citizens can repose in him, what is to be augured as to the fate of many magistrates whose names are every day to be seen in railroad prospectuses? I have stated such a line of demarcation as were to be drawn; if an unsuccessful issue to a speculation be a disgrace to me, what ought to be said of those magistrates who have taken up schemes which on the face of them tell their own tales (cheers)—schemes taken up solely for the purpose of selling scrip, and for effecting which their names are used as decoys? (Cheers and hisses.) If such be the rule by which a man is to be deprived of office, I am quite safe—I have not received punishment, and I shall watch for the prospective difficulties of those who are to follow me."

Deputy Gibbons then proposed a vote of thanks to the late Sheriffs (Aldermen Hunter and Sidney), for the splendour and hospitality with which they had maintained the dignity of their high office, and the punctuality and courtesy they had shown to the Livery.

Mr. Obbard seconded the vote, which was agreed to amidst applause.

Alderman Hunter and Sidney returned thanks, and the Hall was dissolved

The following was the state of voting in the Court of Aldermen, between the two Aldermen, Thomas Wood and John Johnson:—

For Wood.	For Johnson.
Mr. Alderman Kelly	The Lord Mayor	Sir John Pirie
Sir Chapman Marshall	Alderman Sir C. S. Hunter	Sir William Magnay
Alderman Humphery	Sir Jonn Key	Sir G. Carroll
Alderman Hunter	Sir Peter Laurie	Sir James Duke
Alderman Challis	Alderman Farebrother	Alderman Musgrove
Alderman Wood himself	Alderman Copeland	Alderman H. Hughes
	Alderman Wilson	Alderman Sidney
	and Alderman Johnson himself	

There arrived too late to vote, Aldermen Lucas and Hooper, who intended to vote for Alderman Wood; Alderman Moon, who also intended to vote for Alderman Wood, was absent; as was Alderman Thompson, who intended to vote for Alderman Johnson.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Both houses met on Thursday, and Parliament was prorogued in the usual form by the Lord Chancellor, till Thursday, the 27th of November.

Presentation of the New Sheriffs.—The new Sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, Wm. J. Chaplin, Esq., and J. Laurie, Esq., Alderman Marshall and Alderman Humphery, were presented to the Curator Baron (W. G. Bankes, Esq.) in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, and received, in the usual form, her Majesty's approbation of the choice the Livery had made of gentlemen to fill that high and important office for the year ensuing. The Common Sergeant, in the absence of the Recorder, introduced the new Sheriffs to the Curator Baron in a highly complimentary speech. The usual ceremonies were then gone through, such as shoes and hob nails, and cutting of sticks, was then performed by the senior Alderman who has not passed the civic chair, and the members of the Corporation returned to Guildhall, in the evening the new Sheriffs gave their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern.

Railway Club.—A meeting of gentlemen connected with railways was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, at which Sir George William Prescott, Bart., presided. The chairman explained, that the object of the meeting (which was of preliminary character) was to adopt measures for the formation of a club, to be composed of railway directors and parties interested in railways, for the interchange and record of valuable information connected with them. The proposition had already the approbation by letter of upwards of 200 gentlemen connected with railways. Mr. Owen, solicitor, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and urged that the proposed plan would have the effect of diffusing railway intelligence generally, giving confidence to the commercial and trading state of the country, and the improvements of locomotive engines, &c., and a resolution in conformity with the objects of the meeting was adopted. It was suggested to the committee which was appointed to consider the principle of geology, &c., be named to give occasional lectures, and another gentleman observed that a new Bourse should be established, to be devoted exclusively to railways.

The Metropolitan Improvements in Spitalfields.—On Tuesday the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests issued notices for the erection of the houses in the new line of street leading from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church, the entire length consisting of about 3000 feet, being divided into thirty two lots The width of the new street will be about fifty four feet. The lots, severally, are to be let on lease for a term of eighty years, from Christmas Day, 1845. The new street, north of Highstreet, Whitechapel, will be called Commercial street; that leading out of East Smithfield will be called Dock-street, and East Smithfield will be named St. George-street. In Commercial-street a new church is in course of erection, to be denominated the Church of St. Jude, and in Dock street a church will be built for the Sailor's Home in Wells-street. A new street is also proposed to be formed in the continuation of the Commercial road, to High street, Whitechapel.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths last week was 858, exceeding that of the previous week by 84, and about 46 below the average of five summers. The deaths from measels and bronchitis are still high, being respectively 52, 25, average 24, 7.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.—It is stated that the Deanery of Lincoln will be filled by the Rev Mr. Ward, the respected Rector of St. James's.

MR. HUDSON AND THE RAILWAYS.—It has been officially announced that Mr. George Hudson has joined the South Midland Railway Company, and also the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction Railway Company, the latter the project for a direct line between the manufacturing districts and Newcastle and the eastern coast of England. In the case of the former Company, its constitution is to be re-organised, and additional capital called for.

LAUNCH OF THE "BULL DOG" STEAM FRIGATE.—This fine steamer was launched on Thursday at Chatham. Her keel was laid down on the 8th of July, 1844; consequently, she has been fourteen months building. She has been constructed with great care, and is built with Honduras mahogany, African teak, and well seasoned oak. She was laid down by Mr. John Fincham, the late master builder, on the plan of the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir W. Symonds.

THE MORTALITY ON BOARD THE "ECLAIR."—LATEST PARTICULARS.—The *Eclair* left Madeira on the 22nd ult., and, from that time to the day of her arrival at the Motherbank, eight additional cases presented themselves. Two men on the morning of Wednesday (one of whom had a severe attack of fever in August) showed premonitory symptoms. Five died on the passage from Madeira, and two more have been added to the list of deaths since her arrival. Thus, of 145 officers and men, the full complement of the *Eclair*, no less than 65 have died since April last, and 22 only have escaped attack. These are all Englishmen, for it does not appear that any of the Kroomen who formed part of the ship's company have suffered in any way from the fever. During last month 40 officers and men died. At the present time there are 45 down with the fever in their beds: two of these are almost in the last stage, and one man is suffering from a second attack. We believe that the first lieutenant, Mr. Harston, was invalided some time since. Lieut. C. W. Isaacson is well on board, and has availed himself of permission to send a single sheet from the vessel to write to his friends. He attended Captain Execurt up to the time of his death. The other surviving principal officers of the *Eclair* are Lieutenant Gordon Bullock and the master, Mr. Henry D. Burney. The general treatment appears to have been an application of warm turpentine over the epigastrium. If in most cases save ease to the patients, and is said to have been attended with great benefit. The *Standard*, of last night, says:—"The *Eclair* has returned from the coast of Africa—not with cholera on board, but with that deadly fever which has proved so fatal to Europeans at Sierra Leone and elsewhere within the tropical region of Western Africa. That the disease, whatever its symptoms, is not cholera, is proved by the immunity of the Africans, who are as susceptible of Asiatic cholera as others. Again, the disease is not extending; there have been no new cases since the vessel's arrival in the temperate latitudes. Finally, there are two surgeons on board; and no simple supply of fresh provisions and of medicines has been sent on board from Haslar hospital. To Stangate-creek the vessel has, we see, been ordered; and as the wind has been pretty fair, she is probably there while we are writing: there every attention that humanity can suggest will be paid to the sufferers, meanwhile there is not the slightest ground for alarm of an imported *cholera* or pestilence of any kind."

THE STABBING CASE AT NEWCASTLE.—The inquest on the body of Ralph Parker was resumed on Wednesday, and after the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner Selby Green.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—We gather from the last Paris papers that the result of the election at Douai has resulted in some measure the drooping spirits of the Opposition. The Legitimists coalesced with their deadly enemies for the purpose of defeating the Conservative candidate, and succeeded in their object. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours returned to St. Cloud on Monday. The King and the rest of the Royal Family were to arrive on Wednesday. The King and Queen of the Belgians were expected in Paris on the approaching *jour de fête* of the King of the French. The *Presse* announces the approaching creation of a new batch of peers. The anxiously-expected notice of the adjudication of the new railroads has not yet been published in the *Moniteur*.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have accounts from New Zealand to the 3rd of May. Another collision had taken place at the Bay of Islands between the natives and the troops, in which fifty of the latter are reported to have been killed; but Pomare, one of the most mischievous of the chiefs, had been captured, and was confined on board the *Hazard*, his entrenchments having been destroyed. Hongikien, one of the chiefs of the Kaiteke tribe, was also taken, and the *Aurora*, *Simiacutie*, and *Velocity*, merchantmen, were engaged in blockading Kororarika. The schooner *I Don't Know*, which our readers will recollect ran into the Thames with ammunition, and been lightered off by the American war steamer in the harbour, has been seized by the Government and removed to Auckland, where its owner, Mr. Waitford, is committed to take his trial for piracy, in consequence of colluding with the rebel chiefs. At Wellington the natives were perfectly quiet, but it was understood that Rauperahi had gone in that direction with 500 men, for what purpose is not known. The Legislative Council at Auckland closed its session on the 22nd April.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.

An occurrence of a melancholy character took place on Sunday night, at the barracks of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, during which Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton was stabbed in the stomach by Lieutenant Kerwan, of the same regiment. The circumstances are immediately in circulation as to the particulars of the transaction, one of which was, that in consequence of the promotion, by purchase, of Captain Cornet Masters, of the 4th Dragoons, to the rank of Major, Colonel, Unattached, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday week, that officer on Sunday last gave a dinner to his brother officers, which took place in the mess room of the regiment, at Hounslow Barracks. The conviviality of the evening were kept up until a late hour, and it is stated by some who profess to be well informed, that about twelve o'clock, and while under the influence of wine, Lieutenant Kerwan took umbrage at something that occurred, and finally quitted the mess room for his own apartments, whither he was attended by Quartermaster Tarleton, who endeavoured to soothe his irritated feelings, but on reaching the apartment at which Lieutenant Kerwan immediately seized his sword and stabbed Tarleton as above described.

On Monday morning, on the return of Colonel Dacre, the commanding officer, to the barracks, Lieut. Kerwan was, by direction of the military authorities at the Horse Guards, placed under arrest.

At eight o'clock on the same morning, a local magistrate, attended by Sergeant Jeeks, of the police, attended at the barracks, and Quartermaster Tarleton's deposition was taken in writing by the reverend magistrate, and afterwards in the presence of Mr. Frogley, the surgeon, as to the nature of the wound and the state of the wounded man.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday a meeting of the magistrates was held in the petty sessions room, at the three Hammers, Hounslow, at which a warrant was issued for the immediate apprehension of Lieut. Martin Kerwan, on a charge of cutting and wounding, which was placed for execution in the hands of Sergeant Jeeks, of the police. Shortly after the warrant was arrived, accompanied by Colonel Daley. Lieut. Kerwan was immediately placed at the bar.

In the deposition of Quartermaster Tarleton was read over in the presence of the prisoner, as was also the deposition of Mr. Frogley, who, being present, added to his testimony, that the unfavourable symptoms which had presented themselves on Monday evening had that morning greatly subsided, but that he was quite unable to pronounce the wounded man out of danger.

Colonel Daley expressed his readiness to enter into any amount of bail for the appearance of Lieut. Kerwan at a future day; but the Bench said the charge was of so serious a nature that they could not take bail, and it was their duty to remand the prisoner to Tothill fields Bridewell. Previously, however, Quartermaster Tarleton can be ascertained, or his recovery be such as to enable him to attend.

The prisoner, accompanied by one of the officers of the regiment, was then removed to Tothill fields Bridewell.

According to one account, the officer between whom and Lieut. Kerwan the disagreement took place, was the senior captain of the same regiment. Most of the officers present at the dinner drank freely, and, while at table, the altercation took place between Captain Lane and Lieutenant Kerwan. It was stated on Lieut. Kerwan finding that the Quartermaster, Tarleton, would not allow him to leave his apartment with his naked sword in his hand, he shut the door, and, pointing to another sword which was hanging up in the room, told him to defend himself; but, before the unfortunate man could do so, he received the wound from the Lieutenant's sword under which he is now suffering.

Quartermaster Tarleton is married, and has three children. His father was quartermaster of the 18th Light Dragoons for many years.

Lieut. Kerwan is believed to be single, and is stated to be highly connected, and of Irish extraction.

The wounded man continues in much the same state.

DESTRUCTIVE ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, the following distressing accident by fire, occurred to a respectable woman and her daughter named Harrison, residing in Windsor-terrace, City-road. It appears that Mrs. Harrison, who is living upon her income with her unmarried daughter, a young lady about seventeen years of age, and of great personal attractions, was sitting in the back parlour, in which was a fire, when she desired the latter to reach some article from the mantel shelf. Miss Harrison immediately rose, and while in the act of obeying her mother's directions, a portion of her dress ignited. The mother, who at once rushed to her daughter's aid, was also set on fire, and before assistance arrived, both were shockingly scorched and burnt about the hands, arms, and neck. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and the necessary steps were taken, but we are sorry to say that both the sufferers are in a deplorable state of agony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FROST IN LANCASHIRE.—On the nights of Monday and Tuesday last the whole of Lancashire, from the Mersey to the Lune, was visited by an intensely severe frost, which cut down the stems of the potatoes, and put an end to the magnificent appearance which the potato crop presented to be growing vigorously, now present nothing but the appearance of withered stalks. What effect this will produce on the quantity of the crop, and on the keeping of the potatoes, is somewhat doubtful.

ROBBERY OF PLATE IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—A very large quantity of valuable plate was missed on Monday morning, from the plate-room of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The butler had locked the door, it appears, shortly before midnight, and saw that all was safe in the butteries; and the robbery must have taken place after that hour. The articles stolen consist of large tankards, pint stoups, goblets, dishes, covers, waiters, bread basket, all silver, with the names of the donors on them, besides several dozens of silver forks and spoons of all sizes, soup ladles, fish knives, &c. All had the rose keys and the arms of the college on them. It is suspected that the robbery has been committed by a gang composed of London thieves and some notoriously bad characters in the neighbourhood of Barnwell. About two years ago a similar robbery was committed in the butteries of Jesus College, of plate to the amount of about £700. The value of the plate stolen on Monday night from St. Peter's is upwards of £1000.

THE MURDER OF MR. FRASER.—The four prisoners, Tallant, Lynch, Nowland, and Burns (approver), were brought up again on Saturday, at the Castle, Chester. The case had been adjourned from Wednesday, to allow time to the magistrates to consider of the course to be pursued under the circumstances, two witnesses having distinctly proved an *alibi* with regard to Lynch. The prisoners, more particularly Lynch and Nowland, looked remarkably dejected. Burns presented the same haggard appearance as before. The Rev. Mr. Fielden said, "We have given this case that ample consideration which we promised we would give, and the decision we have unanimously come to is, that the case of the prisoners must be sent to a higher tribunal, and, therefore, that they be committed to take their trial at the next assizes.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

This handsome pile, facing the east front of the New Royal Exchange, has just been completed from the designs of Mr. J. Anson, the architect, to whose taste it is highly creditable. It comprises four stories; about 60 feet in height, and 284 feet in length; the depth varies from 57 feet to 58 2-4ths, this being the extreme boundary of the freehold,—the property of Magdalen College, Oxford. The materials of the new buildings are fine red brick, with Portland cement dressings: the door and window-heads are in bold style, and the festoons in the attic story are a judicious enrichment. The lower floor will be fire-rate shops, railway offices, &c.; and the upper stories will form handsome suites of chambers. Altogether, this is a very striking and meritorious addition to the architectural character of this very important locality of civic improvement.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Mr Keeley had the misfortune to be thrown out of his chaise on Monday morning in Southampton-street, and was so much injured as to be unable to play that night at the LYCEUM. Mr. Frank Matthews read his character in "Peter Jenkins:" Mr. Turner, in "The Governor's Wife:" and Mr. Bender, in "Open Session!" A comic drama, called "The Last of the Bravos" is in preparation; and the burlesque of "Aladdin" will be revived, in all its original splendour, on Monday week.

An elegant fac-simile of the Warwick Vase, executed in silver, was presented to Mr Webster, on Saturday evening last, after the performances, by the ADELPHI Company, as "a token of their regard for his unwearied exertions and perseverance, and to commemorate the unprecedented prolongation of the season." The vase was presented by Mr Paul Bedford, and, when the ceremony was over, the company assembled, comprising the members of the *corps dramatique* and several friends and patrons of the establishment, sat down to an elegant supper. The *réunion* was exceedingly gratifying to all who were favoured with an invitation

Mrs. Seymour, whom some of our readers may remember as Miss Allison, at the St. James's and Adelphi Theatres, appeared as the HAYMARKET on Wednesday evening as *Miss Dorrillon*, in Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of "Wives as They Were, and Maids as They Are." The lady created a decidedly favourable impression, and will prove an acquisition to the already excellent company at this theatre. She was loudly called for at the conclusion of the play, and greeted upon her appearance with general applause and a liberal shower of bouquets.

The PRINCES' Theatre opens on Monday. One of the earliest novelties will be the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," which has attained great popularity in Paris; and Mr. Macready will appear on Monday, the 13th inst. Midle. Nau is engaged as *prima donna*.

The OLYMPIC Theatre also opens on Monday. We gave the names of the pieces to be produced on the occasion a week or two ago.

Letters from Berlin of the 23d ult., state that the Duke of Prussia, after much negotiation, has succeeded in re-engaging the celebrated Jenny Lind for the Prussian Opera, for three years from the 1st of November next, at terms amounting closely to £4000 per annum. The fair Jenny will be the creation of the play, and greeted upon her appearance with general applause and a liberal shower of bouquets.

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Sir George Smart, we are happy to announce, has recovered from his accident after his return from the Bonn Festival. It appears, now, that Dr. Breidenstein, the Chairman of the Committee for the Inauguration, was invited by the King of Prussia, to invite to the Concert at the Palace of Bruhl, Sir George Smart, Mr. Moscheles, and Mr. Grunesien—names that, at his Majesty's request, the Earl of Westmoreland had given to, as persons arriving from London to attend the Beethoven Inauguration. Dr. Breidenstein's head was so turned by the novel position in which he was placed, that he omitted altogether to inform the invited gentlemen of the distinguished compliment paid by the Prussian Monarch. The explanation is due to the King of Prussia, as Berlioz, of Paris, and Fétis, of Brussels, were present at the Palace, as guests, and an apparent slight was thus manifested towards the English visitors.

The Italian Opera House, in Paris, opened on Thursday the 2nd. There is a strong company, comprising Grisi, Persiani, Brambilla, Lilbrandi, Frezzolini, Grisi, Arigo, Bellini, Grimaldi, and Signori Lablache, Marco, Rocconi, Derivis, Malvezzi, Corelli, &c.

Three new operas, by G. Macfarren, E. Loder, and H. Glover, are to be produced at the Princess' Theatre.

The Western Madrigal Society has received fourteen compositions, for the Prize of Ten Guineas for the best Madrigal, after the ancient masters.

Alexander Lee is Musical Director for the Olympic Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

On Thursday evening, the farce of "Next Door," which has been announced during the last week in the bills, was produced here with the most unquestionable success. It is a clever adaptation, by Mr. Alfred Bunn, of a lively Parisian piece, "Le Vis en Partie Double," and from the extreme drollery of its situations, and the very humorous acting of the author, drew forth continuous peals of laughter. The piece is of the [illegible] order, and [illegible] the story is divided into two parts, representing two contiguous rooms—those of the *entresol* of the Quadrant. One of these is inhabited by a young lady—[illegible] father, the [illegible] and both of them are flagrantly *Jack Sheppard* (Mr. Wigan), a medical student, is paying his addresses. The dilemmas into which he is plunged by the *contretemps* of this double courtship form the staminants of the piece, which irresistibly [illegible] a milliner, the first very flagrant [illegible] Mr. Wigan, who becomes enamoured of the milliner's fair assistant, and doing both with the same happy facility of accommodating himself to circumstances, which superior medical students, for aught we know, may be able to command. The finishing point—in which, to alarm the milliner, he threatens to knock out his brains, and dashing his head against the partition wall, thrusts it into the young lady's room, which she is listening to the fervent address of a young musical poet—brought down a roar of applause and laughter. The versatility of Mr. Wigan had full scope in the character he assumed,—whether he was fighting an imaginary horrible combat, imitating an Astley's hero, tossing pancakes, or making love, he was equally effective.

Mr Bellingham also surprised us by his very droll personation of the love-sick musician. We had not given him credit for being half so funny. Mr. Wigan was called for at the end of the piece, which promises to enjoy a very long existence. Mr. Keeley was sufficiently recovered to act in the first piece, "Peter Jenkins." He appeared to be suffering from the effects of his accident, but did not play in "Open Sesame," where his part was announced to be performed by Mr. Emery, the third member of the company who has undertaken it since Monday.

ADELPHI.

A very broad farce, adapted from the French, by Mr. T. Morton, was produced here on Monday night, and kept the audience in roars of laughter from the commencement to the end. It is called "Seeing Wright:" and we imagined, at first, it was of a personal nature, similar to one or two French vaudevilles in which Ravel and Déjazet have figured as their own proper selves. We were, however, mistaken, the name being merely taken from the circumstance of one of the characters going to "see Wright," at the theatre, in the course of the piece. To attempt any description of the plot is perfectly impossible. It consisted of a series of exceedingly comical practical jokes, which scarcely gave the audience time to think about what they were witnessing; but, having the effect of causing their sides to ache with laughing, answered every end that could possibly be wished for. To "see Wright" as a policeman, is suggestive of great fun; but to see him play the part as he did on Monday, with all his humour, and none of those ultra buffooneries which we sometimes take him to task for indulging in, is still more provocative of mirth. All the other performers in this trifle exerted themselves very creditably, and the applause at the end of the piece was perfectly unqualified.

SURREY.

Another translation, by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the French drama, "Le Canal St. Martin," now performing at the Adelphi, was produced here on Monday, entitled "The Rover's Secret; or, the Bridge of St. Martin," and was completely successful. It resembles the Adelphi piece in every respect, with the exception that it is a little more highly seasoned for the Surrey audience; and the startling effect in the barge scene (of which our readers may have seen a large wood-cut in the walls of the mercopole, where the *Red Rover Mortimer* is let down into the water), contrived at the Adelphi by a platform turning over on a pivot, is managed at the Surrey by an arrangement known to stage carpenters as the "vampire trap," which opens in the middle and closes up again directly, allowing the character going through it to disappear instantaneously. The drama has been got up with much care, under the direction of the author, and was very well acted. Mr. Hicks displayed a great deal of judgment in his conception of *Marsial*. The cool assurance and precaution of the *chevalier d'industrie* were excellently portrayed. Mr. H. Hughes was equally effective as *William*, the foreman of the timber-yard; and Mr. H. Vining was an interesting heroine. Great care and intelligence is always apparent in every representation of character this lady undertakes. Mr. S. Cowell provoked the laughter of the gods by his droll assumption of *Barbillon*, the canal diver; and Miss Martin played up to him with much spirit and archness, as *Ninette*, the grisette. Her dress, however, we must protest against: it was anything but characteristic, and she may take a good hint for its improvement from the costume worn by Miss Woolgar, at the Adelphi, or some of Valentin's exquisite sketches in the illustrated "Mysteries of Paris." The drama was received throughout with loud applause; and will, we think, have a run. The ballad opera of "The Quaker" followed, in which Mr. Leffler appeared to great advantage as *Steady*, and was very warmly received. The performance concluded with an effective nautical drama, by Mr. T. Webb, founded on Dibdin's song of "Tom Starboard," and named after it, with enough dances, struggles, sea-fights, and situations to satisfy the most inordinate lover of dramatic excitement. The house was very well filled

OPENING OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The difficulties attending the production of a new opera, on the opening night of an English theatre, are greater than is generally imagined. The Manager is dependent entirely on his own resources; he has no Government grant or private subscription to fall back upon; and he must pay his company their weekly salaries, whether the performances be necessary rehearsed or beyond what are called the ordinary "calls." On the Continent, months—and, in some instances, years—are taken up in the drilling of the choral and orchestral forces. Here, all is hurried at a railroad pace. Costa, at her Majesty's Theatre, had no first representation in this country of Donizetti's "Lucia," had the parts for the band only on the morning of its coming out—but he is a musical magician, under whose influence instrumentalists play from an instinctive appreciation of his readings. At Drury-lane Theatre the lessee is not an idle man, and, although not a practical musician, he has a method of his own in accelerating the troops under his command. The system of speed is in itself productive of bad work, what is to be done? The private speculation must realise immediately to meet the financial demands of the establishment, and he must, therefore, resort to the *vîperare*, for the first days of his campaign. An original ballet, with new music, has, indeed, been produced—a report of which will be found under our theatrical heading—and this is an especial wonder: to have expected a new opera was out of all question. Hence it is that we have been doomed to listen again to the "Bohemian Girl" and to the "Enchantress," until the expected novelty from Mr. Wallace is ready.

Salvi—(knight (Saturday), by way of variation, we have Donizetti's "Lucia," for the purpose of introducing Mr. Allen as *Edgar*, after an absence of three seasons, and for the re-engagement of Madame Eugenie Garcia. It appears therefore, that the lessee is resolved to have all the operas at present in can obtain, and he is right—nothing like a *corps de reserve* to guard against "sudden indispositions," "hoarseneses," and other ills, to which leading vocalists are so theatrically well acted. It is astonishing fact, that one never hears of the "stars," when on a provincial tour, falling ill. So long as their purses are filling fast, their healths remain remarkably robust; but when a *prima donna*, or *tenore robusto* is in the receipt of regular stipends, the vocal *combriéres* become manifest, just as the managerial thermometer rises or falls. That old diplomatic sinner, Talleyrand, was once informed that a certain Ambassador was ill. "Indeed," replied the wily veteran, "quel malheur est-ce qu'il a de cette maladie." So with our singing birds; their reasons for being indisposed are too often questionable.

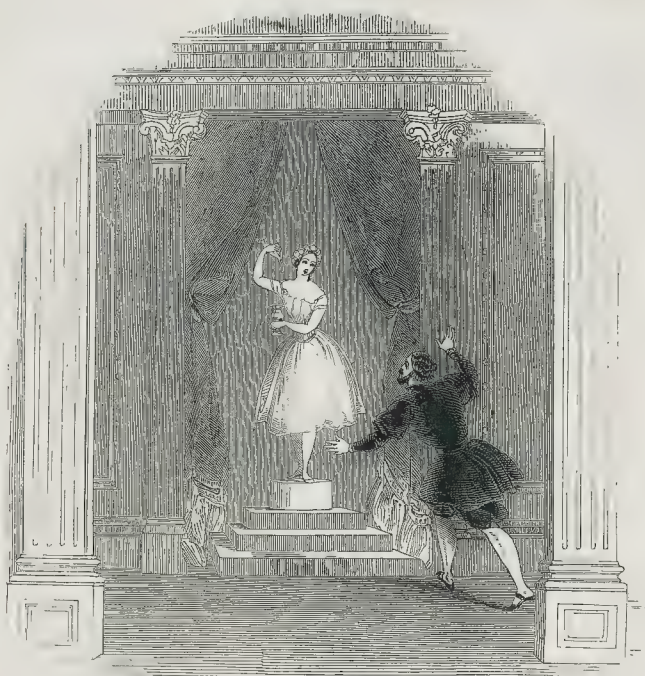
Although the "Enchantress" has been deprived of its prologue—without a doubt, it is a most fortunate circumstance for the public and certainly contributes to the best of Balfe's music—it still lasts nearly three hours and a quarter—a terrible infliction, considering that half the time is taken up with stage explanations of a most unnecessary nature. Balfe has written, in this opera, the language of the "Enchantress" than is his usual good fortune. Written in great haste, nothing can be stronger than the reminiscences which are provoked throughout the whole of the curious but the prettiest *morceaux*—that of the Friars' Chorus—heard so frequently, is to be found in the finale of the third act of Donizetti's "Favourite." The themes are note by note the same. In the scene of the fiends, in the palace, the tremolo passages are decidedly in *Meyerbeer*: we presume Balfe himself will not dispute the property in this instance. We might multiply "phrases," but the want of originality is so repeatedly displayed, that we should be too much occupied to point out all the plagiarisms. The great hit of Balfe, in the "Enchantress"—and that praise is shared equally by the dramatic writer—is in the accurate message taken of Thillon's qualifications. The part of *Stella* was, at first, merely vocal exercises; but they are such as that charming songstress executes deliciously: albeit, her *precision* in the runs may be often disputed. Thillon's pretty face and captivating style, render her a most *piquante* Fratical Queen. She sang and acted the part without effort, and charmed by her combination of personal, vocal, and histrionic talents. We do not remember to have seen the fairy of Miss Rainer more graceful or much dramatic impulse. She has maintained her position as a popular favourite for many years, with numerous rivals, but we always listen to her noble voice with the utmost regret that it had not received higher cultivation. Miss Rainer is a coarse, and she indulges in a most vicious use of the *tremolo*. Her intonation is also at times sadly at fault; but, when Miss Romer has a bit of level singing, she startles her hearers by some exquisite vocalisation. In the fraternal scrap ballad of "Woman's Heart" her power told against the flagrec archness of Thillon, and she earned for herself equal glory, namely, a double *encore*; but, in the second act—Queen of the Fairies—the nightshade's monodious theme of the third act, owing to charm the Senators, nothing could be more unsteady and imperfect than Miss Romer's execution. Barring the conventionalities of the Stage Queen, her acting was startling for hearers by some exquisite vocalisation. In the fraternal scrap ballad of "Woman's Heart" her power told against the flagrec archness of Thillon, and she earned for herself equal glory, namely, a double *encore*; but, in the second act—Queen of the Fairies—the nightshade's monodious theme of the third act, owing to charm the Senators, nothing could be more unsteady and imperfect than Miss Romer's execution. Barring the conventionalities of the Stage Queen, her acting was startling for hearers by some exquisite vocalisation. In the fraternal scrap

The trio in the last act is well contrived by the composer, but he probably expected that the executants should sing in the same key a result not realised most assuredly on the opening night. We cannot compliment Schira, the conductor. The difference in the orchestral effect when Hughes, the first violin, led for the ballet, was palpable. The latter has energy, and will keep the players together. With Schira, there is a somnifirous mode of handling the baton. The strunged instruments are not sufficiently heard, and the ardour of the "brass" not adequately checked. The music of Adam for the ballet is delightful. It is admirably scored, and there are some bits for the first violin and flute of great beauty. The descriptive passages of the movements of the statue are worthy of especial attention. The composer of the "Chalet," the "Postilion," the "Lonjumeau Chicken," the "Brasseur de Preston," &c., has established his reputation.

We learn that the lessee, in addition to the opera of Mr. Wallace, has accepted one from Mr. Henry Forbes, long the director of the "Societa Armonica." There are two romances, also, that will be by Mr. Rooke and Mr. Planché are under consideration. The policy of the manager to afford chances to our native musicians is most praiseworthy.

After the opera, a "new grand ballet fantastique," was produced, entitled "The Marble Maiden," constructed by M. St. George (to whom we are indebted for "Le Diable Boiteux," from which the "Bohemian Girl" was taken), and arranged by M. Albert, with the additional advantage of some very effective light music by M. Adolphe Adam. The story is very poetical, and sufficiently fanciful for a ballet. Pygmalion, the sculptor; with the accessory, but it is to be hoped, the last woman out for three acts. A celebrated sculptor of Florence, *Massacho* (M. Albert), has Pygmalion-like, become enamoured of a very beautiful statue of *Hebe* (Mdlle. Adèle Dumilâtre), which he has purchased. In the interim of his passion he appeals to a statue of the Evil Angel in his *atelier*, to assist him; and from this incantation learns that the statue shall be animated by day for his delectation. To counteract this threat, another statue, that of the Good Angel, decrees that the statue shall be marble by night for his safety. Upon these two conditions, the plot of the ballet turns. The *Prince Cosmo de Medicis* (M. Perrot) discovering the marble female figure in the possession of *Massacho*, contrives to possess himself of it, and carries it to the palace of his uncle, the *Duke Laurenzi de Medicis* (Monsieur Pichler), where he also falls in love with it, driving from the palace *Massacho* (his successful rival), Mademoiselle Adèle, the *Hebe*, now animated, returns the passion of *Cosmo*; but, feeling that she is, in duty, bound to *Massacho*, leaves the palace with him during a *fête*, and returns to the sculptor. *Cosmo* attempts to regain her, but night appears, and she is turned to marble. *Cosmo* is, however, so madly in love with her, that, having traced her to a villa wherein *Massacho* resides, on the Arno, he contrives to gain admittance, as a member of students, and presents on her to the sculptor who him to the Duke's palace, where a splendid festival is about to be given in her honour. The *Duke*, enraged at the passion of his nephew, orders *Hebe* to be driven from the palace. *Massacho* has pursued her there, and arrives at the *fête*. The commands of the *Duke* are about to be obeyed, when the hour arrives for *Hebe* to become marble again; and when the change takes place, *Massacho*, in a delirium of rage, love, and jealousy, seizes a hammer, and breaks the statue to pieces. *Hebe* is then borne to Heaven by the Good Angel, and the ballet concludes.

From this outline it will be seen that the part is admirably suited to the genius of Mdlle. Dumilâtre. Nothing could be more artistically conceived or executed than her animation; and her general dancing and pantomime throughout the ballet was of the highest order. We may extend our approbation to everybody concerned in its representation; and make especial mention of the very splendid manner in which it has been placed upon the stage: the exceeding beauty of the scenic and general appliances elicited loud applause from a very full house. The ballet had, however, one great fault—that of most unconscionable length, which somewhat jeopardised its success; but we hear that it has been considerably



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THE MARBLE MAIDEN," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

curtailed since the first representation. So much time was occupied in tedious, uninteresting stage-business, that the audience were worn out long before the conclusion. The theatre was crowded in all parts. The various novelties underlined betoken much energy on the part of the Management; and great expectations are formed of Mr. Wallace's new opera.

We trust the production of this work, by an English composer, and supported by English singers, will silence the very silly and worn-out attacks upon the lessee for his employment of foreigners in other departments. He engages the experienced M. Scribe to write the *libretto* of an opera, for the simple reason, that none of our English authors can do it so well; and he employs Mademoiselle Dumilâtre upon the same principle that the foreigners import our cutlery and other manufactures—because, in either case, the home market produces nothing so good. If faith is kept with the public—and we shall be the first to speak should it not be—there is the chance of a brilliant season at Drury Lane; and, certainly, judging from the programme already issued, the speculation deserves to be a profitable one.

OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.

In May, 1844, the Theatre Royal at Manchester was destroyed by fire; and the scene of the conflagration will be found graphically recorded in our journal. This disastrous event, occurring in less than two years after the expenditure, by the spirited lessee, of upwards of £1,600, in embellishing it in the style which made it one of the most handsome theatres (internally) in the kingdom, did not daunt the lessee, Mr. Knowles. The proprietors of the old theatre having decided on the 6th September, that they would not rebuild it, he at once commenced taking the steps necessary for the erection of a new theatre, and having fixed upon the Wellington Hotel and Concert room as a suitable site, purchased it about the 15th Sept.; bought the patent of the proprietors of the late Theatre Royal, for £815, on the 7th Oct., by which time the ground in Peter-street was cleared of the old buildings; and the first contracts for excavation and foundations were let on the 9th, to be completed in four weeks, and to be ready for the erection of the front of the buildings to be commenced within a fortnight. The corner stone was laid by Mr. Knowles, the proprietor and patentee, on Monday, December 2nd, 1844, but at that time 580,000 bricks had been laid in the foundations and below the level of the street, at a cost of about £1,200. Such an instance of individual energy and industrious enterprise merits this special record.

The site is well chosen, being in the vicinity of our principal public buildings, as the Natural History Society's Museum, the Concert Hall, the Free-Trade Hall, the Royal Institution, Athenæum, Mechanics' Institution, &c. The theatre has all the advantages and security of isolation; being wholly detached from other buildings, and bounded by four streets, affording a good carriage-way all round.

The external dimensions of the new theatre are about 67 yards in length by 23 yards in width; being 16 yards longer and only 20 inches narrower than the late Theatre Royal. Its form is a sort of parallelogram, more than 2½ times as long as it is broad.

The internal dimensions are, from the back wall of the centre box, to the back wall of the stage, 120 feet; and from side wall to side wall of the boxes, 55 feet. The interior approaches very nearly to the horse-shoe form, and that line is preserved throughout, without that narrowing at the sides of the proscenium which is often seen in theatres, and which impairs their acoustic properties. It nearly resembles, in this respect, the Lyceum, which, being wholly free from these projections, is justly celebrated for its advantages for vocal performances. Some points, too, have been adopted from the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford-street.

The architects of the new Theatre are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, of Manchester. The exterior is of Darley Dale stone, in the modern Italian style, consisting of a centre *loggia* portico, and wings; the former divided into three entrances by fine Corinthian columns and pilasters; the middle surmounted by a circular arch and pediment.

The audience part of the house consists of a pit floor and four tiers, of which three tiers extend round to the stage, and the fourth is a central space abstracted from within the roof of the building. On the floor are the orchestra, the stalls, and the pit. The first tier is the dress circle; the second, the upper circle; the third, the gallery in the centre, and side upper boxes;

MADLLE. A. DUMILATRE.

and the fourth, the upper gallery. The dress circle and two upper circles are supported by large cast iron beams, ten in each circle, and by as many cast iron pillars, not brought to the front, but standing some distance back, so that the circles have the appearance of hanging balconies. The upper gallery has six similar beams beneath its flooring.

SMYTH.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE ENCHANTRESS," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The house will accommodate with seats 2147 persons, and hold, at the prices stated, about £250.

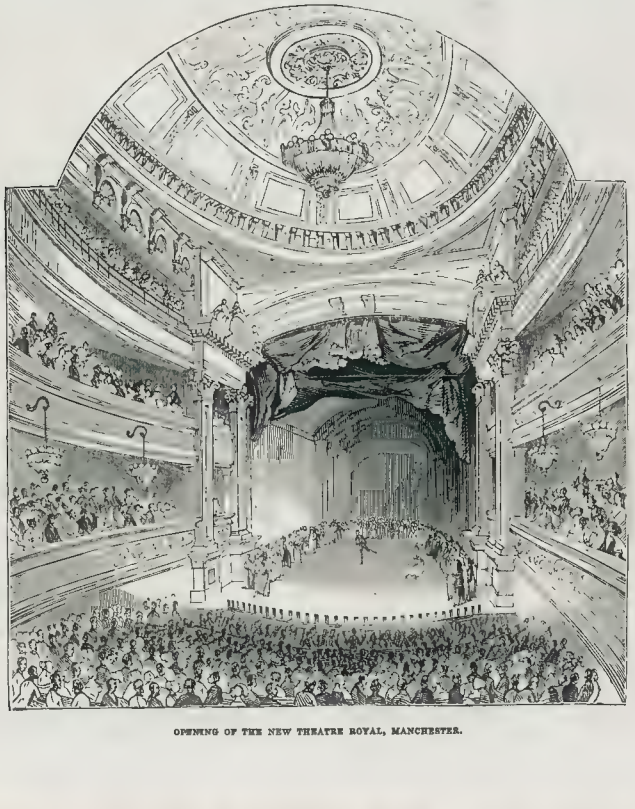
The decorations, executed from the architect's designs, by Mr. George Jackson, are in the Italian style of the 16th century, the age of Benvenuto Cellini. Its chief characteristics are flowing scrolls and foliage, intertwining and so filling up the space, all the ornaments being in high relief, in burnished and dead gold, on a French white ground. These being not merely the prevailing, but almost the only colours employed, the effect gained is that of great richness and splendour, combined with much chasteness and purity. From the oval ceiling depends a large gas chandelier, and the lower part of the house is lit by smaller lustres. The arch of the proscenium is very lofty, so that all the audience may see the higher portions of the scenery. The ornaments throughout are neither plaster of Paris, nor wood, but *carton pierre*; and they are beautifully executed.

We have not space to detail the stage arrangements, which comprise the latest improvements in this branch of art, especially with regard to the mechanical mode of working the scenes. The classic act-drop is painted by Mr. W. Beverly, who, by the way, is now painting scenery for Mr. Macready's performances at the Princess' Theatre.

There is a provision against fire by a tank of 20,000 gallons of water, upon the roof of the theatre. The building is warmed and ventilated by Mr. W. Walker's improved plan. In its dimensions and capacity—its extent of accommodation and numerous appliances for the comfort of the audience—its various mechanical contrivances and adaptations for giving increased effect to the business of the scene, and its beautiful decorations, illuminations, &c., the new Theatre Royal may be regarded as complete and carefully furnished. The great perseverance, known business-ability, spirited enterprise, and large expenditure of the proprietor, are, so far as we know, unexampled in the annals of theatres. To a loss sustained by the destruction of the late Theatre Royal, to the extent of £1000, he has now added an outlay, for the land, building, fitting up, and furnishing of this new theatre, of not less than £23,000, relying on the growing public taste in Manchester for theatrical amusements, to crown his costly enterprise with success.

The new theatre was opened on Monday evening last, when, such was the pressure of the crowd of visitors, that there were present 2468 persons. After "Rule Britannia" had been sung by the vocal corps, the stage-manager, Mr H. Wallack, delivered an "opening address;" the act-drop then rose, the whole of the company appeared on the stage, and "God Save the Queen" was sung. Mr. Knowles, the proprietor of the theatre, was then recognised in his box, and was loudly cheered by the audience. The performances then commenced; they were Douglas Jerrold's admirable comedy of "Time Works Wonders," and the ballet-afterpiece of the "Court Ball in 1740." In the latter, several of the dances were loudly applauded, and the curtain fell at midnight on the most brilliant scene ever exhibited within the walls of a Manchester theatre.

At the close of the comedy, the spirited proprietor presented to each of the architects a piece of plate, as a testimony of his approval of their very efficient services.



OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.

A REMINISCENCE.

BY A CITY REMEMBRANCER, LONG SINCE FORGOTTEN.

ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

HOW difficult a task is it to convince this age of improvement that we had, formerly, anything good, since it seems determined to sweep away everything as bad which has been done by our forefathers. The present streets have become, from their great width dangerous to cross; and the snug little shops, and money-worn counters, have entirely vanished before acres of plate glass. The windows are stuffed with goods all sold under "prime cost," which, formerly, would have been a declaration of insolvency, but now, is only a spur to a brisk trade. The old shopkeeper, with his sober brown breeches and gaiters, powdered hair and pigtail, who condescended to wait upon his own customers, assisted by an apprentice or two, who swept out the shop, cleaned the shoes, and retired to rest under the counter, and who, with the master and mistress, felt nervous if they slept out of the sound of Bow-bells, have all passed away! We now have the overpowering, empty-headed boors who emigrate from the country, and are quickly clothed in sable suits and white handkerchiefs (a kind of cross between a waiter and a piece of Kennington-common Mawwormism), and who are preferred by their proprietor according to their quantity of vulgar impertinence.

Wander down the fine old city streets, and see the magnificent mansions of our merchant forefathers standing as mournful examples of the improving age which renders it necessary that a country house, and an exceedingly polite domestic arrangement, should welcome the trader home at seven, to dinner, where his fair daughters greet him with a French salutation. It is also indispensable that he should be a man of *ton*, who goes to the filthy City only to make money, and who horrifies his fashionable tiger, by compelling him to stand about in such a shop-keeping locality.

The comfortable has gone for ever! It was once essentially an English word, but now no more to do with us than with the French and their coffee-house friendship and ball-room love. Where are the good old housewives who went to market, and who dared go down into the kitchen in a cotton gown, and make their own preserves; and who never peeped into the "Belle Assemblée" for an alteration to the sleeve of the black silk dress, the preservation of which was a matter of much care and lavender?

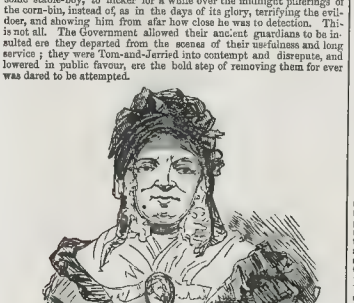
The merchant or shopkeeper's wife, now, has a very indistinct idea of the City, except as a necessary disagreeable place, where her husband must go, and from which he returns, sometimes very cross, and where men get very brittle—as they are often broken by having a run against them.

The plodders have vanished: the rapidities have commenced their reign; 'tis now of no use being any thing, unless you are a fast man—not standing to woo Fortune, but, like a bold brigand, seize here by the throat, and compel her to yield her treasures, or be crushed under her wheel, for your precipitancy: it is all a matter of luck. Mercury has put his wings into his pocket, taken to steam, and got into a new line.

It is, perhaps, unwise for old codgers like me to grumble at the rapid pace of change, which, in its hurry, upsets our old usages and sweeps away our nooks and corners; but we cannot forget the time when we were what was then considered the active, and railways were not the staple commodity of the country, and a man travelled, "God willing," in four days to Birmingham—when the City was the City—when the Lord Mayor was the King thereof, and shut his Fleet-street door in the face of the King who lived at Westminster—when Aldermen and Common Councilmen were magnates, and ate their dinners unquestioned by prying Committee-men, or had their stomachs, which are things of history, robbed by new acts of severely virtuous Common Councilmen and brother Aldermen. Farewell to the Guildhall luncheon! that green spot for wondering Aldermanic stomachs; that appetite-provoking trap, where a live Alderman could be always found to sit in the judgment seat. Reform has destroyed their pasture and pleasant places, and the delinquent waits in vain at the bar for a second Daniel to be found to try him.

All these and many greater evils have I put down with much care and grief in my little memorandum book, which shows me that the world is far from improving; and of which anon I will take further notice, and, individually, in their proper places. I lament more particularly for the loss of one of our most ancient privileges—the comfortable families' mild and amiable guardian of the night called the watchman. Ah! the comfort to the sleepless of that mournful quavering cry: it gave assurance to you in the darkness and the stillness of the night (although the correctness of the hour could never be depended on). What matter! you knew a guardian was watching round your pillow, too old to be wheedled down your area, and too weak to commit

a burglary on your pantry, and who, when wanted, was always to be found in his box. See what a comfort it was to dining out men, and what assurance to their wives and families to know that if, in zigzagging home, they missed their footing or their propriety, that a tender motherly watchman, without an ounce of the present police ferocity (who have no discrimination between a gentleman's error and a plebeian fault), was always near to foster them and prop them up against their own door-posts. When the watchhouse became necessary (which it sometimes did even in the best regulated families), the constable of the night was a man who listened to reason, and, very likely, was your butcher or baker, who put your appearance down only as a late call upon him to see that he was doing his duty, and who drowned all animosity in a pot of egg-hot, jointed in most cordiality by the lamb-like watchman, who knew the propriety of handling one of the ward with tenderness. Those affairs were much simplified when, as was often the case, the aforesaid watchman was your daily porter or other menial connected with your establishments, and lost all his lion-like ferocity before his keeper. In fact, in the door of many even watchhouses was fixed at night a pretty mechanical contrivance in the shape of a box, wherein was a ward watchman whose memory I reverence, and whose form comes powerfully before me. Look upon it! age has marked the features strongly, but age brings experience, and, although he had not the agility of the present police to run after a midnight burglar caught in the fact, he did better by being on the spot, and not letting him do it; at least, I can speak positively as far as my own premises were concerned. Notwithstanding all his good qualities, and the fine evidence he was of our attachment to our ancient usages, he has been shamefully discarded; his box ignominiously torn from its ancient nook, losing its identity amidst the parochial lumber and rubbish; and his lantern sold, at a discount, to some stable-boy, to flicker for a while over the midnight pilferings of the corn-bin, instead of, as in the days of its glory, terrifying the evil-doer, and showing him from afar how close he was to detection. This is not all. The Government allowed their ancient guardians to be insulted ere they deparied from the scenes of their usefulness and long service; they were Tom-and-Jerried into contempt and disrepute, and lowered in public favour, ere the bold step of removing them for ever was dared to be attempted.



The day will come when antiquarie will pay a high price for one of the lanterns, and the great coat will be looked upon as the cloak of Alexander, for the rows it has passed through—for Warriors are only Watchmen, watching for a chance, and wars are but great rows. I have taken much pains to procure, in this paper, a fac simile of a celebrated one, in full costume. Now, instead of that respectable old man, we have thrust upon us young men, who have not learnt to subdue their passions, and who will not understand a joke, or how far it is allowable to have it carried by Gentlemen, after charity-dinners, or other convivial meetings, and those who slyly upon any respectable man who cannot walk a chalk line, or does not know his number. Bah! I say this is no longer a Land of Liberty.

KING RAIL.

His parents, FIRE and SPEED!
His wings like Flame and Wind!
Rushing along like human Thought
On thro' the rushing light!

ELEMENTS build his throne;
EARTH is bound to his will;
He cleaves his way with a gathering sway,
And is TIME'S great Victor still!

He screams to the arching sky—
He bellows within the cave—
And storms along, with a fiery eye,
Over the whelming wave!

Above the wind clouds sweep—
But their course seems dull and slow
Faster his flight than the waters of light
That shine in their beds below!

He has tunnell'd the sloping hill,
He has bridg'd the expanded vale,
Nor have him fall with his screeching shrill
The far ears of the gale!

Under the mountain steep,
Over the river, still,
Miles and miles thro' a darkness deep
That maketh the Spirit still!

A darkness long and dank,
Deep as the mystic night,
And then away in the blaze of day
On thro' the rushing light!

His muscle, the Song of Steam,
His anger, the doom of soul,
When he gathereth rage,—like a night-mare Dream—
And escapeth man's controul—

When madness fills his speed,
And fury foams his breath,
And he flieth too fierce and fast to heed
The warning cries of Death!

But he stems his passionate speed,
When Science grasps the rein;
And the fleet, and fierce, and fiery steed
Is passive once again!

KING RAIL were an awful KING,
And would shake the world with dread;
But SCIENCE hath put in her Right Divine—
Kneeling him down at her glorious shrine
Oh! but she forged us a Magical Ring,
When COMMERCE and HE were wed!

IMPORTANT RAILWAYS.—So many Railway projects daily see the light, that it would be difficult to analyse them all accurately. For this reason we seldom recommend any new line. Where we depart from this rule it is in cases where we can speak with confidence, as in the instance of the Nottingham and Boston Railway, which is in high favour. The York and Lancaster is highly spoken of. The *Morning Post* of Thursday says:—"The York and Lancaster are advancing in the public estimation." We can speak well of the Peterborough and Holbeach, from our personal knowledge of the line and the promoters of it. The Peterborough and Nottingham also comes forth under good auspices. Among the lines which have come into the market during the week, the Cornwall and Devon Direct is worth notice. The *Globe* of Wednesday says:—"The Cornwall and Devon Direct letters of allotment were issued to-day, and found eager purchasers at 1 prem., with a decided upward tendency." The letters of allotment of the Southampton, Manchester and Oxford Junction, were also issued, and some business is doing in the line, although the price is not yet officially quoted. We hear that the Staffordshire Potteries project is well received. The Lincoln, Horncastle, Spilsby, and Wainfleet Haven Railway, meets with attention in the Railway world, and we understand that the applications for shares have reached to an enormous extent.

HANOVER AND BRUNSWICK.—On and after the 1st October, the postage upon all letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to the Kingdom of Hanover, or to the Duchy of Brunswick, and *vice versa*, when such letters are conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and Hanover, will be reduced to the uniform rate of 9d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, is 6d. not exceeding one ounce, and so on, according to the rate in operation in this country, for charging letters by weight. The rates of 9d., 1s 6d., &c., comprise both British and foreign postage on letters between these countries, and they may be either paid in advance, or the letters forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender. British newspapers may also be forwarded on payment in this country of a postage of one penny each.

ANOTHER FASTING MAN.—An extraordinary fasting man has lately turned up in the county Monaghan, in the townland of Emy, near Emy Mills. He is decidedly insane, but is said to have existed for thirty-six days without food of any sort.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Considering that it is a time of Recess, and from Railroads are eating their way into the public vitals, we have no right to complain of want of diversity in the talk topics of the hour. What with Canada, Boenos Ayres, the Silver Plate, the *Times* Commissioner, the Irish Agitation, the Agricultural Societies, the French wine growers, and the antics of magistrates of police, there is food for a *divertissement* for the public, and we may chat away in a lively strain enough.

And of railways first. What have the official orders been doing towards the clearance of Capel Court? is it true, gud a mercy! that there is as great a panic among the stags of London as there was among the stags of Gotha.

Are they a weeping vanished crew?
At cry of "*pay up*" have they started?
Are they in very truth defunct,
May they be called the "*dear departed*"?

Is Capel-court no more—alas!—
The scene of former *promenading*,
Are Stockbrokers allowed the pass,
Without bloodshed*ing* or black *guarding*?

Have silence sweet, and soft repose,
Usurped the place of noise and swaggering?
Have they grown sober in their woes,
Are they for *bulls* and *bears* *disgarding*?

Has Capel Court—which once dressed up,
By dint of Shares the poor and needy—
Sent them to "Court of Shabby" back,
Must the whole *Crop* again be *seedy*?

Poor Stags! they have been baited sore;
The cry's "Beware 'em! Snare 'em! Tear 'em!"
The *bears* are all as fierce as *bulls*,
While for the *bulls* they can't a *bear-'em*!

Since the letters of allotment are to be paid for, the whole lot are dismayed, and Change Alley has become the *pis aller* of speculation. With the Stags, it is now share and share alike, but the capital for distribution is nothing but a *great stock of discount*.

The police reports have furnished us with another mode, besides stagging, of coming at net, and we may add, *neat*, profits by means of railways. We allude to the practice by expert thieves of sharing among themselves the luggage of the passengers.

A gentleman of the name of *Garrett* appears to have exercised wit little short of *attic*, in his dispersal of trunks, portmanteaus, desks, carpet bags, and dressing-cases, jewel boxes, hat-boxes, and the like. The functions of Justice appear to be working out the punishment of this novel species of highway robbery; but, in the meanwhile, does not the root of the evil lie with the Railway management? which, although it has in the long run paid more respect to property than it has to life, has now begun to be as care-ess of the former as it ever and repeatedly has been of the latter. Why not appoint to each train an inspector of passengers' luggage, with check tickets, and let his duty be, by means of those tickets, to regulate the distribution of luggage at the journey's end? It would save time, trouble, and anxiety, and put such gentlemen as Mr. Garrett *au desespoir*!

In another part of our journal will be found an article of exclusive and important intelligence with reference to Canada. We are here enabled to add to it a fresh item of information. It is known that public benevolence rose to its height on the occasion of the melancholy fires in Quebec—that the press of England echoed the cry of Charity, and that vast funds were transmitted to the scene of the disaster. We now learn from unquestionable authority that there is reason to doubt the wisdom with which those funds—intended for the instant alleviation of the sufferings of a sudden and intense affliction—will be distributed at their destination. It is a fact—that the Committee entrusted with their management, have already voted *the sum of* TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS *towards the improvement of a simple Street!* The architectural ornaments of Quebec City had no part in the benevolent intentions of the British public towards the alleviation of a public distress. It is laudable and wise to improve cities, but not to the wrong of distress, or at the expense of charity—and we hope that proper vigilance will be exercised to see that English benevolence is not perverted by our colony in these respects.

The wine growers of France have attacked its Royalty in a body, in the shape of a remonstrance, in favour of free trade with this country; and as a Prince of the Blood has promised the deputation to bring the matter under the serious consideration of King and Government, we may hope to see champagne levelled to humble port, brandy running neck and neck with gin, and sm *ordinaire* at the price of porter.

Claret will be a thing to drink of,
And not, as now, a thing to think of,

Of affairs at the River Plate, we have only to observe, that

With respect to old Rosas, the Ministers twain,
French and English, are *di*ing at last what we wished·
If he doesn't give in, he is stuck with war's din,
And on his *Plate* river be thoroughly *dished*!

This is the ultimatum which Mr. Gore Ousseley and his French colleague have given to one of the most blood thirsty of South American tyrans; so that diplomacy in that quarter is getting rather peppery, and the mercantile interests may look up.

Conciliation Hall has, in Ireland, enacted a great farce within the last few days. An immense hoax has been played off upon the imbecility of the genus O'Connell; and, while my Son John distributed against it a volley of patriotic *mensa*, Father Dan anathematized it in Hibernian Billingsgate, and then had it solemnly and authentically inserted on the minutes of the Society. While the O'Connells were the virtual *victims* of the hoax, the "*Times Commissioner*" was its nominal subject.

A dash of spleen had been fired at him through the squib of the paternal vocabulary; he was admitted *obli*, but was denounced *ugly*. Son John "rose in his place," and started in the mail train of vituperation; and, in consequence of what he said and what he did, he received a letter which might be taken poetically as follows:—

Sir, I've read,
What you so said;
'Twas unfair and ill-bred
So, respecting the Heaven-throned vow of your Sire,
To unregister which, Sir, I far from desire,
I call you in person a blackguard and liar.

The letter was signed *John Foster*, and Dan had already given out Foster as the name of the *Times* Commissioner. It was dated in Salisbury, and, therefore, it was concluded that Mr. Commissioner was in Suffolk, instead of being at the scene of his commission. This was asserted deliberately at the Hall by father and son, and the letter is now in the archives of the national sedition.

Next day out came the truth. The name of the "*Times* Commissioner" is *not* "John Foster;" and the "*Times* Commissioner" being very busy over his duties—for the Irish, and Irish Mayo County—had not conceived the most remote idea of the condescension of writing a letter to either of the O'Connells.

Such blunders, exposures, and personalities, would disgrace the most sacred cause in the world. Personality has been the stumbling-block of agitation, from the first commencement of its career.

MR. G. HUDSON, M.P.—It is said that Mr. George Hudson, M.P., has completed the purchase of another large estate in Yorkshire from the Duke of Devonshire, at a price little short of half a million of money. It may be presumed that Londesborough, one of the richest and noblest estates in the East Riding, is the property alluded to. The friends of Mr. Hudson have resolved that the contemplated dinner in honour of that gentleman's triumphant election for Sunderland shall be held in the Athenæum, in that town, on Tuesday evening, the 21st of October, and that a grand ball shall be held in the large room at the Athenæum on the following evening.

WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF LEINSTER.—The property was sworn under the Prerogative Court to the Marquis of Downshire, on the property of the late Marquis, who died intestate, and the personalty sworn under £100,000. The duty on the latter probate was £4,650, the largest sum ever paid in any single case in Ireland. So highly esteemed was the late Marquis in King's County and neighbourhood, where he had property, and always resided as a kind and considerate landlord, that both Protestants and Catholics are uniting to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory.

ACCIDENT ON THE KENYON JUNCTION, NEAR LEIGH.—A dreadful and fatal railway accident occurred on Monday morning last, at Kenyon Junction, near Leigh. A young woman named Ellen Platt, of Tyldesley, started from the Bag lane (Chorley) station by the first half-past seven o'clock train, with the intention of proceeding to Liverpool. On arriving at the junction of the Leigh and Kenyon line with the Liverpool and Manchester line, the passengers have to get out of one train and wait to await the arrivals of the respective trains to convey them onwards. The young woman being not acquainted with the customs of the line, got out of the carriage on the wrong side, and walked round the engine of the next train, which was in readiness on the arrival of the train which was to convey the passengers to Liverpool the remainder of the journey. At this moment a train of third class cattle wagons was seen on the Liverpool line by the bell

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF ELY

John Loftus, Marquis and Earl of Ely, and Viscount Loftus in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Loftus in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 15th of February, 1770, and succeeded his father as second Marquis, the 22nd of March, 1806. In politics, his lordship was a Tory, and a stanch supporter of the Protestant party in Ireland. As a magistrate and landlord, he was much respected, acting on all occasions with justice and kindness. The death of the noble Marquis was of a sudden and unexpected nature. He had arrived at Ely Lodge in apparent good health and spirits, when, on the night of Thursday, the 25th ultimo, he was seized with English cholera, and he expired the following day. By his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart. (to whom he was married in 1810), his lordship leaves issue, besides four other sons, and three daughters, a son John Henry, now third and present Marquis of Ely.

The family of Loftus, Earls and Marquises of Ely, boast to come of Saxon origin, and to have been of considerable note as early as the time of King Alfred. A younger son of the house—Adam Loftus, a clergyman —went into Ireland with Thomas, Earl Sussex, in 1560, and was there consecrated Archbishop of Armagh, and constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From him descended Nicholas Loftus, Governor of Wexford, who was elevated to the Peerage, as Baron Loftus, in 1751, and Viscount Loftus, in 1756. These honours were, in 1769, inherited by Henry Loftus, who was created Earl of Ely in 1771, but who dying without issue, all the titles became extinct. They were, however, revived in the person of the late Marquis's father—Charles Tottenham—who, as nephew to the previous Earl, inherited the estates, and who assumed the surname of Loftus on being raised to the Peerage. he was further created Marquis of Ely, in 1800.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT.

Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., was the head of a branch of the ancient family of Mordaunt, one of Bedfordshire origin, where it ranked amongst the most eminent houses of the county. The estate of the Mordaunts in Bedfordshire was a grant from William the Conqueror. In 1486, Sir John Mordaunt of Turvey, commanded for King Henry VII., at the battle of Stoke; and being as learned in law as skilful in arms, he was made Justice of Chester, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Sir John's younger brother's descendant—L'Estrange Mordaunt—signalised himself as a military leader, and did good service for Queen Elizabeth, in Flanders; and he was one of the first raised to the dignity of a Baronet, being so created the 29th June, 1611, soon after the institution of the order. Sir L'Estrange's heirs have, from father to son, held the baronetcy down to the present time, and they have, for the last hundred and fifty years and more, represented in Parliament the county of Warwick. Sir John Mordaunt, whose lamentable death we now record, was the ninth Baronet; he was born the 24th August, 1808, and inherited the title on the decease of his father, the 30th May, 1823; he married, the 7th August, 1834, Louisa Sophia, second daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester.

Sir John Mordaunt was M.P. for the southern division of Warwickshire, and was highly and justly respected by his constituency: he was a Tory in politics. His death occurred under distressing circumstances.

While out shooting, on the 27th ultimo, Arthur Mills, the gun of the latter accidentally went off, and severely wounded the Baronet, the whole charge lodging in the calves of his legs. The accident did not, at first, present so dangerous an aspect, but erysipelas eventually set in. Mr. Hoghton, the eminent surgeon of Birmingham, was sent for, but all human skill was unavailing. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, the unfortunate gentleman expired, in his thirty-eighth year, at his seat, Walton, near Stratford-on-Avon, in the presence of his family, and of his father-in-law, the Bishop of Rochester, and his eldest son, and two daughters: his eldest son and successor, Sir Charles Mordaunt, the present baronet, is only nine years of age.

MR. WILLIAM UPCOTT.

Mr. Upcott, who, for many years, was Librarian of the London Institution, was well known in the literary and antiquarian world, as the editor of a number of popular and valuable works which have issued from the press, during the course of the last thirty years. He also employed his time in collecting and arranging the autograph letters of illustrious persons, who flourished in the last and present centuries. This series, which amounts to several hundred volumes, is, perhaps, the most valuable now existing. Mr. Upcott's profound judgment in historical and literary matters was often referred to. He had a most retentive memory, an inexhaustible store of anecdote: this, combined with his kind disposition, and agreeable manner, rendered him a popular member of society.

Mr. Upcott died on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence, Islington, after a very short illness.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY ON BOARD THE SLOOP "ECLAIR."

The *Eclair* steam sloop, Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt, came up to the Motherbank on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, with the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying from her mainmast head, emblematical of death on board. She has been visited with sickness since she has been on the coast of Africa that she has been sent home. The awful number of 62 have died in the vessel, and others are lying hourly. We regret to state Commander Estcourt is among the number dead. There are now 23 ill on board. The surgeon was alive on Monday morning, and on the quarantine officers going alongside the vessel, he answered their inquiries, and said, the mortality was from a fever, something between the yellow and the black. One of the men died on Monday morning. The Customs' authorities are fearful of removing any one on board. We believe, however, fresh provisions have been sent to the vessel, but whether any human assistance we cannot find out; we believe none, owing to the fear of contagion. If she remains at the Motherbank, she will have to ride out 5 days' quarantine, but it is understood she will be supplied with fuel and fresh provisions, and be sent for a cruise in the North Sea. The Admiralty despatches are landed, but nothing else.

The *Eclair* was only commissioned last August twelve-months, and is a new vessel (first named the *Lucifer*), of 350 horse power

The fever broke out amongst the crew whilst the *Eclair* was at the islands on the west coast of Africa. At that time she proceeded to Bonavista to recruit their health. Finding, however, that the mortality increased, she was sent to Madeira, and as the virulence of the fever had suffered no abatement, the Commodore (Jones) ordered her return to England, the most judicious step which could have been taken under the melancholy circumstances. Since her arrival, the Admiralty, although not receiving no accounts from her excepting by telegraph, have momentarily exerted themselves to ameliorate the sufferings of the survivors.

The names of the officers dead are—

Mr. W. G. B. Estcourt, of the *Eclair* (1841.)

Surgeon.—Mr. John Maconchy (1838.)

Paymaster and Purser.—Mr. Thomas R. Hallett (1838.)

Assistant-Surgeon.—Mr. Charles Hartman (1840.)

Clerk.—Mr. Cleland M.ll.

Naval Cadet.—Mr. Symons.

Master's Assistant.—Mr. Goman

The fever still prevails on board, and the yellow flag with the black ball still flies from the masthead.

The following is a list of the men dead.—H. Fudge, captain's steward; W. King, captain's cook; John Mills, W. Pardner, and John Gibson, quartermasters; C. Brennan, captain's coxswain; J. Wright, purser's steward's mate; G. Caplin, gunner, Marine Artillery; J. Culver, J. Hancock, W. Kirby, and R. Chipp, Marine Artillery; James Gusgrey, caulker; T. Davis, leading stoker; J. M'Dermot, C. Hooks, W. Moran, B. Conolly, A. Thomas, J. Tarvaty, G. Keely, J. Sullivan, and W. Cannon, stokers; W Skinner, John Warwick, H. Goodhugh, James Fielden, H. Cory, M. Dillon, A. Coes, and R. Gallagher, ableboded seamen; J. Fower, W. Thorpe, T. Coleridge, James Harting, G. Brown, P. Ward, G. Steel, and James Watson, ordinary seamen; B. Hill, J. Luck, T. Cranage, H. Sherman, W. Forest, W. Kirk, R. Martin, and W. Rice, Marines; W. Harris, R. Morton, W. Field, and W. Pend boys of the 1st class; J. Dillon, J. Athorn, T. Lloyd, and G. Long, boys of the 2nd class.

No one is allowed to go on board of or to leave the vessel. The *Ecko* tug has, however, towed down a lighter with 36 tons of coal, stores, &c., on board, for the use of the vessel. This stock will be moored to a buoy, and left for the *Ecaire*'s survivors to take on board

SUICIDE AT HAMPSTEAD.—On Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock, an act of suicide was committed at Hampstead, in the field adjoining that in which Mr. Delarue was murdered. The deceased was a person of middle age, and was very respectably dressed, but his name is at present unknown He went to a retired corner of the field, close to the hedge, and there blew out his brains by discharging a pistol into his mouth. The report of the pistol was heard by a man in an adjoining garden, who went to the spot, and found the gentleman weltering in his blood, with a discharged pistol in one hand and a loaded one by his side.

POLICE.

THE LATE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—*Daniel Garrett*, who stands charged with having committed several robberies at the railway termini, was further examined on Tuesday at GUILDHALL, before Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes. Mr. Alderman Humphery and the Lord Mayor took their seats on the bench. Mr. Clarkson attended, with Mr. Nash, from Messrs. Swain and Co.'s, to prosecute on behalf of the Great Western Railway, the South-Western Railway, and the Brighton Railway. Mr. Humphreys attended to support three or four charges on the part of the Birmingham Railway, and Mr. Thwaites appeared on behalf of the prisoner. Mr Clarkson stated, in opening the case, that he was in hopes of having had the prisoner at the person who stole a letter-case from Mr. France, for receiving which Maynard had been already committed, he proposed to charge him with stealing some property belonging to Dr. Daniels, a medical gentleman residing at Bath, and to Mr. Winter, of Morecombe-street. It would be remembered that Mr. France's loss occurred on the 8th of July, and that on the 12th he received an anonymous letter, stating that his letter-case and contents were safe, and might be recovered for a liberal reward. By showing that this letter was in the handwriting of the prisoner, he should fix him with the possession of the property four days after it was stolen. On the 18th a second anonymous letter was sent, complaining that no attention had been paid to the first, and requiring a reward to be immediately advertised, or the property would be placed out of the power of the writer. An advertisement was accordingly published on the 23rd of July, which produced a third letter from the anonymous correspondent, stating that his agent was at Sandhurst, and would write to Mr. France. Thus introduced the agent, Maynard, upon the scene, who produced the stolen property. He should prove these three letters to be in the handwriting of the prisoner, by calling Captain Culpepper, in whose service the prisoner was for a time. He should show that the prisoner visited Maynard in the Compter the day after he was apprehended, and that when the prisoner was taken into custody he made that desperate resistance which would be expected from a man who was conscious that he was deeply involved. Mr. Clarkson adverted to a miserable device which had been resorted to by some of the prisoner's friends or companions, who had sent to the females of Mr. Nash's family a letter containing dreadful threats if he pursued his charge against the prisoner. It would completely fail in its object, for Mr. Nash would persist in endeavouring, to the utmost, to bring to justice not only the prisoner, but all his companions.—Captain Culpepper, of Sackville street, was then sworn. He said, the prisoner was in his service as butler for the season of 1843. He saw his handwriting, but not frequently; but he had a recollection of his hand, and had received a letter from a person named Maynard in the Compter.—Cross-examined by Mr. Thwaites: He used to dishonr small sums occasionally, and make out bills, which witness settled and took up. Never saw the prisoner write, and did not swear to his writing. Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said, no person swears to handwriting; they only swear to their belief.—Captain Culpepper said, that was exactly the case. To the best of his belief two of the letters produced were written by the prisoner. To the other he could not speak.—Cross examined: He received a good character of the prisoner from Lord Falkland, and gave the prisoner a good character when he discharged him. Had never seen him write. Could not say that he was able to write, or that the bills the prisoner brought to him had not been written by one of his fellow-servants; but he presumed the letter was written by the prisoner, and it was from that letter he spoke more particularly as to the prisoner's handwriting, because the prisoner said it was his writing.—Joseph Collard, the superintendent, was next examined. He said, the prisoner remained with great coolness, till Mr. Nash spoke of pistols. Amongst the things he found at the prisoner's lodging, was a pencil case, with a checkered wafer-stamp at the end, which corresponded with the seal on the three letters produced. He apprehended Maynard on the 8th of August, and on the 6th, he saw the prisoner come out of the Giltspur street Compter, where Maynard was.—G. E. Evans, a turnkey at the Compter, identified the prisoner as a person who had an interview with Maynard on the 6th. The prisoner gave his name as John Smith, for entry in the Visitors' book. Maynard was short of money, and the prisoner lent him, he might have five pounds, if he had. Maynard replied, a sovereign would be sufficient, and it was given to witness to put to his account—prisoners before conviction, having the option to support themselves. The prisoner and Maynard appeared to be well acquainted.—Mr. Nash deposed to finding some pieces of paper in the grate at Maynard's house, in Howland street, which, upon being matched, appeared to have been a rough draught, and nearly a verbatim copy of the letter, dated the 13th of July, which Captain Culpepper had identified as the prisoner's writing.—Louisa Ludeman, of 19, Queen-street, Edgware road, deposed to the prisoner. He lodged at her father's house till Aug. 13, when he went away. She had seen Maynard in Newgate, and recognised him as a person who called four or five times to see the prisoner Garrett. Maynard was present when before he (Maynard) was apprehended.—Mr Alderman Hughes Hughes asked Collard if he had ever seen the prisoner at the railway?—Collard replied he had not, but there were other persons who had. Mr. Alderman Hughes remarked to the second charge.—Dr. John Bamfylde Daniels, of Bath, deposed that he was a traveller on the Great Western Railway in the early part of August, and he lost a black leather portmanteau, containing apparel to the amount of several pounds. The train came in at dusk, and there was some confusion in getting the articles out of the luggage receptacle. There were several portmanteaus. He saw a man and his porter to hand him one, which witness believed to be his own, and he went round to the person who had obtained possession of it. This was the prisoner. He asked the prisoner whether he had his own portmanteau? The prisoner said he had. Witness replied, "I am sorry to say you have not, for it is not mine." Witness rejoined that it was very like his portmanteau. The prisoner said nothing further, but got into a cab, and was driven away. Witness went back to the luggage-room, and found the portmanteau was there, but could not find it. He had a strong recollection of the prisoner's features, but he had not spectacles on then.—The prisoner was ordered to take off his spectacles, and put on his hat.—The witness said he was sure the prisoner was the same person. He had not seen him on the road to London, but only at the terminus.—Mr. Clarkson remarked that the packing of the portmanteau Hughes said, if the prisoner's lodging would prove that he was not mistaken. The witness identified two gold rings, some gloves, and other articles, of which he delivered a list. He also delivered in a List of property which had not been found, of the value of £16. The cross examination elicited nothing material, and in re-examination the witness stated, that there were some cards with his address in the portmanteau.—Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said, if the portmanteau had been taken in mistake, or found, the finder could have had no difficulty in discovering the owner. The witness said certainly not. Collard proved the finding of the duties mentioned by the doctor. He brought them from the prisoner's lodging, at 40, Great North street, Lisson grove. He produced also the portmanteau, which he recovered on Saturday last, from the possession of a person in charge of Kennington Green. Mrs. Hobbs, of Great North street, deposed, that the room where the articles were found was rented by the prisoner. He was introduced by a man who said he was a neighbour, but she had not seen him since. She had no reference. The prisoner, when she asked his name, said he would tell her that another time. He came to her on the 13th of September. Mr. Hawkins, a watchmaker, of Tottenham-street, said he knew the prisoner from having recently lodged at the Cock Tavern, at Kennington, where witness occasionally spent an evening. He lodged there for a short time about a month ago. He occasionally said he had been travelling, and was going on the continent, and was encumbered with too much luggage. He wished to dispose of some, and took witness up into his room, and offered him various articles for sale. Witness bought them for £1. 18s. 6d. Besides the portmanteau identified by Dr. Daniels) there was a carpet-bag and a hat box marked "Winter." The prisoner said his name was Winter. The witness remarked the strap of the portmanteau, and before he purchased it, the prisoner said that he had lost a bunch of keys, and had been obliged to break open all his trunks. Witness thought this was probable. There were some articles of apparel in the hat box, which he had since pledged. Hearing of the railway robberies, he thought it proper to communicate with Mr. Collard. After some desultory conversation, Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes adjourned the case till to-day.—Mr. Nash said he had identified the carpet-bag again examined.—Mr. William John Winter, of 47, Jewin-street, said he was a passenger on the Great Western Railway in August last. He came from Sarnen, in Switzerland, and had lost his luggage in a carpet bag, and a leather hat case. The value of the articles in the bag was about £12. When he arrived in London he missed the bag, and called upon the Company to make good the loss. The carpet bag and hat case now produced were his. His name was on the handle, and also upon a card, which was placed on the bag. There was a printed ticket of the Great Western Railway on each parcel.—The case was then closed for the prosecution, and a listing of a quantity of shirts, handkerchiefs, socks, &c.

Superintendent Collard said that all the articles were found at the prisoner's lodgings, with the exception of the shirts.—This closed the case for the Great Western Company; and evidence was then offered against the prisoner on behalf of the South Western Railway. It appeared that, on the 13th of July, a Mr. Benningfield was a traveller from Gosport to London, and that he had a trunk, with various papers, linen, and all kinds of wearing apparel This was lost, and some of the articles were traced to the prisoner.—Mr. Humphreys then called several witnesses, to prove that the prisoner was concerned in robberies on the London and Birmingham Railway. Some of the property stolen was found at the prisoner's lodgings, 40 Lisson grove. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

DEATH OF BENSON HILL, THE COMEDIAN.—Benson Hill, who was a humorous and artistic actor, a facile writer, and some time editor of the "Old Monthly," died on the 7th ult., after an obscure sickness of a few days and distress. The last employment Mr. Hill held was at the free list of the Lyceum Theatre. Whilst attending to his duties here he caught a severe cold, which resulted in consumption, a disease that soon proved fatal to him His age was verging on fifty. Besides having been a popular actor, Benson Hill was the author of various light works of travel, and social novels, still inquired after in circulating libraries.

CANALS CONVERTED TO RAILWAYS.—A meeting of the Directors and Proprietors in the Trent Navigation was held at Nottingham on Tuesday, and at Stone on Wednesday, to consider the expediency of converting the navigation into a railway, or of disposing of it for that purpose to one or more of the numerous lines projected in the district.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The national taste—not to say instinct—for manly exercises, if any proof were needed of its existence, might fairly be said to be illustrated by the number of fishing matches in every variety of sporting that every season gives rise to. The encounters of personal prowess, indeed, argue well for the spirit, but, in too many cases, omen badly for the cause. In especial our inference would attach to aquatics. Sailing races of all sorts are, beyond all such contests, abundant in dispute, and wager matches are the climax. Doctor Johnson used to say, that a concert would be a very pleasant place, only for the music. So far as regards the harmony, it may lawfully be said a regatta would be all the better if the racing were omitted. It is not invidiously that we allude to the proceedings of the Royal Yacht Squadron in support of this view; neither that the latest instances of the working of the system among the members of that society is brought forward to exhibit the discord which these floating duellos too constantly engender.

Some short time since a match for £500 a side—to come off on the R.Y.S. Monlsey Hurst, "round the Eddystone and back"—was made between the owners of two crack schooners of the Club, the *Wyvern* and *Zephyretta*. As the case is always, or thereabouts, on such occasions, it blew a gale of wind—a state of the weather not particularly suited to the class of vessels called yachts. We won't stay to draw "odorous comparisons"—nor to say a word about the gentlemen of Scotland being worse provided for keeping the sea than the coal-whippers of Sunderland and Newcastle; but proceed to demonstrate the resemblance which pleasure-vessels' trips bear to the commercial history in general. Says the log of the *Wyvern*, now snug in St. Helen's Roads, riding in five fathoms smooth water:—" 6.30. *Zephyretta* sent a boat on board, with Capt. Lyon, *who proposed to drop stakes*, which, owing to the increasing gale then blowing, was accepted." Says the log of the *Zephyretta*—epitomised by Capt. Lyon:—"We kept the sea, *refusing, when asked by the 'Wyvern,' to drop stakes*" Now, either party feeling had so far damaged the senses of the commanding officers and crews, in this match, that they would not hear or see aught, or they had fallen in with some such blast as transformed Jack's maritnespike into a sheeting bronze, and *their* breeze had blown each other's negative into an affirmative. However it may be, such breezes are not "gentle gales," but rather the "*trade* winds" of yacht matcles. How the difference will end, remains to be seen; or supposes it be a great matter whether we never hear or see more about it. If the disputants stand in need of a precedent, we beg to furnish one in the case of the great river match between the Coombes and Clasper crews, for the championship of the Thames; they will find it not unworthy of imitation, either as regards temper or taste, albeit the actors were not of the patrician order. Speaking of the Claspers reminds us that the match between one of that family, and Mr. Harry Carroll, of Liverpool, a noted oarsman, came off on Monday, over a five mile course from Eastham Ferry, on the Mersey. In consequence of the indisposition of the Lancashire champion, the man of coaly Tyne won in a canter—nothing could have been more hollow than it might have been—Clasper, when he took his pull, being some three parts of a mile a-head.

Turning from things afloat to matters ashore, among a multitude of race meetings the earliest in account was the First October at Newmarket. It was the commencement of the autumn series at that place, and put forward some novel features—as all indications of a spirit of improvement are—in the locality. We read the racing telegraph in full work, and also sent lists as heiped the stranger to some knowledge of the actors as well as the performances: the jockeys' names were given in the return lists; were they added, in all instances wherein they are known, to the lists and cards used on the heath, it would be still more useful to the neophyte of the turf. The meeting was better off for weather and company than it deserved. One would have thought that at Newmarket, with its hundreds of high-bred cattle, the finest courses would have been their stables, and rescued the immortal flat from the ignominy of a walk over. Such alas! was not the case; and Wednesday, with its wretched jack-lustre programme, actually had a trace of those "imported conclusions." The Two-year Old Stakes in the First October are rarely of much worth, the principal causes of interest being those which bring together the three-year old stock of the season—generally comprising a sprinkling of favourites for the spring and summer races, sometimes not a few of the memorable nominations. This week, the Grand Duke Michael brought to the post the renowned Ida, and increased his defeat. That he came to the contest in this case free from pull or potion there can be no doubt—his rating as a first-class racehorse is more problematical. Next to the Grand Duke likewise stood the St. Leger, awaiting proof of the versality of the sex. Refraction must either have been out of her form (like Ida?) or Lord Lonsdale's colt—winner of both these events—must be set down as something more than a flash in the pan of the year. He won the Criterion last autumn, beating a very good field (with some queer customers among the starters). The two remaining meetings at Newmarket, during the present month, will of course be far more sporting affairs; albeit the enthusiasm of betting has been a little cooled by the defalcations on the late Doncaster St. Leger. Several hopeless accounts remain from it—and more than one notable Leo gone "to grass" and worse.

We will look forward, however, to the Second October and Houghton weeks, giving a satisfactory "wind-up" to the racing year. Each has its sporting handicap, of which, we shall come to speak presently. The turf season over, we will "to fresh fields;" the routine of our National Sports is certainly not their least charm: rarely does then not the smallest zest. As Dryden sings:—

"For active sports: for pleasing rest—
The best is but in season best."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Scarcely members enough, in the early part of the afternoon, to make a house, and an accession, about five o'clock, had so little effect, that not above a round half of the horses enumerated below deserve a quotation. The real favourites were The Baron, Wee Pet, Jenny Wren, Boarding School Miss, General Pollock, and Intrepid, Jenny Wren having decidedly the most numerous party. My Mary and Kentish were also in request. Several bets were laid on the Grand Duke Michael, at 6 to 4 and 5 to 4 against Idas, and, eventually, at evens.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

Even on Idas			
4 to 1 agst Kent's 1st	20 to 1 agst Clumsy	30 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)
10 to 1 — My Mary	25 to 1 — Boarding School	30 to 1 — Lonsdale (t)
12 to 1 — The Baron	Miss	30 to 1 — Seaman (t)
15 to 1 — Jenny Wren	30 to 1 — General Pollock	30 to 1 — Sam - not - aware (t)
16 to 1 — Wee Pet	(t)	30 to 1 — Nottingham
20 to 1 — Cotherstone	30 to 1 — Devil's Dust	

TUESDAY.—The only bets laid were 14 to 1 against the field (taken), and 25 to 1 against Intrepid (taken to £70).

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley, aged	.. ..	(H. Bell) 1
Mr. Coape's Cheery, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each.

Sir J. Gerard's Madcap, 3 lb extra	.. ..	(E. Edwards) 1
Duke of Richmond's Cricket, 3 lb extra	.. ..	.. 2

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquoise	..	(Bartholomew) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Star	..	.. 2

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each.

Colonel Peel's Sampshire	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's Jan, b f Wit's End	.. ..	.. 2

Match, 200, h ft. T Y C.

Mr. Payne's Collingwood, 8st 13lb	.. ..	(W. Abdale) 1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 8st 13lb	.. ..	.. 2

WEDNESDAY.

Match—50, h ft. T. Y. C.

Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st 6lb	.. ..	(walked over)
Lord Maidstone's Arcanus, 8st 13lb	.. ..	(paid)

Handicap Sweeps of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Shelley's Chanticler (late Farthing Candle), 7st 10lb		(W. Abdale) 1
Mr. Greville's Deer Chase, 7st 12lb	.. ..	.. 2

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Jerry, out of Turquoise		(Bartholomew) 1
Duke of Richmond's Refraction	.. ..	.. 2

THURSDAY

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs each. (8 subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's b c Green Pea	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Hook's b f Buttress	.. ..	(J. Howlett) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Lord Stradbroke's b c Idas (5 lbs extra)	..	(Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue	.. ..	(E. Bell) 2

Match, 200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Payne's Collingwood (W. Abdale) beat the Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus (H. Bell).

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-School-Miss, 4 yrs	.. ..	(H. Bell) 1
Mr. Cooper's Event, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. (W. Cotton) 2

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—MONDAY.

A Plate of £50, for maiden horses. Heats.

Mr. E. Peel's ch f Frances, 3 yrs	.. ..	(H. Bradley) 1
Mr. Walker's br g The Nabbler, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Two-year-old Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. W. H. Ramsay's b c Inglewood	.. ..	(Neale) 1
Lord Chesterfield's c by Don Juan, out of Gameless	.. ..	.. 2

Ida (Cotherstone) Walkden's 2 yrs colt, with 70 added.

Mr. Wormald's b c Pedometer, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Longstaff) 1
Mr. J. Thompson's br c Lord Saltoun, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

A Plate of £60, for Three-year-old colts. Heats.

Mr. Raworth's b c Industry	.. ..	(Bradley) 1
Mr. Clegg's b g Step-and-fetch-it	.. ..	.. 2

TUESDAY.

The Cup of 100 sovs by subs of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Wormald's b c Pedometer, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	(Longstaff) 1
Mr. Thompson's Lord Saltoun, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb	..	.. 2

The Clifton Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for hunters. Heats

Sir H. Bruce's na Isabel, 6 yrs, 12st	.. ..	(Captain Bell) 1
Lord Glamis na Velaia, aged, 11st 11lb	.. ..	.. 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.

Mr. Meiklam's br m Inheritress, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb	.. ..	.. 1
Mr. Clifton's ch c Valerian, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb	.. ..	.. 2

"THE MARMORA," SCREW STEAMER, AT LIVERPOOL.

THE AMERICAN BARK "MARMORA."

Yesterday week, at 1 o'clock, a.m, the American screw-auxuiliary bark *Marmora*, Captain Page, arrived at Liverpool, after spassage of 23 days] and a half, and bringing some 40 or 50 passengers. The length of the voyage is stated to have arisen from her propeller, which is made of wrought copper, having been struck and so damaged by a heavy sea shortly after leaving New York, as to be rendered not only useless, but also a serious hindrance to her progress. It was bent out of its position, and had to be dragged after her throughout the greater part of the passage.

The *Marmora* is a neat, light bark, with exceedingly lofty masts. She is fitted with Ericsson's propellers, on nearly the same principle as the screws of the *Great Britain*, and carries a low-pressure engine, a new invention, by which the consumption of coal is comparatively small. The entire steam fixtures, boilers, engine, coal bins, and all, do not cover a space of more than 16 square feet. A more compact and well arranged engine has never been seen. The main and upper decks have a clear sweep, unencumbered by coal or steam machinery of any description. Her cabins are comfortable and airy, and fitted up with a great deal of taste and neatness, and are capable of accommodating 43 passengers. Her size is registered at 400 tons; she is 24½ feet beam, 10½ feet hold, and 145 feet keel: engine 155 horse-power. She presents a very neat appearance; her riggingis that of a bark, lofty, and exceedingly well trimmed, and capable of carrying her ten knots with a fair wind.

The *Marmora*, previously to her departure from New York to Liverpool, had made one coasting voyage to New Orleans. She is destined for Constantinople, to be placed under the direction of the Turkish Government, to ply between the above capital and Paris.

Sir Robert Peel in Suffolk.—Sir Robert Peel and his lady have paid a visit to this agricultural county, and were for several days the honoured guests of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, at Shrubland Park. Each of the distinguished visitors expressed the highest admiration of the mansion and beautiful grounds composing Sir William's estate. On Sunday morning Sir Robert Peel and his lady, together with Sir William Middleton and friends, attended Barham Church, when the Rev. W. Kirby officiated—the esteemed and venerable author of the work on Entomology, and one of the Bridgwater Treatises.

Rowing Match on the Mersey.—The scullers' contest for £50 a side, between Henry Clasper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Thomas Carrol, of Liverpool, came off last Monday, on the Mersey. The match had created considerable excitement at Liverpool and Newcastle, and partially so in London; and, from the reputation the men had acquired as scullers, a very first-rate contest had been expected. Though both men had been for a length of time in active training, they had each by turns been very unwell. Clasper, however, had recovered by the day of rowing, but his opponent was still suffering much. The distance to be rowed was five miles, and betting, which had stood for some time at two to one on Clasper, was materially increased in odds as the time approached for starting. The start, which took place in the presence of an immense assemblage, was very evenly taken, but immediately afterwards Clasper drew ahead, and went rapidly away from his opponent. In the first two miles Clasper was a third of a mile in advance, and in three miles was half a mile ahead. He then relaxed, and, taking it gently, won by two minutes.

WINNING HORSES AT DONCASTER, 1845.

SWEETMEAT,

The winner of the Piece of Plate at Doncaster, is a dark-brown Colt, three years old, free from white, and not more than fifteen hands and a half high. He is, altogether, a very racing-looking nag, although possessing no peculiar points. His head is neat, and well set on to a light neck; his shoulders are strong, and well inclined back; large fore and back ribs; highwithers; strong back and loins; long quarters; full in the gaskins; good arms, thigh, and hocks, with excellent flat legs, and sound feet. His temper is first-rate; he is a horse likely to train on, and prove himself as great an ornament to the Turf as those justly-celebrated mares, Beeswing and Alice Hawthorn.

The Messrs. Baily, Brothers, of Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, have in the hands of the Engraver, a portrait of *Sweetmeat*, from the pencil of Mr. Herring, from whom we have procured our sketch; and we predict that the Plate will be a worthy addition to their splendid Publications of celebrated Winning Horses.

MY MARY,

Winner of the great Yorkshire Handicap, at Doncaster, is a chesnut Filly, three years old, with white hind legs, and a star in the forehead

"SWEETMEAT," THE WINNER OF THE DONCASTER PLATE

"MY MARY," WINNER OF THE YORKSHIRE HANDICAP, AT DONCASTER.

She is a small mare, being under fifteen hands; her head is cleanly, with rather a projecting forehead; her ears bend back, at the tips; her neck is light, and very elegantly attached to the head. She is very perfect in all her points, and, for so small an animal, possesses a good share of power. She has a great turn of speed, and, if not too heavily weighted, it must be something out of the common way to beat her.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHARLECOMBE CHURCH, NEAR BATH.

This ancient Christian temple is situated at a short distance from Bath, and is generally termed "the mother of the Bath churches." It has a very low embattled square tower, which projects over the principal gable, and is partly supported by rude corbels; the buttresses, also, are of very primitive form: there is a small, low, entrance doorway. The church is much visited, for its antiquity; and in the churchyard is an antique yew-tree, reported to be twelve hundred years old. It is, altogether, a beautifully sequestered "haunt of meditation."

BATTLE CHURCH.—On cleansing and scraping the old wash from the walls of Battle Church, Sussex, previous to their being re-washed, the walls were discovered to be full of paintings, of a very ancient and curious character, some of them very well executed, which appear to have been done during the reign of one of the Edwards, or probably before.

PURCHASE OF THE REGENT'S CANAL FOR A RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Regent's Canal Company was held on Monday at their rooms in the City-road, for the purpose of considering an agreement entered into by the Committee of the Company with the Central Railway Junction Company. The Chairman (Mr. Parker) called on the Secretary to read the terms of the agreement, which was to this effect, that £5000 was to be paid as "caution money," in case the Railway Company did not fill up its lists by the 31st of December; that in the event of their bill passing £500,000 was to be paid to the Canal Company, with another sum of £300,000 to be liquidated in yearly instalments; that, in the event of the bill being defeated on the standing orders, £10,000 was to be paid to the Canal Company; and in case it should be lost on the merits, and that it was intended again to submit it to Parliament, £100,000 should be forfeited to the Canal Company. This agreement was approved of by the vast majority of the proprietors. Seven or eight, however, supported an amendment to the proposal, that the seal of the company should be appended to it, on the ground that the deposit money should be £50,000, instead of £5000. To this suggestion it was answered that the Railway Company proved the *bona fides* of its undertaking by giving such a sum as £5000 to the proprietors of the Canal Company for the trouble of meeting; that the first payment of £500,000 was equal to the value of the canal property (the shares being now at 25 premium), and that the additional £300,000 was clear gain. The committee of the Canal Company also declared their reliance on the power of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagement in every particular. The meeting concluded by adopting a resolution to the effect that at a future meeting provision should be made for the secretary and servants of the establishment of twenty years' standing. The result will be advantageous to the present shareholders in the canal, for they will receive £40 for each share, although a short time since the shares could been procured as low as £13. The Regent's Canal begins at Paddington and terminates at Blackwall, and we shall consequently have a railway running through the heart of London, and connecting the Great Western, the London and Birmingham, and the Eastern Counties Railways.

STRAND THEATRE.

M. Philippe, the conjuror, whose extraordinary performances during the season of the French plays at the St. James's Theatre, we had more than once occasion to speak of in the highest terms, has taken the Strand Theatre for a series of "Soirées Mystérieuses," and with every apparent chance of making a more successful *entrepris* therein than any of the preceding lessees. All the principal tricks of his former entertainments are introduced; and some of them are perfectly inexplicable, resulting from the combination of matchless manual dexterity with mechanical contrivances of the greatest ingenuity. We need not recapitulate them; but we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend all our readers to go and behold M. Philippe's very clever delusions. He is certainly the King of Necromancers, leaving even Herr Döbler far behind him. The other "wizards" have been, more or less, imitators of these two masters of their art; and we must own, in all their performances there has been a sameness and conventional routine of deception which has somewhat wearied us. But in this case, everything is novel and startling; and his last strange *tour*—that of the gold fish and "grande menagerie"—sends everybody away completely bewildered.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The revivals of the olden drama at this theatre, we are happy to say, continue unabatedly attractive. We are not altogether surprised at this success; for, if called upon to write the intellectual topography of the metropolis and its environs we should point to the district in which lies Sadler's Wells, as containing a larger proportion of intelligent population than either of the other suburbs. Islington has been the favoured 'biding-place of men of genius, especially of artists, for many centuries past; and it maintains this literary and artistical reputation to the present day.

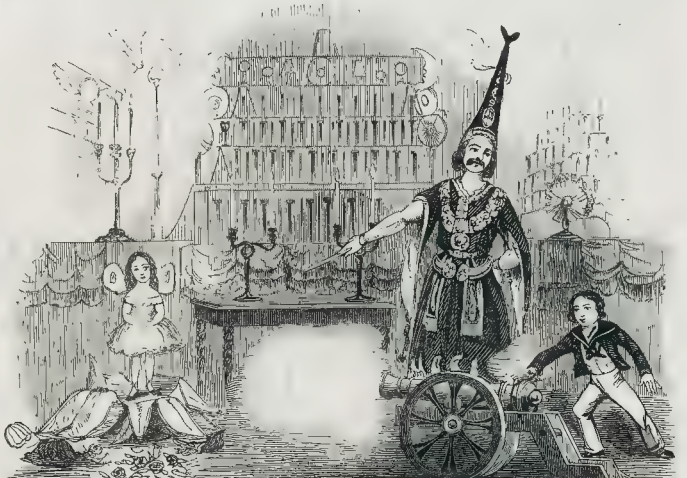
On Monday evening, we found the Shakspearian Sadler's Wells, densely crowded with a most attentive audience to witness the noble play of "Hamlet;" reproduced with that attention to accessories for which this little theatre enjoys well-earned repute. The crowd was so great that the box accommodation was extended by somewhat primitive benches, even to the outermost wall; and it was, indeed, "tragedy in warm weather." Nevertheless, with the exception of a few occasional ebullitions from what Swift termed "the twelvepenny colony," (in our day, the sixpenny,) the multitude were evidently participating of one common amusement, from our old dramatic poet. How truly has Shaftesbury said:—"That piece of his which appears to have most affected English hearts, and has perhaps been oftenest acted of any which have come upon our stage, is almost one continued moral, a series of deep reflections, drawn from one mouth, upon the subject of one single accident and calamity, naturally fitted to move horror and compassion." John Kemble, too, was wont to say:—"Take up any Shakspeare you will, from the first collection of his works to the last, which has been *read*, and look what play bears the most obvious signs of perusal. My life for it, they will be found in the volume which contains the play of 'Hamlet.'" And every indication of the audience on Monday night supported these positions of the philosopher and the tragedian

Hamlet was, of course, played by Mr. Phelps, in whose natural tones there is so near an approach to the voice of Macready, as to be disadvantageous to the former actor. Nevertheless, Mr. Phelps's performance was, by no means, an imitation: it was sensible and vigorous, occasionally, perhaps, rugged for the polished Dane, and less like a reading than the part itself. It was greatly applauded throughout: the play and closet scenes were tremendously effective; though the recognition of *Hamlet's* subtle wit was now and then an irreverend laugh. *Gertrude* was played by Mrs. Warner with her accustomed ability: Mr. G. Bennett personated *Claudius* with his usual statelliness; and *Polonius* was not overstepped by Mr. A. Younge. The minor characters were well filled—a point of great importance for the dramatic solemnity of the play. It has been admirably put upon the stage: the architectural scenes have but few improprieties, whilst they are rich in picturesque effects; and some of them would have delighted even the scenic reformer, old John Capon: the play-scene, with the Saxon arch for a proscenium, and the lectern with a copy of the play, was even in advance of the improved taste in such matters; and in the tapestried closet-scene, the *Ghost* in the *King's* own proper habiliments, *walking out* from his presentment, showed nice deference to the critical acumen of Tieck, on the German stage.

The attention to the character of the appointments was minute—even to the antique-shaped spade of the gravemakers, and the garlanded coffin of the crazed maiden. What an improvement is all this upon the mere spreading of the cloth for tragic work at Drury-lane!

Sheridan Knowles's intense play of "Love" has been repeated with increased effect; and, still more creditable to the audiences, Massinger's "Fatal Dowry" maintains its hold upon their affections. This is the play from which Rowe audaciously pirated his "Fair Penitent;" and of other productions of Massinger's master-mind, Warburton made waste-paper!

The Sadler's Wells management, we need scarcely add, merits golden success; since it presents us with the pure ore of the drama, in place of the bombast, and buffoonery, which are metal most attractive at other metropolitan theatres.



MONS. PHILIPPE, AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FROM EVERY STATE AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts of the 15th ult., from Florence state that Ibrahim Pacha, who is at the baths of San Guitano, near Pisa, was in a suffering condition. It was thought that he would pass the winter at the baths or at Pisa. The Grand Duke had placed his palace at his disposal.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Florence, at 11 o'clock at night, on the 24th ult.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 10th ult. announces that the Ottoman Porte had at length granted the firman so long solicited by Sir S. Canning relative to the construction of a Protestant church at Jerusalem.

Prince Talleyrand, who has been seriously ill at his estate at Bavaria, is now fast recovering, and is expected to be soon restored to health.

The German papers announce the death of the venerable Archbishop of Cologne.

The workmen, in repairing the Grand Court of Louis XIV., the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, have discovered two marble slabs, on which are the following inscriptions:—"1660—Interview between Louis XIV., King of France, and Philip of Spain, in the Island of Pheasants, when peace was sworn between the two Kings. Marriage of the King with Maria Theresa of Austria, Infanta of Spain. Solemn entry of their Majesties into the city of Paris amidst the acclamations of the people. Triumph of the Government over the Algerians; punished the Genoese; forced his enemies to accept a truce for twenty years; and, yielding to the prayers of the Spaniards, remitted 2,500,000 livres of taxes.

On Monday the 22nd ult., three earthquakes occurred at Comrie (Scotland); first, about one p.m., next, about twenty minutes afterwards, and the third about twenty minutes to four o'clock p.m., but as they were comparatively slight, they did not give much alarm.

The Queen of Greece arrived at Venice on the 18th ult., where her Majesty was received by her father.

A Berne letter, of Sept. 25, says: "The President of the Communist Club of Berne, who was a simple workman at one of the printing offices, has just been arrested. The club was immediately closed. A formidable coalition of workmen has been formed at Soleure. The members of it are the drawing up a petition against the liberty of manufactures, and against the introduction of foreign manufactured produce."

We learn from Berlin that the Empress of Russia took her departure from that city on the 23rd ult., by the Anhalt railroad. It is said that the route of her Majesty has been so far changed that she will stop for two days in a chateau of Baron de Stockmar. The Queen of Prussia goes on a visit with her, as has been reported. The King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Cambridge were expected at Berlin, where apartments had been prepared for them, and also at Potsdam.

A letter from Athens of the 13th ult., gives an account of the arrival of the Duke de Montpensier in that city on the preceding day. The Duke made but a very short stay in Athens. On the 13th, the day after his arrival, the Prince took an excursion with the King and Queen to Pentelicus. The same letter states that accounts had been received of an attack by 200 rebels on the fortress of Coron, in the Morea. The assailants were however repulsed.

The *Constantinople State Gazette* publishes the text of the two Hatti-scherifs addressed by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, notifying the dismissal of Riza Pacha and Saofete Pacha. They are very brief, and make no mention of the causes which led to the disgrace of these functionaries. The Sultan states simply that it had become necessary to deprive them of their offices. The two ex ministers live isolated in their houses on the Bosphorus; but Riza is treated with more indulgence than his late colleague. He is permitted to go to the Mosque, and to take exercise in the country, while Saofete Pacha is closely confined to his house.

A letter from Fernambuco states that the steamer *Cacique* was being fitted with paddles, instead of her screw, in order to proceed to the coast of Africa for slaves. It was expected that this novel experiment of slaving by steam would soon be imitated by other parties.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the King of Prussia had commanded the houses of the two reformers, Luther and Melancthon, to be purchased by the State, and converted into museums. In 1504—the 13th of Luther's life—he was ordered the doors of Luther's dwelling, which the French had in a great measure destroyed, to be restored. They will be formed of metal, and richly embellished.

We have received accounts from New Zealand to the 21st of May. It appears that the natives were quiet, and that the inhabitants did not appear to apprehend an attack, though they were very wisely forming block-houses and volunteer corps. The natives still kept possession of the pah at Hutt, which the Government had paid for, and it was expected that advantage would be taken of the presence of military at Wellington to force them away. There had been about 3.0 additional soldiers of the 99th Regiment sent from Sydney.

The *Berlin Gazette* mentions that serious conflicts had again taken place between the smugglers and the Austrian custom-house officers on the frontier, several of the former of whom had been dangerously wounded, and one killed.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th ult. confirm the news of the severe losses of the Russians in the Caucasus, and likewise affirm that no garrison had been left at Dargo.

It results from a document published at Monte Video, that out of the whole number of French subjects who had taken up arms for the defence of the city from June 3, 1843, to June 9, 1845, 135 had been killed or had died of their wounds. The total number of wounded was 431. Besides, 642 Frenchmen had been received in the hospital since the 23rd of May. There remained, when the table was published, 21 wounded men in the hospital, and 84 other patients.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been on a very moderate scale, but those for the supplies of most foreign articles have been to-day was by no means extensive. However, as the attendance of buyers was comparatively small, the demand for grain of all descriptions ruled very heavy, at a decline in the quotations of Monday's currency, but all o her kinds could not be sold, except at a slight depression to value. Very little free foreign wheat was on offer, yet it was fully equal to meet the wants of the buyers. In all descriptions very little was doing at barely late rates. The demand for bonded grain for export to Holland having ceased scarcely a transaction took place, and prices were almost nominal. In fine barley nothing was doing at market. Grinding and distilling sorts were without alteration. We had only a retail trade for malt, but, as very little was on offer, the currency remained unaltered. In oats a fair demand for all average quantity of oats has reached us this week from Ireland, yet the trade was steady, and the quotations were well supported. In beans nothing was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. Maple and grey peas were dull, and cheaper to sell. In flour no sales reported.

ARRIVALS — English wheat, 1,000 quarters; barley, 300 do.; oats, 250 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1,000 quarters; foreign: wheat, 7,700; barley, —; oats, —; beans, —; peas, —; flour, 1,000 sacks.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; Northumberland, Scotch and Suffolk, do., 42s to 43s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Yorkshire oats, 18s to 19s; Scotch and Lincoln potato, 19s to 20s; Scotch and Yorkshire beans, 30s to 32s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire tick beans, 30s to 32s; Essex and Kent grey peas, 30s to 32s; ditto, maple, 32s to 34s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; seeds, new, 40s to 44s; ditto, old, 46s to 48s; flour, per sack, 40s to 42s.

Irish. Wheat, 40s to 42s; oats, new, 16s to 17s; ditto, old, 18s to 19s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 30s to 32s; flour, per sack, 38s to 40s.

Foreign. Wheat, Konigsberg, 42s to 44s; ditto, Pomeranian, Rostock, and Danzig, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; ditto, Marianopoli, 42s to 44s; ditto, Taganrog, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, Egyptian, 38s to 40s; ditto, Salonica, 40s to 42s; ditto, Polish Odessa, 40s to 42s; ditto, Brabant, 42s to 44s; ditto, Ghent, 44s to 46s; ditto, Zealand, 44s to 46s; rye, 30s to 32s; barley, 20s to 22s; oats, 22s to 24s; beans, 32s to 34s; peas, 32s to 34s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 36s to 38s per barrel; Hamburgh, 38s to 40s per sack.

Tea. Since Monday's public sale the market has been heavy, and prices have given way 1d. per lb.

Sugar. The market has been very heavy, and prices have given way 1s. per cwt.

Coffee. In this market very little is doing, and prices remain nominally the same as last week.

Rice. Although there are sellers of Bengal on lower terms, buyers still hold off. Fine white 21s to 21s 6d.; good, 20s to 20s 6d.; low and middling, 18s 6d to 19s.; and low brown, 17s 6d to 18s per cwt. Carolina, fine, flat. The best Carolina may be had at 36s to 38s; and Patna, 21s to 27s per cwt.

Fruit. Large quantities of raisins still come to hand. Prices steady, at 42s. Sultanas quiet at 80s. Other fruit rather inactive.

Provisions.—We have still to report a brisk demand for Irish butter, at a further advance in the quotations, of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Clonmel, Carlow, and Cork, landed, 90s to 94s; and Water ord, 88s to 92s per cwt. English butter is more inquired for, at 84s per cwt. for Devonshire; and 12s to 12s 6d per dozen for fresh. Dutch butter firm, at 108s to 110s for the best Friesland. Bacon has been quiet to a fair extent, at 52s to 54s per cwt. Hams 60s to 68s per cwt. Lard, 48s to 50s for prime. Hams are commanding full prices, while lard has been to 46s to 50s for prime bladdered. In other kinds of provisions there is no notice of material change.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 65s to 75s; seconds, 80s to 85s; fine upland ditto, 85s to 95s; ditto, 100s to 105s; clover hay, 95s to 98s; oat straw, 45s to 50s; wheat straw, 45s to 48s per load. Trade good; new meadow hay, 75s to 80s; and new clover, 95s to 98s.

Oils.—Linseed is very dull, and the turn lower. In other descriptions, we can report no alteration.

Tallow.—Town tallow is in fair request at 41s. Russia is steady, at 41s 3d to 41s 6d on the spot; for forward delivery, a few rates are asked. The shipments at St. Petersburgh up to the 8th of Sept. were 21,000 pieces, against 20,000 at the same time last year.

Seeds (Friday).—Brodbent's West Hartley, 18s 6d; Holywell Main, 18s 6d. Old Pontop, 14s. 6d. Cox's Eastbourn, 14s 6d; South Pontop, 18s; Tanfield Moor, 16s 6d. Bewicke and Co., 17s 6d: Hawell, 18s 9d. and Stewart's, 18s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—During the present week several parcels of new hops have arrived hither from Kent and Sussex; yet the demand has ruled firm, and prices are still supported. Picking is now very general; but the accounts relative to the produce are by no means favourable. The duty is called at 56,000 to 60,000 cwt. In pressing and old hops, comparatively little is doing.—New Sussex pockets, 40s to to 42 Os; New Kent ditto, 46s 10s to 47 Os.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching sales—at which will be offered upwards of 30,000 bales—very little is doing in the private contract market, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being large, the demand is inactive, at from 40s 10s to 45s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was reasonably good as to numbers, but very deficient in quality. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade was extremely dull, at barely stationary prices. The supply of foreign stock consisted of only 50 beasts, and 20 sheep. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the sale for them was heavy, at late rates. For veals, the inquiry was moderate, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8.lbs. In pigs, a fair business was transacted. Milch cows moved off slow, at from 2Ols to 40l each.

Per 8lb., to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d, neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; quarter old store pigs, 22s to 32s each. Beasts, 2,415; cows, 101; sheep, 5300; calves, 263; pigs, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very inactive demand here to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported:—

Per 8lb., by the carcase.—Inferior beef, —s to 2s 6d., middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d.; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to —6d.; large pork, 2s 4d to 4s 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 10d.; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d.; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 6d.

MARK LANE.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

The English Market was heavy at the commencement of the week, Consols, on Monday, quoting only 97⅞ for money. Large sales of Money Stock rapidly following each other (by some attributed to the demands for Bull way investments, and others to the necessities of the Bank, whose coffers were full of Stock, and the heaviness of the market continued until Wednesday, when more firmness was perceptible. As the week advanced, Consols improved, and the closing prices of the Stock Exchange were 98⅛ for money. We have not varied materially, closing at 47 prem. India Stock is 266; and India Bonds, 6s prem.

The Foreign market generally continues dull, and the few actual sales have been nearly all for the fall. Dutch, Portuguese, and Mexican Stock have declined, most Spanish partaking in the depression. Mexican has fluctuated between 32¼ to 3 and 32⅜. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., have declined 3/8 and 6o, closing at the former quotation. Spanish Actives, between 26⅝ and 26⅛; the Three per Cents., 28 to ⅜, and 28, which prices are the last quoted. Portuguese Five per Cents. are 87½; and Brazilian 87⅜, ex Dividend.

The absorbing occupation of the week in the Share market has been the settling, which can yet be scarcely said to have terminated. The multitude of new schemes daily springing into life, and the impossibility of money finds its way into the market, makes the settling day almost overwhelming. To lessen in some measure the labours of the fortnight's account, particular days are agreed upon for signing Deeds on those Scrips which have been largely dealt in. Money has fetched enormous rates, and although the account may be considered to have on the whole satisfactorily adjusted, it cannot be concealed that a large number of speculators have left a very succeeding settling. Eastern Counties have been done at 23, in consequence of a report that Mr. Hudson will accept the office of Chairman. Among the new lines which have been brought out this week, the Dees and Dublin Company have concluded a treaty with the Norfolk Company to join that line at Thetford, and favourable negociations are pending with the Eastern Counties directors. The Great Northern and the Sussex are also delivering finds its way into the market, makes the settling day almost overwhelming. To lessen in some measure the labours of the fortnight's account, particular days are agreed upon for signing Deeds on those Scrips which have been largely dealt in. Money has fetched enormous rates, and although the account may be considered to have on the whole satisfactorily adjusted, it cannot be concealed that a large number of speculators have left a very succeeding settling. Eastern Counties have been done at 23, in consequence of a report that Mr. Hudson will accept the office of Chairman. Among the new lines which have been brought out this week, the Dees and Dublin Company have concluded a treaty with the Norfolk Company to join that line at Thetford, and favourable negociations are pending with the Eastern Counties directors. The Great Northern and the Sussex are also delivering line has been warmly supported at Grantham. Strong resolutions and promises of support were passed by a large assembly. Towards the close of the week the appearance of the market was favourable to an improvement in prices generally, as the gradual adjustment of the account progressed. Prices at closing are, Aberdeen, 5; Bideford and Tavistock, 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5⅞; Boston, Sleaford, and Birmingham, 4; Bristol and Exeter, 89; Bristol and Gloucester, 87; Caledonian, 15⅛; Ditto Extension, 4⅛; Cambridge and Lincoln, 5; Chelmsford and Bury, 2¾; Chester and Holyhead, 9½; Chester and Birkenhead, 2¾; Dee and Dublin Junction, 2; Eastern Counties, 23; Ditto New, 7⅞; Ditto Extension, 4⅛; London and Blackwall, 9⅜; London and Brighton, 84; London and South Western, 88; Ditto New, 18⅜; London and York, 6⅜; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 5; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 4½; Lynn and Dereham, 12; Manchester and Birmingham, 85; Ditto New Quarter, 15; Midland New, 26⅜; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 71; Ditto New Branding, 51; Newcastle and Berwick, 21; Newcastle, Durham, and Sunderland Junction, 41; Newport, Abergavenny, and Boston, 5⅜; North British, 25⅜; Ditto New, 7; North Devon, 3⅜; North Kent and Dirt Dover, 4; North Staffordshire, 8⅝ pm.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cambridge Junction, 5⅜; Ditto New, 2⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29⅝ pm.; Oxford and Worcester, 19⅜; Oxford, Witney, and Chelten ham, 2⅜; Perth and Inverness, 3; Portsmouth Direct, 5⅝; Rugby and Huntingdon, 3⅜; Scottish Midland, 5; Shrewsbury, Oxford, Worcester, Hampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 8⅜; Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Junction, 2⅜ pm.; Somersetshire Midland 4⅜; South Midland, 7⅜ pm.; South Eastern and Dover, 4⅛; South Wales, 5; South Western, 3⅜; Taff Vale, 3; Tean and Dove Valley, 9⅜; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 9⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5⅜; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, 2⅜; Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny New, 1⅜; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 7⅜; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewes Union, 5⅜; Worcester and South Wales, 8 pm; York and North Midland, 11⅞; Ditto Half-Shares, 5⅝; Ditto Extension to Selby, 8½; Ditto New Extension, 3⅜; Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅜; Central of Spain, 9⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 14⅜; East Indian, 22; Great North of France (Lafitte's), 6⅜; Ditto (Rossarvil's), 6⅜; Great Western of France, 12⅜; Namur and Liege, 6⅜; Louvain and Jemeppe, 4⅜; Luxembourg, 2⅜; Namur and Liege, 6⅜; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's, 3, Paris and Lyons (Genuerou's), 3⅜; Paris and Lyons (Calon's), 2⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅜; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 2⅜

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was rather flat yesterday, with an unconsiderable amount of business at present, however, there is more firmness, and money is pretty plentiful. Consols for the Account are at 98 to 98⅜, and for Transfer 98⅜. There is no alteration in the value of Exchequer Bills. The foreign Bond mail were more in request. The Portuguese Converted Stock was firm. Spanish and the other Bonds have varied but a little. The Railway Shares were very firm. Manchester and Southamptons (Wheeler's Lane) were brought into the market, and deal in at 4¼ to 5⅛ pm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

BANKRUPTS.—R. HUGHES, Piccadilly, upholsterer. G. A. PAINE, High-street, Bloomsbury, cabinet maker. C. WEBB, Hereford, Hampshire, grocer. J. RAYNER, Rougham, Norfolk, licensed victualler. S. MANNING, Newman-street, Oxford-street, stone-mason. R. NOCKE, Bear-street, Haymarket, wine-merchant. J. GIBSON, Fenchurch-street, Belgrave-square, oilman. R. FREEMAN, Edward street, Portman square, hosier. T. WARWICK, Ironbridge, Salop, ironmaster. JOHN BARNEY, Bristol, victualler. J. HARPER, Wigton, Cumberland, chemist. THOMPSON and JOHN THOMPSON, Leeds, stock-brokers. J. SHANKLIN, Salford, Lancashire, druggist. J. and J. ROBINSON, Liverpool, corn factors. T. ROBERTS, Liverpool, coachmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—MACDOUGAL and CO., Glasgow, calenderers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

16th Light Dragoons: Surgeon J. Burt to be Surgeon, vice Sandham; Assist. Surg. J. E. Stephens, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bloomfield. J. Hughes to be Ensign, 18th Foot, vice Hamilton, promoted to be Lieutenant, vice Bloomfield. J. Hughes to be Ensign, vice James 78th: Supernumerary Staff Assist. Surg. J. H. Mahon to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Nesbitt, deceased. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. F. Maxwell, G.C.B. to be Captain, vice Holland, Ensign W. Hanmer to be Lieutenant, vice Massy; E. O. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Hanmer 93rd: Assist. Staff Surg. A. Mahon, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the Forces, vice Clare, Assistant Surgeon H. Pilcan to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Grey. Assistant Surgeon D. Bowen, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Robinson.

BANKRUPTS.—W. STAYT, Finstock, Oxfordshire, baker. J. H. LIMPS Richmond, Surrey, butcher. R. MENTIKE, Paternoster-row, commission agent. T. DAVIES, Liverpool, cow keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—W. MORRISON, Dunstrue, near Dundee, builder and quarrier.

BIRTHS

At Gibraltar, the wife of Joseph Lonsdale Prendergast, Esq., of a son.—At the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, the wife of R. Whitmore Clare, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.—At Bellevue, Worcestershire, the wife of Thomas Hill Hill, Esq., of a son.—On the 25th ultimo the lady of Capt Brook Ray, of a son.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hall, of a son.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] of a son.—At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Guernsey, Gother Frederick Mann, Esq., to Margaret Macleod Haynes, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Haynes.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Marshall, Esq., to Susanna Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Newman, Esq., of Sloane-square.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Mary, sixth and youngest daughter of H. Beasley Gale, Esq.—At Egham, Wilson Vernal, Esq., to Mary Hodgson, eldest daughter of the late James Holland, Esq., formerly of Tyne-house, Northumberland.—At Hexton, Owen Gray, Esq., to Ellen Ilbert surviving daughter of John Ilbage, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Bevan Braithwaite, Esq., to Anna Leah, second daughter of the late Colonel Moore Norton.—At Cogenhall, the Rev. J. Bramst n, to Anne, second daughter of Osgood Hanbury, Esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Lucy Pocock, Esq., to Isabella Anne, daughter of the late Rev. James Newcombe Newcombe.—At Sonning, Burton Archer-Burton, Esq., to Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss.

DEATHS

At Paignton, Devon, in the 72nd year of his age, John Ansley, Esq., formerly Lord Mayor of London.—At the Vicarage, East Malling, Kent, the Rev. Samuel Francis Goodmond, M.A., aged 72.—In Baker-street, at the advance, age of 86, Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Hunter, of Bexley Hall, in the county of Worcester.—At Brighton, Thomas Allan, Esq., in the 72 nd year of his age, second son of Tom Ewd., Hodges, Esq., Mary, relict of the late Rev. Chorley Dand, aged 68.—At Stockwell, Charles Cracraft Cox, of the Geneva Post Office.—At Lewisham, in the 68th year of his age, Captain Thomas Jones, R.N.—At Black ry, John Strickland, Esq.—At Sherwell, aged 70, Mr. John Rapp.—At the house of her father, John Strickland, Esq., aged 19, Emily Victoria, daughter of the late Captain Cox.—At Hyde park terrace, aged 19, Emily Victoria, daughter of the late Captain Cox.—At Hyde park terrace, aged 19, Emily Victoria, daughter of the High-and and Recorder of London.—At Edinburgh, Sir Charles Gordon, secretary of the High-and and Agricultural Society.—At Chelsea, George Jee Rennie, Esq., in his 71st year.—At Weston, near Woodstock, aged 67, Anne Daniel Thomas, eldest daughter of the late Charles Thomas, Esq., Master in Chancery.—At Brighton, Anne, wife of Charles Butler, Esq., M.D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS, WEST-MINSTER BRIDGE ROAD. Proprietor, Mr W. BATTY.—Tremendous and Brilliant Success nightly attends the production of the last new Magn.ficent Equestrian Spectacle of THE BRIDE OF THE NILE or, The Lily of Memphis, with its unique Effects, Gorgeous Scenery, &c. Every Night a FAIRY-LIKE CHANGE of the SCENES of the CIRCLE, combining the united talents of the popular PARISIAN and ENGLISH ARTISTES. First Night of the Grand Equestrian Drama, by the French, entitled LA JUIF GURGE, supported by the entire strength of the Company. Doors open each Evening at 6, commencing at 7. Engaging Twelve Daily. Box Office open from 11 to 4. Acting Manager and Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.—To-night, Professor KELLER will give his TABLEAUX VIVANTS, which have been the admiration of the world. Classic Groups, Perfect Pictures, Scenes for Painters, &c. &c. Extraordinary Display of FIREWORKS, and Brilliant Illumination.—On MONDAY, the last NIGHT OF THE SEASON, a FAREWELL GALA, for the BENEFIT of Messrs. WARDELL and HOLT; Last Night Ascent of Mr GREEN, in his Coronation Balloon, with a Discharge of Novel Fireworks from the Car. Open at Seven.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 11 till 4 past. Equal to Six Exhibitions, the Glyptoramas constain,ne Works of the first Artists, Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, Egypt's Countless Monuments, Classic Groups, Perfect Pictures, Scenes for Painters, &c. &c. Extraordinary Display of FIREWORKS, and Brilliant Illumination.—On MONDAY, the last NIGHT OF THE SEASON, a FAREWELL GALA, for the BENEFIT of Messrs. WARDELL and HOLT; Last Night Ascent of Mr GREEN, in his Coronation Balloon, with a Discharge of Novel Fireworks from the Car. Open at Seven.

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EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 7 till 10 o'clock, contains entirely New Panorama of London by Night, painted by Messrs. Grieve, Roberts, Stanfield, and Pyne, the largest work in the world, comprising 6,000 square feet. Proposed and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson and Mr. Tolfrey. The Caverns, Mont Blanc, and Torrent, by Night. The Glyptothera and Refreshment Room brilliantly illuminated. The whole Exhibition designed by Mr. Bradwell. Admission at the door 2s. each. Family Tickets, to admit Four persons, at 5s. each, to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from 10 to 4; of Messrs. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, St. James's-street, Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street and Messrs. Addison and Co., Regent-street.—Children under 12 years of age, Half-price.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO was just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed on the memorable morning when Wellington gained the Victory. "Admirable and unequalled model."—Naval and Military Gazette. The NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE of the FRENCH CUIRASSIERS, and the Repulse of the Allied Troops, at the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Well ington. "The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model, is, to us, almost incredible."—Oxford Herald. Open from Nine till Seven. Second Scene after scene is presented to the astonished spectator—now grave, now gay; with all the action, and with the illusion it produces

NOTICE.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1846, WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN NOVEMBER. PRICE 1s.

THE VOICE OF THE POOR, price ONE PENNY, will be published on SATURDAY, the 11th OCTOBER, and continued WEEKLY. Illustrated with Woodcuts. Edited by the Author of the "Spirit of the Vatican."—London: HOUL TON, 103, Strand; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Just Published, Price 1s.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS IN GERMANY. A POEM. BY THE REV. H. S. M HUBERT. SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, London; and BRENDEL, Dartford.

MUSIC.—The PIANISTA, Nos. 57, 58, and 59, are all Ready, each in a large folio pages, price 3s., containing the Overtures and all the Airs in "Der Freischütz," "Somnambula," and 6 Copyright Songs, by John Barnett, and by Charles Horn. Since the Pianista has been established, Nos. 1 to 56 are reduced in price to 1s. Nos. to 66, the 2s. Nos. to 14.—At the Office, 67, Paternoster-row.

IN the press and shortly will be published, THE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER'S POCKET BOOK AND ALMANACK, FOR 1846. Containing Ruled Pages for Cash Accounts and Railway Memoranda for every day in the Year. Railway Tables, &c. &c., with a variety of useful information connected with Railway business.

Full size for D. HOUSE 86, Fleet street.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—FIELD'S Juvenile and General Book and Stationery Establishment, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. The largest and best assortment of juvenile books in London, comprising the works of the most popular writers, in plain and elegant bindings; also, an endless variety of Children's Coloured Picture Books and Stationery of every description, at very reasonable prices.—65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street

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WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
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SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 31, Arundel-street, Strand.

LOVE NOW.—Second Edition, price 2s., sung with great eclat by Mr. Henry Haigh's Glee Party, at the Concert given to the Hon. Mrs. Norton—"Love Not," the Music composed and inscribed, by permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, by CHARLES CLARKSON. "Love Not" and "Love Now" have been subscribed for, and sent away on the day of publication; and a second Edition is now called for.

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UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.—THE BUILDER for OCTOBER 4, together with a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages, price 3d., contains a large mass of valuable Graphic and Literary contributions, connected with the Arts of Construction and Decoration. Among the Engravings are, Window in St. Austelin's Chapel, Cam.-cum-Cotheridge, from Original Drawings. Section from Mr. Hardwicham and Aylesbury Churches—and Twelve Examples of Byzantine and Gothic Ornaments, from Germany. The Literary Articles are many of a practical character, bearing upon a variety of subjects interesting to the Architect, Engineer, Operative, and Artist. Office, 2, York street, Covent garden, and all Booksellers

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"Deeply interesting and full of excitement."—Morning Herald.
"We recommend The Master Passion warmly" Court Journal.
"We recommend The Master Passion warmly" Court Journal. It is a most original and life like tale."—Morning Post.
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"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."—BACON.
UNDER the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.—On and after the 4th of October next, will be published THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK, price 1d., in an entirely new and handsome manner, on a handsome imp.-quarto stamp, will be presented by the Proprietors of the "RAILWAY HERALD" London Family Newspaper, in advance of Three Months' publication, a Map of the United States of America. A shilling extra if packed in a box. The Globe will be delivered in numerical order as they stand upon the presentation list. Give your orders immediately to your Agents. An Allowance of 6s. 6d. is made to the Trade remitting the Cash, 32s., on each Order, which includes a Box for a Box. Specimen Globes, for the trade only, the cash, forwarded box and booking. *** All Agents receiving the Specimen Globe are requested to exhibit it from house to house, when all persons, it is expected, will be the highest patronage by intelligence or respectability are sure to subscribe. No orders attended to except accompanied by a remittance. Price 6d. stamped.—OFFICE, 3, Bouverie-street.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
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I.—LAST SCENE OF ALL.
By S. Alken, from a Painting by H. Alken;
AND
"THE RETRIEVER,"
By E. Hacker, from a Painting by J. Bateman
Contents.

I vary for October	A Chapter on Yachting—The Cowes Regatta
The Doncaster Meeting By Craven	1845 By Lord Yarborough
"Last Scene of All."	An Article. By Sel ct
Romantic Anecdote and Due Breaking	Sporting Intelligence of the Metropolis
Nottin Vocalia. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.	State of the Odds
Sporting Intelligence from the Provinces	The "Fast" Stakes—Handicaps—Last Survey—Ludlow—
Ein Sc.ontang on the Ceylon Mountains	Winchester—Carlisle — We and Newmarket Ditto—Ascot—Goodwood—Doncaster—Epsom—Chester—Swansea—Manchest—Guildford—Tenbury—Richmond—Liverpool—July Meeting—Ludlow Newton—Ipswich Tewkesbury
On the Game Laws	
A New Song to an Old Tune. By Geiert	
Coral Strokes. By Saxon	
The Re.ocurr	
The Retriever	
The Wild Woodcraft of Germany. By Craven	

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From Neck-bone, and Including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
Ditto Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
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Coin round to angle of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Hips	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Hat.	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Measure size round the Head	

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Spilsby, September 22, 1845. HENRY T. BOURNE, Interim Secretary.

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This Line will pass from Holbeach to Peterborough, in the most direct practical route, a distance of about 20 miles, accommodating Fowlmere, a county town, and the Great Northern Railway accommodation. The country is almost a perfect level, and does not present the slightest engineering difficulty. The land is of the best description, and the Standing Orders of the House of Lords.

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SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Thomas and Moore, 7, South-square, Gray's inn, London.
PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.—Messrs Richardson and Connell, Finsbury-circus, Westminster
LOCAL AGENTS—William Lawrence, Esq., Peterborough; Messrs. Johnson, Stanton, and Key, Peterborough.

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Holbeach, and the Parish of Holbeach—which is the largest parish in England—and the other towns enumerated, are situated in a rich marsh land, the most productive in the whole Kingdom, and communication between the Towns and Peterborough is now very imperfect, and every variety of farm produce is most abundant. All that is required to nearly double in value every acre of this beautiful country, is an easy and cheap transit for the produce to the commercial districts. The Line of Railway now proposed will ensure it this desirable object, and it will be conveniently accessible to the inhabitants, as the nearest point to the Railway is but little upwards of a mile from the Town.
This Railway will give facilities for immediate transit to the NORTH and SOUTH by the Great Northern Railway; to the EAST, by the Peterborough and Wisbeach Railway; to the SOUTH, by the London and York railway, and to the WEST, by the Peterborough and Blisworth Railway, and various other Railways.
This the great seats of manufacture, and the Metropolis—in short, any part of the King dom can be cheaply and quickly reached, affording great facilities to produce a choice of markets.
By means of this Railway, Fat Stock, which now requires many days to reach London, to the injury of the meat, will be brought to the Metropolis in a few hours, in fresh and healthful condition.
To the above means of traffic, may be added a large and important trade in Fish, between the sea coast and the populous Inland Districts, when the means of communication are established; and Rain being caught in large quantities on the whole East Coast, and sold at 1 penny, to the supply of food the Railway will give the immediate command of London at many pence. There are many other important results which may be anticipated from the Railway, but all minor ones are overlooked in the magnificent Trade and Revenue which the opening of the Line will produce.
Power is intended to be reserved in the Act to allow 4 per cent interest upon deposits, until the completion of the Line. No Interest can in any case be paid until the Act of Parliament is obtained, and the further term will not be allowed on any shares.
Ladies are now proposing, when they are desirous to contract a descent of the Passengers and all other Traffic on the Line; they will appear in an enclosed Prospectus

As extensive returns traffic arises from the line, Coals, which at present are extremely expensive in the Fen Districts, as the nearest point to the Railway is 12 miles distant, will be carried at a greatly reduced price. Lime, Cement, Mercantile articles, and all other requirements of a farming district, will also be conveyed upon the Railway, the distance, although but an average point as the manufacturing portions of the Kingdom, yet contains a large number who would find it highly advantageous to have the means of transit afforded to them.
The line proposed has met with the decided support of the land owners and occupiers, to whom it is intended to be of the greatest benefit, and the Provisional Committee are now being aware of the importance to have with them the support of the landowners, is peculiarly anxious their co-operation and personal support in the undertaking.

EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

"Agreeably to directions communicated to me, I proceeded on the 23rd ult. into the country from Peterborough to Holbeach, and have since taken the level of the country, the initial point of commencing at the Peterborough Railroad, on the east end of the River Nene, which river it would be necessary to cross by a bridge, on the east side of the present Peterborough Bridge, passing from thence by Eastrea, Oxney, and Eye Way, to the town of Eye, from thence by Peterborough Fen to Crowland Bridge, and from thence to Holbeach, the whole line pursued by Crowland. The country between Crowland and Peterborough looks very favourable for the purpose, there being a valley at about a quarter of a mile to the east side of the road, and there are not above three drains in this length that would require bridges with about twenty feet waterway. From Crowland to Lone road cross St. James's Deeping line, through Great Postand, by St. Guthlake's Cross Lodge, to Moulton Basket Hall Inn, by Moulton Chapel, across Moulton Bank, by Four Turns Bridge, and Sea Bank, to Wingland's Sluice, at Fen Gate and Blackbeach Fen to Holbeach and from thence by Market Hall and Holbeach Clough bank to near Plant Hill and Petwood bridge, at the road to Boston and Moulton Sluice, down by a New Fen to the New Channel of the River Welland. The windiest this part of the country between Lincoln and Holbeach, and, to say the least, is of the most favourable description of a railway. The present distance from Holbeach by the road to Peterborough is 20 miles, but from Crowland to Peterborough Railroad, ten miles, or twenty-six miles. By the proposed railway, it would be but twenty miles from Peterborough to Holbeach and from thence to the Improved Channel of the Welland, at two miles below Fosdyke Bridge, or Gulf Hall, about the same, leaving a total distance from Peterborough to the improved Channel of the Welland, twenty-five miles; and, by making a branch line, which here no resident of any consequence, it might be adopted and direct to the Gulf to Holbeach might be continued to Fosdyke Bridge—of course, from the line of Peterborough to be about twenty-four miles.
I am Line, in connection with the Peterborough and Wisbeach Branch of the London and Birmingham Railway, unless Nottingham will be the nearest line from Holbeach.
It has been determined by the Promoters of this Line not at present to carry the Railway to the Sea, but to await the result of Parliament, with regard to several proposed Lines which will, if carried into effect, serve the purpose of the branch to the Sea and to the Sea. Therefore, I am therefore, late the opinion of the Railway remaining the terminus of the Line at or near Sea.
On account of the limited number of Shares in this undertaking, no applications will be attended to, as the Line remains open for transit, or accompanied with the deposit, as the Provisional Committee will be published in a few days. Applications for Shares and Communications to be addressed to the solicitors, 7, South-square, Gray's inn.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOLBEACH AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Gentlemen, I request that you will allot to me Shares, of Twenty Pounds each in the above undertaking; and I agree to accept the same or any less number which may be apportioned to me, and to pay the Deposit of £2 2s. per Share, and to sign the necessary Deeds when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full
Residence
Trade or Profession
Place of Business (if any)
Reference
Date

WANTED.—A WAREHOUSE NEAR ESSEX-STREET, STRAND.—APPLY AT 168, STRAND.

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BY THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT.—The attention of the public is invited to an entirely new description of WATERPROOF which greatly enhances the appearance of S. GULLICK'S PATENT INDIA BOOTS, which are particularly patronised by Prince Albert and the Nobility. To the ladies confidence that if the public know their valuable qualities, they would abandon the old system. They are more durable, crackless, elastic, and pliable than any boot ever before introduced to the public, and may be had at the original house, 64, Warwick-street, Regent-street. Warranted cheaper than any of the same quality, and for Lace Patent Boots unequalled.

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ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, warranted to IMMEDIATELY REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the FACE, NECK, or ARMS, without pain or injury to the most delicate skin. Original Testimonials may be seen at ASHLEY'S, Brixton, and the Extract had in 2s. 6d. bottles, 5s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each, of all Perfumers and Medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Wholesale, of ASHLEY, Brixton.—Read the following:—"Cold, Grove, with a remittance, to be immediately attended to, and one more bottle of ASHLEY'S Fluidity. "West Brixton, Aug. 12, 1845.—Sir—Having heard your Extract highly spoken of, I was induced to send for a bottle of it, and am happy to say it has succeeded to my wish. Send me another bottle. I am happy to inform you, it has quite stopped its coming off, and it is thickening very much from the use of the Extract."

LAIS, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the cool assembly, the rural fete or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion, will find in ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a recovering and refreshing auxiliary, dispelling the heat, fever, and exhaustion which follow exertion, and thus rendering the pleasures attending or resorted elsewhere. The distress eg and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruption, Tetters, Ringworms, Scurfiness, Redness, and Sallowness, rest to its superior qualities, and are succeeded by a clearness and softness of the skin truly grateful to its possessor. Its healing properties may be confidently relied upon by the Naval and Military Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the whole date of the Tropics, to which it is a general resident. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," all others are fraudulent Counterfeits.

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BALM OF COLUMBIA.—It is unerring in its operation, highly approved in the leading circles of fashion, and constantly demanded by all who cultivate the graces of the toilette
PREPARED ONLY BY J. C. TWINNING, 215, Strand.
Exerting a healthy influence and occasioning an ample and luxuriant growth of hair—

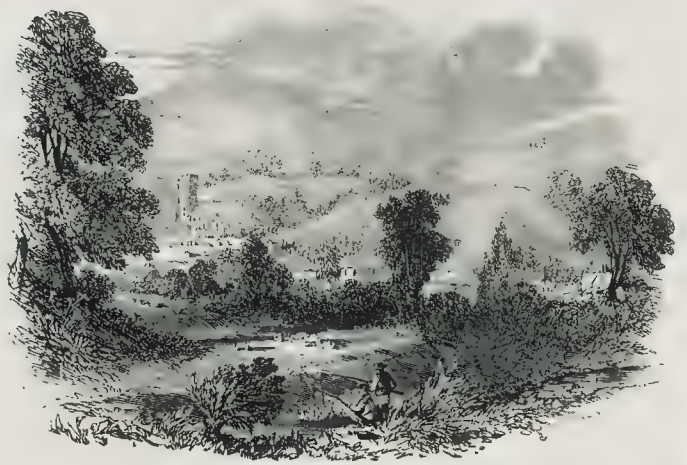
Where the Hair is already full— RESTORES
When weak or falling off— BEAUTIFIES
By giving a rich and beautiful appearance.
Both are highly proud of our whole in which Dr. CLEANSE'S THE HAIR,
And supercedes the use of the fine comb, as the most respectable schools can testify.

THE NURSERY
The peculiar mildness of the Balm, for an infant in which can be regulated at discretion, especially suits infancy and childhood. No well regulated Nursery can dispense with it.
Sold by all Perfumers, and at J. C. TWINNING'S, 215, Strand.

ELDRIDGE'S BALM, 1, WELLINGTON STREET,—(the second house from the Strand.)

NEW RADNOR CHURCH.

The Consecration of this new Church took place on July 31; and the day will long be remembered by the inhabitants of New Radnor as a scene of high gratification. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Very Rev the Dean, Rural, and Clergy. The service was interspersed with some of the most devotional and impressive compositions of church music, by the members of the Hereford Cat edral choir, and the truly organist; the Bishop kindly preached a sermon on the occasion, and there was a large collection made towards the cost of the building at the church doors. The hospitable mansions of Downton and Harpton, were kindly open to visitors; and it was a day of great festivity through out the borough of Radnor.
The church is beautifully situated on the Castle Hill. It may be interesting to the antiquary and the historian, that the vicinity of New Radnor is rich with subjects for the antiquary and historian. The borough itself boasts of its ancient Corporation; and, in the person of its revered representative, Richard Price, Esq., is justly proud of one who is within three degrees of being the Father of the House of Commons. Many a hill around is distinguished by its British or Roman camp or ancient beacon; and its fertile valleys teem with Druidical Remains, Cromlechs, and Rocking Stones. Here, in 1402, when all left a common prey to Owen Glendwr, who, after their capture, beheaded the survivors of the garrison on Castle Hill. The greater part, at least, of the church, whose ruined state has led to the recent church rebuilding, was built after that destruction; but the city walls and castle were never restored, and are only to be seen in their sites and grass grown mounds. Their Saxon origin is still to be traced in the pure dialect of the pas ora inhabitants; and their entire freedom from the language and customs of Wales, though mapped within the principality. In the late work of rebuilding the church, proofs of the sad story of the garrison were found



NEW RADNOR CHURCH.

in a mass of human bones in one spot; in another, of a corresponding collection of skulls only. In more modern history, many a house, and lane, and field, mark the wanderings in August, 1645, amongst this humble but ever faithful people of the Monarch who was soon to die a martyr to that pure Christian faith so beautifully evidenced in his own writings; when traitors, though of the most opposite opinions amongst themselves, yet made common cause against the religion and person of their anointed King.

Few structures of modern date have greater claims upon pious liberality than the church at New Radnor: it does great credit to the original design, as well as to the contractor, Mr. Follett, who has evinced a spirit and liberality, which have greatly conduced to the beauty and stability of the structure. The stone was given by the Right Hon. T. F. Lewis, in addition to the very liberal contributions of himself and family. A handsome and sweet-toned finger organ has been added by the lady of Sir William Cockburn; and the three painted windows of the Chancel, the encaustic tiles of the floor, the tasteful and appropriate decorations of its three sides, as well as the elegant cover of the font, and several of the shields in front of the Gallery, are the gift of the Rector, in addition to his previous liberal pecuniary donation. Nor were the observances of the sanctuary the only features of this day of note—the poor were not forgotten. About 100 cottagers were supplied with roast beef and plum-pudding by the Rector, whilst an equal number of children of the Sunday and day schools were also regaled in the same school room by the wonted kindness of Sir W. and Lady Cockburn; and the workmen employed in the erection of the church, dined at the King's Arms, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Frankland Lewis.

The new church, the subject of this notice, on account both of its pure Early English style of architecture, and of its interior arrangements, is worthy to be a model for imitation; and, although of smaller general dimensions than the last structure, yet, by its admirable adaptation for the purpose, it supplies one hundred more free sittings. In consideration of the small means of the parishioners generally, they have been only called upon to raise £500 by the rates; whilst voluntary contributions have been in the course of subscription for the remainder of the cost of the building, amounting to above £1400, of which, notwithstanding the signal liberality already experienced, and for which the parishioners can never be sufficiently grateful, about £70 are still deficient; besides, no provision being yet made, either for a clock or for bells, contributions towards which will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Young, the Churchwarden. May those who are rich in this world's goods, aid in this work to the glory of the Most High, and the good of their fellow men!

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—MEETING AT BALLINASLOE.

The Committee of the above body having, with considerable judgment, selected, as the scene of their third annual show, at a time just antecedent to the great fair, which is one of the largest in Europe, Ballinasloe, usually crowded as it is at this period, has never hitherto witnessed such an influx of visitors, or such bustle or excitement.

The preparations for the show and its attendant festivities are on a scale of great magnitude. Six acres have been taken off the ample proportions of the fair-green and enclosed with comfortable sheds and stalls for the bloated beasts which agricultural societies delight to honour, whilst the central space is reserved for novel farming implements, with all their intricacy of cog wheel, tooth, and rack. A handsome show-house has also been erected for the exhibition of grasses, seeds, flax, useful plants, and esculents. Bordering on one side of this enclosure stands the new Agricultural-hall—a vast building of cut stone, just completed for the occasion, and finished in a style of great comfort, solidity, and good taste. Exclusively of other apartments—kitchens, boiler house, &c., it contains a magnificent room, 150 feet long, by 70 feet wide, extremely lofty, which is the intended scene of feasting and banqueting.

A great number of fat cattle have been carted into the town, and have been arranged in stalls by the judges. The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Monday, by Professor Kane delivering the first of a series of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.

Our sketch shows the ordinary aspect of the town, lying on the west side of the river Suck, a tributary to the Shannon. Though a small place, it is one of the most prosperous towns in the county of Galway. Its celebrated wool-fair is held on the 12th of July. The great cattle market is held from the 5th to the 9th of October. At the commencement of the present century, the number of oxen annually sold at this fair, was 10,000; and of sheep, 100,000.

Ballinasloe is a handsome town, and is singularly neat and clean, owing to the constant solicitude of the noble owner, Viscount Dunlo. The streets are paved, the houses well kept, and the cottages neatly thatched and whitewashed. The church is an elegant stone structure, and the market-place, (which is engraved), much resembles that of an English town: would that such scenes were less rare in Ireland.

BALLINASLOE.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*Rusticus.*"—*The following position serves to exhibit the power of the Queen very strongly. Place the men thus. White King at Q B 3rd, Q at her K1 square, Black King at his K2 square. Here White, having to play, is to mate in twelve moves, without moving his King. There is a problem of the description alludes to by Brede, the denouement of which is ludicrous enough. You must dispose the pieces as follows: White—K at his square, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K Kt square, R at Q B square, B at K 7th, B at Q 7th, Kt at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K B 2nd, K 2nd and Q 2nd. Black—K at his B 5th, Kt at K R 6th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K B 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Q 5th, Q B 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. White now engages to compel his adversary to capture all his Pawns and pieces except a Knight, with which he mates the Black King at his seventeenth move. We purpose giving the solution of this very amusing position in our next.*

"*Juvenile.*"—*There are problems of even two moves, which an inexperienced player would find difficult to solve from the diagram alone. Try that of Brede's. White—K at his B 2nd, Q at K B 5th, B at K B square, and Kt at K B 6th. Black—K at Q 5th, P at Q B 2nd: White to mate in two moves. Or thus from Mr. K. A. Brown's collection: White—K at Q 7th, R at K R 6th, B at Q B 4th and 5th. Pawns at K Kt 5th and K 4th. Black—K at his Kt 3rd, P at K 4th: White mates in two moves*

"*J. M.*" *is in error; the Liverpool Chess Club outnumbers any other provincial club in the kingdom.*

"*R. C.,*" *Oxford.*—*In the Indian problem, Mate must be given on White's fourth move: your solution is, consequently, erroneous. Tomlinson's little work, "Amusements in Chess," is an instructive little manual for learners.*

"*L. O. A.*"—*Get the work above mentioned, and Lewis's "First Series of Chess Lessons."*

"*Alpha,*" *Cambridge. The solution is right; but such communications should always be addressed to the Editor.*

"*Jonathan.*"—*We hope shortly to be enabled to give some accurate engravings of the chess men of Charlemagne, respecting which the accounts of Hyde and Twiss and the representations in Willemsen's magnificent work, "Monumens Français Inedits," are so strangely at variance.*

"*H. G. B.*"—*Chess-boards for four may be seen at Sherwin's, in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn. We know nothing of their dimensions, or of the rules which govern that particular game.*

"*L. M. T.*"—*The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas. Apply to Mr. Longbottom, the secretary.*

"*F. F. A.*"—*The justly celebrated games between La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell were played at the Westminster Chess Club in 1834. Mr. Cochrane resides, we believe, at Bombay. His "Treatise on the Game of Chess" was published in London in 1832.*

"*T. Cannon.*"—*By your mode, the Black King would be stalemated instead of checkmated*

"*Jeune Echec.*"—*Wrote again, the former letter was mislaid.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*It shall be examined.*

Solutions by "P. Y.," "A German," "Juvenilius," "H. P.," "H. H.," "J. E. C.," "R. R.," "F. G. N.," "P. W.," "J. B. P.," "J. N.," and "T. W. O.," "J. B. P." are correct. Those by "Urbanus," "G. F.," "P. C." "W. M.," "O." "C. W. P." "A. Z." "F. N. M.," and "G. S." are all wrong.

Solution to Problem No. 88.

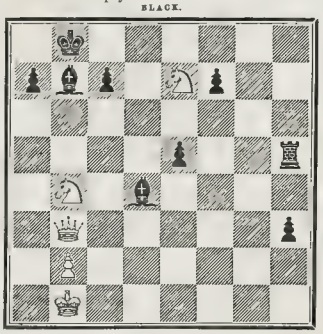
White.	Black.
1. Q B to K B's 6th	K R P one
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K B P one
3. K to Q B's 3rd	K to his 4th
4. K to Q B 4th (dis checkmate)	

Problem No. 89.

This ingenious stratagem we owe to the fertile invention of Herr Kuiper.

White to play first and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Game No. 24.

THE PION COIFFE.

The following specimen of this remarkable game was played some time ago, between the Hon. Mr. T— and Mr. Staunton. It is, as far as we know, the only one at these peculiar odds which has ever been printed.

In this game Mr. Staunton, White, places a ring or a cap (from whence the term Pion Coiffé) on his K Kt Pawn, and undertakes to Checkmate his adversary with that Pawn. The reader unacquainted with games of this description, may form some idea of the difficulty of mating with a particular Pawn, when told that the Pawn in question is never allowed to be made a Queen or other piece, but must effect the Mate *as a Pawn only*—that if the adversary (Black) by skill or the sacrifice of his pieces, can win the said Pawn, the game is his. In like manner, if he can compel White to give Checkmate with any other piece or Pawn, or can himself, while White is intent upon the preservation of the all-important Pawn, Checkmate him—he of course wins the game.

Before playing the game over, a thimble or some distinguishing mark should be put on the *K Kt's Pawn of White.*

White (Mr. S.)	Black (Mr. T.)	White (Mr. S.)	Black (Mr. T.)
1. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	39. K B P two	Kt to Q B 7th
2. K Kt to K 4th	Q P two	40. K B P one	Q P one (ch)
3. Q Kt to K B 2nd*	K B P two	41. K to B 4th	Q P one
4. K P one	K B to Q 3d†	42. B to K B 3d	Q P one
5. Q B P two	K B P two	43. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q 6th ‡‖
6. Kt takes K R P ‡	Q to K Kt 4th	44. K to his 4th	P one
7. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	K B P one	45. B takes P	Kt to Q Kt 6th
8. P takes P	P takes P	46. B to K 3d	K to Q 2d
9. Q P two	Q to K Kt 3d‖	47. Kt to K B 6th	K to Q B 3d
10. K B to Q 3d	Q to K R 3d¶	48. K R P one	Kt to Q R 4th
11. Q Kt to R 5th (ch)	Q takes Q	49. K R P one	Kt to Q B 5th
12. Kt takes Q	R takes Kt	50. B to K B 4th	Kt takes P
13. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his second	51. K R P one	Kt to Q R 5th
14. B takes K	K Kt to B 3d	52. K R P one	Kt to B 4th (ch)
15. K B to his 3d	K Kt P two	53. K to his 3d	K to Q Kt 4th
16. Q B P one	K Kt P one	54. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q R 3d
17. P takes B (ch)	Q B P takes P	55. K R P one, becoming a Queen	K to R 4th
18. K B takes K Kt P **	B takes B	56. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Kt 4th
19. Q B takes P	Kt to K R 4th ††	57. Q to Kt 3d (ch)	K to R 4th
20. B to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	58. Kt to Q B 4d	Kt to Q B 4th
21. K R P one ‡‡	B to K 3d	59. B to Q B 7th (ch)	K to R 3d
22. K Kt to K 3d	B to K Kt sq.	60. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R 2d
23. Q R to Q B sq.	B to K B 4th	61. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to R 3d ¶¶
24. Q R to B 3d	B to K 5th	62. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
25. R to K 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th	63. K to his 4th	K to B sq.
26. K to Q 2d	Kt takes Q R P	64. Q to R 7th	K to Q 2d
27. K R to Q R sq.	Kt to Q Kt 6th	65. Q to Kt 7th	K to K 3d
28. K takes R P	Kt to Q B 3d	66. Q to her B 8th	K to B 3d
29. R takes P (ch)	K to his 3d	67. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
30. R to K R 7th	R to Kt 4th	68. Q to K 6th	K to B sq.
31. R to K B (ch)	P takes R	69. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq.
32. R takes Kt	R takes R	70. Kt to Q 5th	K to R sq.
33. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2nd	71. Capped P one	K to Kt sq.
34. Kt takes R	Kt takes Q P	72. Capped P one	K to R sq.
35. K to his 3d	Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	73. K to his 5th	K to Kt sq.
36. K takes K P	Kt to K 8th §§	74. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq.
37. B to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d	75. Capped P one, Giving Checkmate ***	
38. Capped P two	K to Q B 3d		

* To cover the marked Pawn and render it less assailable by the enemy's pieces.

† He feared to attack the Kt with his B's Pawn, on account of the check with White's Q at K B's fifth.

‡ This Pawn was thrown forward as a lure—Black thinking that if his adversary took it, by playing the Q to K Kt fourth, he should presently win the Kt.

‖ If White, instead of this move, had played his K Kt to B's third, Black would have left the Queen *en prise*, and won the game off-hand by moving his Q B to K B's sixth.

¶ He would clearly have lost his Queen by taking the Kt.

** If Black had checked with his Queen on either of his last two moves, White would have interposed the Queen, in hopes to effect an exchange, and to do so would willingly have left his Kt to be taken. Black now threatens to win *the* Pawn immediately by moving his Queen to K R's sixth, next move.

** He would have lost the game if he had not taken this Pawn.

†† A weak move.

‡‡ K B's P one," for the purpose of bringing the King to B's second, appears a stronger move, but in reality it would lose the game, *ex. gr.*

White.	Black.
21. K B P one	B to K third
22. Kt to K second	R to K Kt square
23. K to B second	B to K R sixth
24. P takes B	Kt takes B

and play as White can, his adversary by moving the Rook to K R's square must win the Capped Pawn.

§§ Attacking the "game Pawn."

‖‖ Well played. If the B takes the Kt the Pawn goes on.

¶¶ He purposely lays himself open to Mate.

*** This is not a very favourable specimen of these singular odds. The same parties played many games of this description, and the present is perhaps the weakest, but being also the shortest, it was remembered, while the longer and more stubborn combats were forgotten.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 4, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 180.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845. [Sixpence.

ANNEXATION.

The last accounts from America prove, what many readers of the signs of the times have long foretold, that the Anglo-Saxon race of the northern portion of that continent are destined to become the lords and rulers of the whole of it. The laws that govern the political existence of States are as invariable as those of the material world. Corruption and decay cannot endure; they are but the process necessary to be gone through before another condition of existence is attained. Utter confusion and anarchy, the weakness of a State, so sunk in ignorance and sloth, as no longer to produce men capable of commanding others, is equally abhorrent to the feelings of mankind. They know the evil, though they cannot remedy it, and, to escape from the uncertainties and miseries of a condition in which there is neither rule, head, nor order, they will accept almost any form of authority, provided it possesses the great and important element of government—power. So far from the truth are the dreams of some enthusiasts of human liberty, that the great necessity of man is a bond of strength within which society can exist and act; the destruction of the old forms of that compact is inevitable, when they become worn out, effete, or unsuited to the character of the age; but they must be replaced by new ones of equal efficacy; and so imperious is the necessity, that in all history we cannot find an instance of permanent suspension of all government, or ruling energy—not even among savages, whose condition the perversions of poetry and philosophy have represented as the most perfect of all. On the contrary, history is full of examples of one form of government decaying, and another rising from it, as strong and vigorous as its predecessor was weak and powerless.

When nations have not the internal vigour to effect these changes within themselves, and are falling deeper and deeper into decrepitude and degradation, they become subjected to the nearest and strongest State. National pride survives national power, and foreign rule is often detested, even while it is obeyed; but the murmur is useless; it is the penalty of weakness and incapacity in men and kingdoms that they must obey those who have the power and ability to direct them. This is the principle at the bottom of the question of "Annexation," an extensive development of which we must evidently be prepared for.

The process was anciently called "Conquest," but modes of acquisition vary with times and circumstances. The old and barbarous plan of openly seizing a territory by the strong hand, even when as well peopled, and, perhaps, as wisely governed, as the invading State, has been generally abandoned: it was dangerous, and often led to hard knocks and small profits. The experiment is now mostly tried by civilised countries on what they call barbarians; thus France has "annexed" Algeria to her dominions, and talks of doing the same with Madagascar. The whole of our Anglo-Indian empire is the product of gradual "Annexation," sometimes receiving a temporary check, as in Affghanistan, but on the whole constantly progressing, and even depending on that progress for existence. We should bear this in mind when we feel disposed to censure what we call the avidity of our American kinsmen in the "Annexation" of Texas to their territory. There is not an argument we use against them we have not wholly disregarded in our own case; they have not taken a step which may not be paralleled by many in our own history.

With respect to this Annexation of Texas, of which so much has been said, we cannot see why England should wish to prevent it, nor how she could have prevented it, had she entertained the desire. Formerly belonging to Mexico, but peopled (where inhabited at all) from the Northern States, it declared itself independent of the imbecility of the Mexican Government, which has utterly ruined its own fine territory, and has now neither authority, credit, nor respect. The settlers in Texas were all Americans, and to share in the advantages of the only settled government of the continent they wished to become a part of the United States. Inasmuch as the Union places the coasts and harbours of the country in the hands of an active, enterprising, and commercial people, Europe at large will gain by it; in the hands of Mexico it would remain a desert. The world progresses, and the spirit that animates it will not permit any State to arrogate to itself rights over a territory it can neither colonise, cultivate, nor defend; it must do and act, or yield to those who can.

If this should seem to partake too much of the "good old rule," and the doctrine that might makes right, it may be observed that the "annexing" principle is in very active operation in other parts of the world with which we ourselves are intimately connected. The Americans have as complete a justification of their policy provided for them in our proceedings in India, as they could desire. The last Indian mail states that we are about to assemble an army on the banks of the Sutledj; for what purpose is not doubtful; we never assemble an army in India but for one end—conquest; or, as we may better call it in connection with our present theme, Annexation. And how do we defend this policy? On the simple ground of political necessity. Within the past week, one of our ablest political writers has thus stated this necessity:—"A State which cannot govern itself must be governed by its neighbours—for the interests of humanity are at stake. Without an efficient Government, a territory soon becomes a public nuisance, the harbour of disaffection and outrage, the focus of intrigue, the nursery of revolution and war. It is enough that a territory is in so disorderly a condition as to entail on its neighbours the necessity of continual, inconvenient, and expensive precautions. It is enough that it involves a more oppressive police, a larger standing army, or any other interference with the liberties and immunities of peace. Such is the state of all that region enclosed within the Upper Indus and its tributaries. Bloody revolutions, an insolent and rebellious soldiery, a ruined and distracted people, keep Northern India in perpetual alarm. Self-preservation compels the neighbours to abate the nuisance. Such is the necessity, if not the duty, which now devolves on that Great Power which Providence has made the centre and source of order to the whole Peninsula." Nearly the whole of this will apply as well to the Government of Mexico, as to that of the Punjaub; "bloody revolutions, an insolent and rebellious soldiery, a ruined and distracted people,"—all the elements of disorder are in full play in Mexico. Such a Government by the side of the powerful and still growing Republic of the North, cannot stand. "Annexation" is destined to have a much wider range than the state of Texas; will it spare Mexico itself? It is a question to which the answer lies, as yet, far in the future; but events seem to denote the extension of the race of the North—the descendants of Saxon blood—over the whole Continent; and this will be the result not of policy or calculation, but of necessity. Mexico is about five times the size of France, with no more than half the population of England; the Government is without authority, arms, or credit, for the Treasury is bankrupt, the army unclothed, unfed, unpaid, and in a state of revolt. Frequent revolutions and changes of rulers are the symptoms of public uneasiness, as the restlessness of the patient indicates the inward disease, but the changes bring no relief. So desperate are affairs, that men can scarcely be found who will accept public office. Such a Government can neither defend its territory without, nor improve it within. What wonder is it to find it falling to ruin, though not a hundredth part of its great capabilities have ever been developed? The Annexation of Texas is regarded with apathy; not even the appearance of resistance is made to it. A squadron of ten ships in the Gulf of Mexico, and two thousand men landed in Texas, prove into whose hands power has passed. So that a passage in the last Mexican mail seems to point out probably enough the future course of events: "Unless a miracle takes place, in half a century Mexico must become a portion of the American Union. It is already breaking up at the extremities. Tobasco and Yucatan furnish no supplies to the Central Government; Texas has gone, California is meditating revolt, and New Mexico and other northern states are speaking also of Annexation. Is it possible for 7,000,000 of inhabitants, 4,000,000 of whom are Indians, to resist the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons? Must not the red skin give way before the white? Has not the north in all cases overrun the south? The American President Jefferson asserted sixty years ago that, in the natural course of events, the American Union must extend to the Isthmus of Panama. The Union is daily occupied in working out that prophecy, and I see no means of preventing its accomplishment."

The diplomacy of Europe will not be able to prevent this con-

M. THIERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

summation; which, looking at the disastrous consequences which have everywhere attended the rule of the Spaniards, will hardly be considered a calamity by the world at large. Such interference may bolster up a decaying empire where it is in contact with the other powers of Europe: their mutual jealousy renders a seizure of the prey difficult. Thus protected, the empire of Turkey still stands erect, though rotten and decayed; Russia would seize it, but that she is held in check by England and France. When what are called the Great Powers *can* agree in a division of the spoil, that they show very little regard to national rights—the partition of Poland by Russia, Austria, and Prussia is a proof. The interests of Europe with Mexico and the United States are those of commerce and trade, and these will be better served by the diffusion of the northern race. The great territorial possessions of England are to the north of the St. Lawrence, and do not interfere; with so rich a region as Texas and Mexico available, American enterprise will hardly seek the cold and barren wastes of the Oregon. It is evident that the possession of that vast tract stretching from the southern boundary of the Union to the Isthmus of Panama, will be the prize of the most energetic; and as no third party could interfere to prop up the weakness of Mexico, except at a most enormous expense, the issue of the contest is by no means doubtful. Whether this spreading of the American people over such an immense surface may not weaken the power of a Government which already needs concentration rather than expansion, is another question; but the defect is one which remedies itself—space remaining fixed, and numbers always increasing. But such being the tendency of things on the other side of the Atlantic, it becomes us to look into the real nature of "Annexation," and not to be frightened into paroxysms of passion whenever it is named, as if its only meaning was that of robbery committed on ourselves. The decay of weak, bigotted, and ignorant nations, ought rather to remind us of the only terms on which power is held, either by States or individuals—that of pre-eminence in knowledge, justice, and general utility. The curse pronounced against the tree that only "cumbereth the ground," is never suspended; the ignorance and misrule of Mexico would, if long continued, make England the "Annexed" of some wiser and stronger Power, whose legions might be encamped on her fields, as once were those of the Roman. The Romans themselves fell before the race of the North, when strength and wisdom deserted them. Decay is the penalty of nations; and in whatever shape it falls upon Mexico, it is difficult to say that it has not been deserved.

ARRIVAL OF M. THIERS IN LONDON.

The arrival of M. Thiers in the metropolis has been expected with considerable interest, at Mivart's Hotel, in Brook-street, where Madame Thiers and family have been sojourning for some days. Upon inquiry at the hotel on Thursday evening, we were obligingly informed that information had just been received of M. Thiers having landed on that day at Southampton, and we subsequently learned that he arrived at ten o'clock, in excellent health and spirits.

The present is, therefore, an interesting opportunity for introducing to our readers a portrait of the distinguished Visitor, engraved from a highly-finished plate by Robinson. A Memoir of the late Prime Minister of France and *Historien* will be found in No. 91 of our Journal; since which M. Thiers has created great attention by the commencement of the publication of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon;" an excellent translation of which, by Mr. Duncan Forbes Campbell, (the only authorised edition), is now in course of issue.

A Cadiz Journal announces the arrival of M. Thiers in that city, and states that he was about to embark for England. At Seville, on his way to Cadiz, M. Thiers was serenaded by the orchestra of the theatre, and several other musicians, who had been engaged for that purpose by some of the French residents. M. Thiers made his appearance at the balcony of the hotel to thank the performers and his fellow-countrymen, and was much cheered by them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The various journals are in a state of rabid litigation relative to the right to certain *feuilletons* written by Alexander Dumas and his host of collaborateurs. The *Siècle* some months ago, for the space, that by a treaty entered into with Alexander Dumas, in the *feuilleton* would appear after a no ; that "Le Vicomte de Bragelone," the continuation of the "Trois Mousquetaires," "Fabien," and "Une Année Orageuse," and that besides, by a treaty dated last August, it had acquired the exclusive right to reprint the complete works of Dumas—romances, impressions of travel, theatres, &c.; that they should commence with the first part of "Monte Cristo," which the *Journal des Débats* was now publishing the second portion of. This announcement gave instant rise to a lawsuit. It appears, beyond contestation, that the prolific author had entered into a contract with the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presse*, which interdicts him during the term of five years from producing more than eighteen volumes of romances per annum; nine volumes of which to appear in the *Constitutionnel*, and nine volumes to appear in the *Presse*. By this treaty, the single right that is reserved to Dumas is to publish them when completed at one publishing establishment. For these works, in *feuilletons*, he has been paid 315,000 francs. It is quite plain that if two journals have paid this enormous sum for copyright, that the wholesale piracy of other journals should be stopped by the iron hand of the law. A rather bold task for Alexander Dumas to bind himself to the production of upwards of ninety volumes in five years!

A solemn *réunion*, for the distribution of the prizes, at the Académie Royale of the Fine Arts, took place on Saturday, a brilliant assembly upon any similar occasion. The ladies literally crammed every place, even those reserved for the members of the "Institut." All the musical, artistical, and scientific notorieties were present. Halévy presided. The *séance* commenced with an instrumental piece, composed by M. Maillard, a pensioner of the French Academy at Rome, since 1841, at which epoch he had assumed the grand prize. The overture was immensely applauded. The first portion of the work is infinitely superior to the last, which I thought was a "lame and impotent conclusion."

Young Hebert, of whose charming copy of the "Sybil of Delphos" I wrote to you in a former letter, has been disabled from pursuing his labours, by a serious accident—he has had the misfortune to break his leg at Florence. The distribution of crowns was attended with its accustomed theatrical pomp. The mothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins of the fortunate recipients were in a state of irrepressible delight. It is an unique circumstance that two brothers should be crowned the same year; this, however, has been the case with MM. Benouville. Besides these, the two laureats for historical painting, M. F. L. Benouville and M. Cabanal, whose works are really remarkable, were received with a triple salvo of applause; and, at last, when the grand musician, Ortolan, received the crown, he went immediately and made his homage to the widow of Berton, from whom he originally received misfortune.

This really interesting *séance* terminated with the execution of a piece of music, that secured the second prize to M. Ortolan. By the foundation of an annual prize, resulting from the will of the late M. Deschamps, it has been established for poetry for the lyric drama. It was decided that a medal, value 500 francs, should be the prize of the successful poem. M. Viellard, the author of a cantata, called "Imogine," was the victor. It was this cantata that M. Ortolan had set to music, and which was executed by a grand orchestra, and sung by Mdlle. Nau, M. Mocker, the tenor of the Opera Comique, and M. Bremond, scientific baritone singer of brilliant reputation.

There is one species of gambling of which the French have not the most remote idea—that connected with the turf; making a book, or betting, is to them pure Phenician; but that sport, as far as it goes, is pure sport—a lottery is unknown to them—and, to all the mysteries of jockeyhood, they are as innocent as new born babes. At the Chantilly Races, which have just come off, it was wonderful to listen to their babbling of horseflesh: the best portion of the affair was the fine weather and the dresses of the ladies. I append the results of the various starts.

Criterium of the First Class—1000 francs, given by the Duc de Nemours; 160 francs entrance; seven horses started; won by Premier-Août, the property of M. Calenge.

Omnium Handicap for all horses—4000 francs, given by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; 100 francs entrance; twenty-four horses started, won by Suavita, property of M. Auguste Lupin; Narvaez, second; and Error, third.

Criterium of the Second Class—1000 francs entrance; ten horses started; won by Vanité, property of M. Fazque.

Special Race for a considerable wager, between M. Reiset and the Prince de Beauvau. Tigar, belonging to M. Reiset, came in by a neck to the winning-post.

On Sunday, a crowd of Parisians started by the locomotives for Chantilly, where the Great St. Leger, for 10,000 francs, is to be run for. The Préfet of the Seine has published a notice, which orders that all horses must be entered without further delay that are intended to be placed at the approaching races at the Champ de Mars. Two purses, furnished by the city of Paris, will be run for on next Sunday, for the opening of the autumnal races. The first is two years-olds; the second, 3000 francs for three years-old and above. A recent "ordonnance" of the Préfet of Police forbids all dogs to appear on the course, on pain of "instant death or mortal mutilation."

FRANCE

The news of the renewed and calamitous attack upon the French by Abd el-Kader has excited the deepest attention in Paris. Full details of it will be found under the head of Algeria. The Government are, therefore, on the spot immediately, and it is evident that operations will now be carried against Mogodor with great energy.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning contains the following:—

"A Council of Ministers was held yesterday at St Cloud. The King has commanded that six regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry be embarked and carried immediately into Algiers, in the province of Oran, where the Marshal Duke D'Isly is about to receive orders to return immediately."

This army, consisting of 12,000 men, is intended for an expedition into Morocco, as is unequivocally announced by the *Journal des Débats*, of almost equal authority with the *Moniteur* itself, in the following terms:—

"The news published by the *Messenger* will excite in the public cry for a prompt and striking punishment of the perfidy to which our brave soldiers have fallen victims. Eight regiments, forming 12,000 men, are to be sent immediately into the province of Oran. Marshal Bugeaud returns to his post.

"It now remains to be seen what shall be the destination of these forces. It is not difficult for us to form a conjecture. Everything indicates where the blow, in order to be efficacious, ought to be struck. We shall express our opinion in one word—we must have done with Abd el-Kader, and seek him in whatever place he takes refuge. We have no have in affording more than suffice for the repression of partial insurrection. The Government need not reinforce eighty thousand men with the single object of chastising some rebel Arab.

"Abd-el-Kader is the soul of these ceaseless rebellions. He is an obstacle who must be destroyed before we can arrive at the definitive pacification of Algiers."

The *Débats* goes on to show, that, according to the law of nations, an expedition into Morocco is justifiable; besides this legal right, there is the strongest one founded upon the treaty of Tangiers, by an article of which the Emperor engaged to expel Abd el-Kader from the territory of Morocco, or to confine him therein; and concludes by saying that the war is not against the Emperor of Morocco, but "against Abd el Kader in Morocco."

In another article the *Débats* gives an account of the forces under the Emir's command, and a description of the locality where they are placed. It is as follows:—

"The river de Malonia, in Morocco, where Abd el-Kader has taken refuge, is but two or three days' march from the French frontier. It is by the coast side that he has come into the district of Nedroma, where is situated the fort of Djemaa Ghazaouet, passing by the Djebelor Mount Rarmoun by Mesuda, and the countries of the Souhalas. His *douira* is upon the left bank of the river, at the extremity of the little inland desert of Garet, upon the slopes of the Djebel Touzia and Djebel Azgan, descending from the long chain of the Rif. This *douira* is a colony of fractions of tribes, who, with their families, hope by the holy war to gain the paradise of Mahomet.

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"This tribe is composed of about 5000, of which 500 are regular cavalry the rest infantry. All who can carry arms constitute the *goum*, and settle wherever they find it necessary, to feed their camels, cattle, and horses.

"The loss of Generals Bourjolly, on the 22nd, has been ascertained to have been serious. There fell with Colonel Berthier 28 killed, and 90 were wounded; 9 horses killed, and 11 wounded. The Arabs attacked with 300 infantry and 1000 cavalry. Of the force cut off by Abd el Kader, only ten escaped out of 450."

The *Epoque* states that the King was so affected with the news from Africa, that he ordered the concert to be postponed, which was to have been given on Monday evening, upon the occasion of his Majesty's birthday.

The *Constitutionnel* mentions that orders directly to return to Paris had been communicated by telegraph to Marshal Soult and Marshal Bugeaud.

The Paris papers discuss the subject with some acrimony. Some of them condemn the Moroccan treaty, and the *Débats* attributes the occurrence to the bad policy adopted by Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and their children arrived at the Chateau of St. Cloud on Sunday. The Duke de Montpensier arrived in Paris, from Toulon, on the same day.

According to the *Epoque*, a new paper, formerly called the *Globe*, the German Reformer Ronge has received an invitation of visiting France, and the French Government have informed him that he may come as a private individual, but will not be suffered to perform his new *culte*.

SPAIN.

We have letters from Madrid to the 1st inst., but there is nothing of importance in them.

The *Gazette* publishes the names of the 30 persons who are to compose the new Council of State, the most conspicuous of whom were Messrs. Pedro de Castro, Lopez Battesteros, Javier Burgos, the Marquis de Valgornera, Vasquez Figueroa, Ruiz de la Vega, Ramon Santillan, Generals Miguel Tacon, Oraa, Felipe Rivero, Felipe Montes, and de la Hera, Olivan, Donoso Cortes, &c.

Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, returned to Madrid on the 1st.

It is said that French engineers are surveying the road from San Juan to the port of Rosas, by Figueras, with the view to a railway project, the temptation to which are the rich coal-mines of Berga.

A letter from Barcelona of the 17th ult. says—"Blood continues to be shed in this distracted country, and with no unsparing hand. Twelve of the fifteen unhappy young men conscripts, by court martial, were sentenced to death, and this morning shot in the glacis of the citadel. It was a heartsickening sight: twelve able-bodied, fine young men, the oldest not having attained the age of twenty one. They were a number of those deluded beings who had fled from their homes to avoid the conscript, and, not having submitted themselves to the authorities, were declared and treated as outlaws at the expiration of the term marked out for giving themselves up. They were ordered about in small armed bands, and, when pressed by hunger, entered some remote village of the mountains and demanded money or provisions. An ambuscade of the army was laid for them on one of these occasions, and these fifteen prisoners were taken. Some 20,000 people assembled on the glacis to witness the execution. The whole garrison were under arms."

ITALY

An insurrection in Italy forms a prominent topic with the Paris papers this week. The *Débats* has the following:—"We learn by a letter from Milan, dated the 18th ult., that on the 24th an attempt at insurrection was made at Rimini. This attempt had been conceived, it is said, by some Italian habitants of the town and some Spanish and Piedmontese refugees. In the night of the 24th, about 300 men, these refugees landed near Rimini. The insurgents immediately proceeded to the fort of St. Leo, situated at a short distance from the town, and in which they are supposed to have had partisans. They gained over the fort, and set at liberty the political prisoners, who were very numerous. They then went to Pesaro, where they stopped the couriers and carried off the dispatches. The Cardinal Legate of Forli commands the troops at Rimini. On the 27th, at their approach, the insurgents, who, without doubt, had found out that the plot was known in the town and environs, hastily quitted Rimini, after abandoning their arms; some of them re-embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. The letters from Bologna do not speak of any other movement having taken place in the Romagna. At the first report of this attempt, Marshal Radetzski, who commands the Austrian troops, reinforced the garrison of Ferrara. It was rumoured at Milan, that at Rimini some musket-shots had been fired at the Cardinal Legate and his secretary, and that the latter had been killed. This news needs confirmation."

The *Débats* of a subsequent date gives some further details. It says that the attempt was made by some Italian refugees, joined by two or three Spaniards. The insurgents, it appears, penetrated into the legations by the Republic of San Marino and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and had promised a vast conspiracy for a general rising of the country. At the head of the plot was Rebotti, a Piedmontese refugee, who, after 1833, served in Spain, with the rank of Colonel, and who had, since the termination of the civil war in that country, resided at Valence. The Pontifical Government, aware of his arrival in Romagna, had issued an order for his arrest, but Rebotti, aware of it, succeeded in making his escape, and remained concealed in the town of Rimini, where the insurrection first broke out. It was during the night of the 26th and 27th that some armed bands, headed by Rebotti and Pasi (also an Italian refugee), paraded the streets of Rimini, and proclaimed

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Oct. 4.

On Tuesday last, Mr Charles Bridges Mount, of St. Mary Winton Hall, Winchester, was admitted a probationary scholar of New College.

The election to the Vaughan exhibition takes place on the 16th inst

Mr. J. D. Dalgairns, M.A., of Exeter College, in this University, who has been some time resident with Mr. Newman, at Littlemore, has made his formal submission to the Roman Catholic Church.

Oct 8.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.—A convocation was holden this morning at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Vice Chancellor for the ensuing year. After the usual letter from the noble Chancellor, nominating the warden of Wadham College, had been read, the Rev. Charles Page Eden, M.A., fellow of Oriel College, immediately came forward and "*non placet*, *non placet*," but the Vice Chancellor would not consent to have a scrutiny, and the business of convocation was proceeded with. After the usual oaths of supremacy, allegiance, &c., had been administered, and certain formalities gone through, Dr Symonds was, for the second time, duly installed into the office of Vice-Chancellor. At the same time the following pro-Vice Chancellors were appointed, viz. Rev. Dr Cotton, D.D., provost of Oriel College; the Rev. P. Wynter, D.D., president of St. John's College; the Rev. J Radford, D.D., rector of Lincoln College; the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., master of University College, when the Vice Chancellor dissolved the convocation. It is rumoured that the *non placet* party, of which Mr Eden is one of the leaders, intend entering a protest against the whole of the proceedings.

The convocation, owing to the colleges not having yet met, was a thin one, very few more than 30 members being present.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.

Thursday, October 16	Thursday, November 20
Thursday, October 23	Thursday, December 4
Thursday, October 30	Wednesday, December 17
Thursday, November 13	

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L. or B. Med. (without proceeding through Arts), whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH OF AN IDIOT BY SUFFOCATION.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on the body of Sophia Brook, aged twenty years, an idiot, who, for some time past, had been an inmate of St. Luke's Workhouse. It appeared, from the evidence, that, on Sunday last, the deceased, who was in the lunatic ward of the house, had her dinner, which consisted of a brisket of beef and potatoes; it was cut up in small pieces, as usual, by the nurse; whilst eating which a piece of the beef stuck in her throat, and she became black in the face and violently convulsed, and died before medical assistance could be procured. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death by Choking"

ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Owing to a cow having negligently been allowed to stray on to the above line, by a drover from Penstone market, after dark, on Monday night, an accident occurred, which had well nigh been the destruction of a whole train of passengers. Shortly after the train had left Dunford bridge, and while it was dark, a shock was received which threw both engine and train off the line, seriously injuring several of the carriages, and almost crushing the guard to death. As soon as the passengers could be got out of the carriages, it was ascertained that a cow had got upon the line, and the engine had come in violent contact with it. The poor animal was nearly cut in two, and of course killed on the spot. Information was immediately sent to the Sheffield station, and a pilot engine promptly despatched at ten o'clock at night. It returned at midnight, with a portion of the passengers on board, and after immediately conveying them safely, started again for the remainder, with sufficient carriages, arriving again at Sheffield about two in the morning. The passengers, who, as might be expected, were almost crushing the guard to death in such considerable fortitude—not a syllable of complaint being uttered by any of them. Happily none of the passengers were injured beyond some slight bruises, and all reached their homes in safety, between midnight and ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN AT BATTERSEA.—On Monday evening, a long inquiry took place before Mr. Carter, Mrs., at the Crown Inn, Battersea Old Town, respecting the death of James Ryan, aged thirty six years, a tradesman living in Battersea square. Lydia Tugwell, residing at the next house, deposed that she had known the deceased for some months past. On Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, whilst getting into bed, she was alarmed at hearing a female scream out "Murder" several times. Witness ran into the street, and saw the deceased standing at his bed-room window begging for assistance. Witness went into the house, and saw deceased lying on the floor partly undressed. He had a large wound in his throat, the room was deluged with blood, and he appeared to be quite dead. Will ness went for Mr. Mackey, surgeon, who attended with promptitude, but he pronounced life extinct.—Police-constable Spreadborough stated that he was on duty in Battersea square on Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, when he heard a female shriek, and saw deceased in the act of throwing himself out of the back room of the deceased's house, and there saw the deceased in the arms of several persons. Upon examining the room, witness found a penknife lying in a pool of blood on the floor just to the right hand. Witness had often been called by the deceased from the bedroom window at the middle of the night, when he would say "policeman, come in, you have to murder me to-night," or he was always addicted to drinking, and was frequently in a state of excitement. Sarah Peel, the sister of the deceased, said that he was constantly in the habit of calling out in the middle of the night, and appeared in a state of madness. Other corroborative evidence having been adduced, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed his own life, being at the time in a state of unsound mind."

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—An organised system of robberies on railways seems of late to have arisen, which has been put in practice on most of the principal lines. On Thursday week, Mrs. Hirst, while travelling in a first-class carriage from Leeds to Normanton, had her pocket cut with some sharp instrument, and notes and gold to the amount of £35, and two gold rings, were taken. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by some war as Mrs Hirst's. Three robberies were committed on the same day at the station at Derby, while the parties were booking; and on the following day, a gentleman was robbed at Leamington of £20. In consequence of representations on the subject, the Mayor of Leeds (Darnton Lupton, Esq.), directed police-officers Child and Stubbs, of the detective force, to proceed to some of the principal stations on the north Midland Railway, with a view to the apprehension of the robbers; and three officers at Rugby took two men into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies in question. They had at the time in their carpet bags, a new portmanteau, and some valuable clothes, in their possession.

DREADFUL DEATH OF MADAME HENGLER.—On Thursday night, shortly before eight o'clock, a shocking circumstance occurred at Jones's brewery manufactory, 4, Asylum road, Westminster road, by which the lives of several persons were jeopardised, and Madame Hengler, mother of the celebrated female dancer, lost her life, under the circumstances of the most rending character. Mr. Joseph Wells, foreman in the establishment, states that he was employed, about the above hour, in getting up an order upstairs. Whilst thus engaged he was alarmed by the cracking of the lower part of the premises, an explosion as of a squib He hastened to the staircase, when a variety of other fireworks went off Having twice asked the question whether any one was in the rooms, and having received no answer, up he sped, in faint 14 months old, and whilst attempting to descend a stifled moaning appeared to issue from the room in front of the first door. Flames at this moment rising from the lower part of the house, he was compelled to retreat through them, when he stumbled over something at the bottom of the staircase, and fell nearly suffocated in the passage He, however, picked up the child, and escaped from the premises amidst a shower of fire, proceeding from the repeated explosions By this time, the fire being observed by a person opposite, a ladder was procured, and two men attempted from the outside of the house to rescue Mrs. Hengler, who in a very excited state stood upwards of 80 years of age, and who was then crying piteously for help. A Mrs. Grainger was taken out considerably injured, but at the moment it was hoped the unfortunate old lady would have been rescued, more than were attempting to save her by the ladder were forced to make good their retreat Some time elapsed before the body could be got out of the ruins, and when done, it exhibited a frightful spectacle, the upper part of the arms, bosom, neck, and head, being deeply burned The unfortunate woman was quite dead. Mr Henderson reports the damage to the building as being serious. Both the house and its contents are much damaged. How the fire originated is not certainly known. It is supposed that it was occasioned by a boy having too sharply struck a "charge" which he was ramming into one of the cases, and that the whole of the articles in the shop were set on fire.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the last week was 856, showing a difference of only two from that of the previous week, while the average of five autumn was 1020. Measles still prevail to a great extent, and the deaths (97) are more than twice the average. The deaths from old age were only 28 while the average for the last five years was 74. Those from violence are numerous, amounting to 43—average 20

THE COVERDALE BIBLE AT HOLKHAM.—The statement lately published in the papers of a copy of Coverdale's Bible having been found concealed in an old chest at Holkham Hall, was incorrect. The Bible had never been lost, but was a valued treasure of the library. It is believed to be the only copy extant with a perfect title-page, for which alone a large sum has been offered by a London bookseller, but was of course refused.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The month of October opens inauspiciously for English popular field-sports, and the wane of our outdoor manly amusements has already begun. Its first day is that on which, according to act of Parliament, pheasant-shooting commences—to all intents and purposes an anti-national sport. Not only is the practice of it confined to

> "The twice two thousand that the world was made for;"

but the preserving system—so far as it is the heavy blow and great discouragement of glorious fox-hunting—is inimical for its sanguinary clauses to the delicate farmer-sportsman, to carried out, the cause of pleasure participation will be much aided. Nothing is more sure than that union is strength, and that the true way to secure the prosperity of any institution is to draw together the elements of which it is formed!

The announcement of fixtures gives herald of the commencement of the chase. It is, of course, much too soon for fox-hunting, or any hunting in an enclosed country. Blind birches, hedges in full leaf, and all the *et cæteras* of autumn preclude riding to hounds with anything like safety—even if a chance run should offer. But not thus is it in certain wild districts, where some of the best packs of harriers in the world are to be met with, even at this early part of the year, in full career. Foremost of these, beyond any of which we have had experience, both as regards the locality and the pack by which it is hunted, is the Brocklehurst country. Its fame is always within an hour's ride—a glorious gallop for an autumnal morning—of Brighton, and we promise any fellow sinner, with a taste for the noble science, though in pursuit of hare only, who will give it a fair, good, preliminary trial. If he wishes to ay a run with the Brocksade harriers, moreover, he will do well not to leave his best horse at home The current week has not been rife with matter of sporting account of any sort—the successor gets far better promises of a harvest than of what pretension.

On Monday the Second October Meeting at Newmarket commences—an occasion of interest with both the breeders of race-horses, those by whom race horses live, and those who live by race-horses. It gives a couple of two-year-old stake for consideration, and a capital handicap *for* consideration. The former are the Clearwell and the Prendergast We think we hear the reader say the Prendergast can be no great stakes in the opinion of turf authorities, for the animal that won it last year was subsequently weighted at *five stone* for the Cesarewitch. The Handicap of 1845. That's very true: it was an unaccountable feature in an accountable race nevertheless. The prevailing sameness of the nominations for these stakes will rob them of much of their attraction, and nothing at all will running, nothing can have a chance with Sting for the Clearwell. He has no penalty to carry as a winner, and, by his public trials, has beaten the majority of those engaged against him. He is in on better terms than it is possible for him to run for the Criterion: much better than he could or would, probably, come to the post in the Houghton—at least for his existing engagements. If he remain he should not go, let him not be backed by any friend of ours for the D—y. Should he win his autumn engagements he will be a ruinous winter favourite But the cynosure of all turfmen of enterprise at this moment is the Cesarewitch subject of handicap. Considering the short time it has been in the market, business has extended over a great range of stabling; and no wonder, for, from all present indications, a large field will go for it. Fifty horses are left in, and, as handicaps go, it is as good as any of the season, and a great deal better than many. As more than five-and-twenty nominations have been backed, it will be seen that the "parts" are sweet in a great majority of cases. As to the folly of picking out a winner of suc event as this, we would not offer the reader so poor a commentary on our value of his common sense—to say nothing of our respect—as to make a jack-pudding of our proper self. It will, however, be well most probably by a race-horse, because ye cannot find leg-rag and bobtail to stay so long a course, and as among the market loi there is a strong sprinkling of "put," those who think our view correct will know what not to back. For this cause, though the Baron has three pounds less penalty to carry for the Cambridgeshire, we fancy him better for the Cesarewitch. Last year, for example, Brems beat Folgh-a-Ballagh for the Cambridgeshire; but had it been the Cesarewitch course, does any one suppose the result would have been the same?

The Second October Meeting—looking at the gist of horses in every stable at Newmarket—must produce good and splendid sport; indeed, the list in the Book Calendar is as meagre as it is. The way thither, too, is vastly more convenient than it has ever heretofore been albeit, not perfect yet. We, therefore, will soon upon a good occasion—at all events, a better than can elsewhere be sought, or, very probably, be elsewhere found. How far this anticipation is realised, will be seen in our next article on National Sports.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A very busy day at the "Corner," and horses enough backed to ensure a large, if not a good field. The investments, however, were unequal in amount, not more than £1000 out of the many hundreds noted having been invested in demand; in this case we may include the three favourites, Intrepid, Bush, and Kesberg. Wee Pet and the Goodwood horses were friendless.

8 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot taken	20 to 1 ——— Bo——— 3 to 1 agst Kesberg (t)	25 to 1 agst Discord 25 to 1 —— Colonel O'Cockpen
9 to 1 —— Boarding School Miss (t)	20 to 1 —— Clumsy	40 to 1 —— Ruff
10 to 1 —— The Baron	25 to 1 —— Paint Brush (t)	40 to 1 —— Meta
12 to 1 —— Jenny Wren	25 to 1 —— Discord	40 to 1 —— Seven's-the-Main
12 to 1 —— Intrepid (t)	25 to 1 —— Queen Bess	50 to 1 —— Bay Middleton
20 to 1 —— My Mary	25 to 1 —— General Pollock	66 to 1 —— Gorhambury
20 to 1 —— Wee Pet	28 to 1 —— Jet (t)	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

12 to agst The Baron (t)	1	20 to 1 agst Lotharlo (t)

PRIZE

20 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	30 to 1 agst Arkwright (t)	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)

THURSDAY.—So great, and, at the same time, so universal, was the desire to back Intrepid and the Baron, that the layers drew in their horns, and little or nothing was done. Boarding School Miss and Paint Brush were also in good odour, but the same timidity did not exist, as most of the commissions were executed. A few others were mentioned, but, beyond the four specified, nothing can be said to have been in request. We submit the closing averages.

8 to 1 agst The Baron	20 to 1 agst Paint Brush (t)	25 to 1 agst Discord
9 to 1 —— Boarding School Miss	20 to 1 —— Wee Pet	25 to 1 —— General Pollock
9 to 1 —— Intrepid	20 to 1 —— Meta	28 to 1 —— Bay Middleton
12 to 1 —— Jenny Wren	20 to 1 —— My Mary	28 to 1 —— Jet
	25 to 1 —— Clumsy	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

15 to 1 agst The Baron	20 to 1 agst Clearwell	25 to 1 agst Crouse Oil
20 to 1 Clumsy	20 to 1 —— Gold Ireland	

DERBY

20 to 1 agst Brocardo	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy

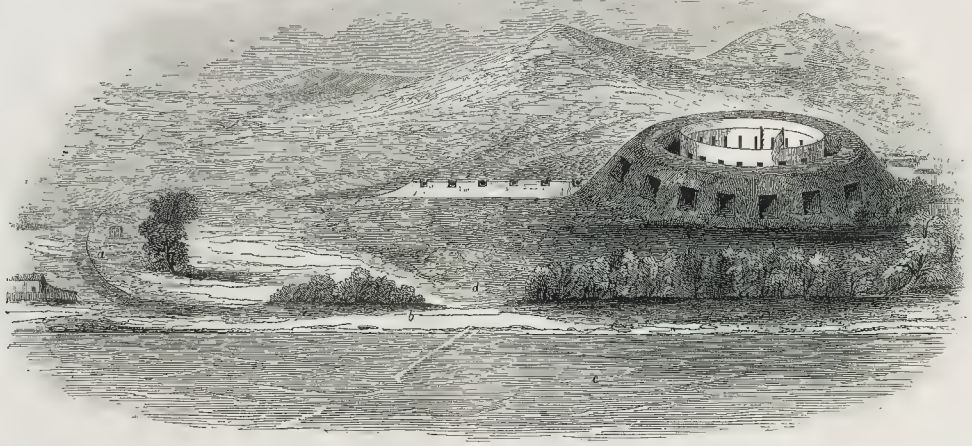
INTERESTING TO LONDON ANGLERS.—The roach season being now at its height in the Thames, the river, in the vicinity of Richmond, Twickenham, and Teddington, daily exhibits a scene of animation, by reason of the great number of bank and punt anglers constantly visiting those localities. Last Sunday, at Richmond alone, in the bason and preserve, and on the bank, upwards of 1000 were assembled, to say nothing of the number of anglers who were engaged higher up the river. Several piscatorial parties, after walking to Twickenham and Teddington, found the boats and punts pre-engaged, and were obliged to return to town, without having their fill of sport. The "takes" of roach and other fish at the above-named places have, for some time past, been very numerous, fine, and heavy

THE LATE EARL OF EGREMONT.—By his will, made in the year 1842, to which are added two codicils, which were made in 1844 and 1845, the late Earl of Egremont has devised all his estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, and Surrey, after the decease of the Countess, to his relation, William Wyndham, Esq., and has established the estates on the Wyndham family This devise is followed by a clause, in which he most earnestly entreats of the several persons who may hereafter enter into possession of the estates, that they will preserve, and encourage the ancient and true High Conservative principles which he professed and maintained. He directs that an accumulating fund shall be formed out of his real and personal estate wherewith to purchase annuities and pay off all existing charges and incumbrances. To the Countess he leaves all his carriages, jewels, &c, absolutely, and a legacy of £6000 for immediate use; also, all plate, books, pictures, and any bequests which were in his gift. The personal estate is estimated at £70,000. The executors are the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Egremont, the relict; J. W. Roocrte, Esq., the Rev. W. C Thompson, the Rev. J. Stone, Robert Biddulph, Esq., and Mr. Laurence Walker, the two latter are the acting executors. His Lordship died on the 2nd of April last, at the age of 89; he is described in the will as the Right Hon. George Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland. a Baronet and a Captain in the Royal Navy; of Silverton Park, in the county of Devon, and of Orchard Wyndham, in the county of Somerset.

POLICE.

FORGERY UPON NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—On Monday, at BOW STREET a man, about 45 years of age, named *John Constant Chisten*, alias *John Reed* alias *John Johnson*, alias *John Chalmers*, was placed at the bar by Inspector Haynes, of the detective force, on a warrant issued by Mr. Hall, upon the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, charged under the 6th and 7th Victoria, chap. 76, entitled, "An Act for facilitating execution of the treaties with France and the United States of America for the apprehension of certain offenders," with forging a certificate of deposit for 23,600 Mexican dollars, with intent to defraud Jacob Little and Co., merchants of New York. The prisoner was charged at this Court with forging the same instrument but a few days before, but discharged without going into the merits of the case, it being then considered by Mr. Jardine, before whom he was brought, that the depositions which had been taken in America were insufficient to warrant further committing, as they were not drawn up in compliance with the terms of the Act of Treaty. Mr Hall said that sufficient had been adduced to authorise him in committing the prisoner, for he saw no grounds for a remand, as there was a *prima facie* case laid before him to send for trial, and if he was mistaken, it would be for the Judges to decide upon a question upon which various opinions had been entertained by the Bench of Magistrates. The prisoner went back to Tothill fields Prison

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—At SOUTHWARK Police office on Saturday last, a woman named *Bridget Smith*, was examined, on a charge of sending a parcel containing sugar, with which was mixed a quantity of oxalic acid, to Henry Smith, a charcoal dealer in the Cornwall road, Lambeth, with intent to poison him.—Mr. Hardman, the solicitor, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, placed a number of letters in the complainant's hands, and asked him if he was not the writer of them. The letters purported to have been written by the complainant to the prisoner, and were couched in language to screen the complainant said that he was the writer of only one out of the number, and that was written in a strain upbraiding her for prosecuting such unfounded reports about him.—Sarah Bryan was re-called, and she stated that she was formerly married to the complainant and the prisoner were man and wife.—The complainant stated that the prisoner was married to a man named M'Cann, in 1844, who was now living, and that she now wanted to procure a certificate of her marriage with him (complainant) in 1845, at St. John's, Paddington; but there was no truth whatever in the latter assertion.—The prisoner's solicitor said, that they admitted the accused was married in 1844 to a man who was afterwards tried for bigamy, and convicted, and that it was subsequent to that she was married to the complainant. The solicitor produced a copy of a certificate of the marriage of Patrick Henry Smith to Bridget Williams, solemnised at St. John's Church, Paddington, on Whit Monday, the 19th of May, in the present year. He added that the copy produced was procured within the last few days, on application to the complainant having torn up the former certificate, and that the most indisputable proof would be forthcoming that they were the parties named in the certificate —Mr. Cottingham (to the complainant).—Do you still maintain that you are not the person named in the certificate? Complainant.—Most certainly I do. She was married to a man of my name, and she now wants to impose upon you with as gross a falsehood as ever was uttered by woman. I can now prove that on the day she asserts we were married I was not near St. John's Church, Paddington, but in a different part of the town.—The prisoner's solicitor said that as he had not had time to obtain the evidence of any of the parties who were present at the marriage, but that if time were allowed he would do so, and that it was solemnised so recently tha the clergyman who performed the ceremony would be very likely to identify them.—Mr. Cottingham said the case was enveloped in mystery, and that if the prisoner was imposing upon him by declaring that the complainant was her husband, and producing a certificate to establish the fact, she would aggravate her offence in no slight degree. It was, however, very extraordinary that those letters of affection, which it was alleged were written to her by the complainant, should have been sent to her after she was known to have made use of the threats of poisoning him.—The Complainant declared that he had not written the letters.—Sarah Casey was then examined, and she stated that, on last Whit Monday, the complainant was at her house all day until four o'clock in the afternoon, and that he then went away, saying he was going to Wandsworth fair.—Mr. Hardy, a surgeon, of the Waterloo-road, proved that on Monday last the parcel was brought to his house by the complainant, and on submitting the contents to analysation, oxalic acid was discovered to be mixed up with the sugar.—Mr. Cottingham said that as the prisoner still persisted in the declaration that the complainant was her husband, time should, therefore, be allowed her for bringing forward the necessary witnesses who were present on the occasion. The prisoner was then remanded for the above purpose until Tuesday.—On that day the prisoner was re-examined.—Mr. James said that he should now show the falsehood of the prisoner's assertion with respect to the certificate having been made, that she had known the complainant since last Whit Monday at Paddington.—James Drake, the beadle of St. John's, Paddington, produced the register of marriages in that church, by which it appeared, that on the 19th of May, Whit Monday, a marriage was solemnised between Patrick Henry Smith and Bridget Williams. The witness was present at the marriage, but he could not undertake to identify either of the parties, though he believed the prisoner was the bride on that occasion Both the prisoners were so meanly and dirtily clad on the occasion that he (witness) and also the pew-opener refused to be witnesses to the marriage, and other persons were therefore obtained for that purpose.—Mr. Cottingham asked the prisoner whether she still adhered to her former assertion, that the complainant was her husband.—The prisoner replied that she did, and he knew what she said to be true as there was a God above.—Mr. James then called forward three persons living in Kennington-place, where the complainant lived at the time, who proved



FORT AT TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR, THE SCENE OF THE LATE AFFRAY.

across a plain, under a sharp fire from the Fort and battery of grape and musketry; the first shot being fired by the *Conway*. The enemy was driven out of the battery, and the guns were spiked. The outwork or screen, which had been supposed to be the Fort itself, was stormed, and taken. They here discovered the real Fort, which is a circular one, and mounting about 30 guns, which were casemated, and in a circular gallery. The wall is about 30 feet high, and surrounded by a ditch of about the same width. Possession was kept of the top of the screen for upwards of half an hour, and a constant fire kept up. Having no means of breaching the wall, and the men falling fast, they retired, carrying off the flag, for the possession of which the French and English sailors disputed for a long time; but it was finally settled that it should be equally divided between the two parties, the one obtaining a portion with the word "Ranavala," and the other with "Manaka," inscribed.

They burnt the Guard-house, Custom house, and a considerable part of the town. The firing from the men-of-war was excellent. They landed next day and carried off all the remaining European property. The wounded were all brought off, but not the killed, whose heads were next day exposed on the beach, stuck on pikes. The men-of-war and all the merchant ships sailed from the harbour.

English.—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 1 officer and 11 men.

French.—Killed, 3 officers and 14 men; wounded, 1 officer and 42 men.

The *Zelée* and the *Berceau* lost each a topmast from the fire of the enemy; the *Conway* had only a few ropes cut. Nearly all their balls passed over the ships, which had anchored about 800 yards from the shore.

By the kindness of a Correspondent we are enabled to annex an engraving of the fort, from a sketch taken from the mast-head of the *Conway*: *a*, the road taken by the men on landing; *b*, the spot where they formed on the beach; *c*, boats landing; *d*, the spot where the Ovahs set up the heads of the enemy on pikes. The precise form and construction of the outworks and the stone fort are likewise shown; as well as the peculiar position of the flag staff. "It was shot through," says the *Times* Correspondent, "and it fell inside the circular fort, on the edge of which it had stood; it was then put on a lance, or something of that sort, and stuck again on the wall, in a crevice of the stones. It was shot away again, and this time it fell outwards, hanging down within a few feet of the bottom of the ditch, between the inner fort and the screen."

"It may appear incredible, but it is positively asserted that the existence of the interior fort, the keep, was not known even to the traders and people of Tamatave."

"We get all our bullocks from Madagascar, as well for draught as for the butchers, but that, though of no small importance to a foreign-fed colony of 160,000 mouths, is a very minor consideration compared with the political results, as the question of peace or war may be decided.

"Our policy of late years has been non-interference with the internal affairs of Madagascar; the French have long been desirous of a footing there, and have made some attempts, even as at Nossi Be, which however has proved too unhealthy to succeed; the French have no harbour at Bourbon. I shall here leave you to draw your own conclusions."

THE UNITED STATES, OREGON, AND TEXAS.

The accompanying Map may be regarded as an illustration of the Address—"Annexation"—upon the front page; more especially as showing the relative position of Texas and the United States. It may, however, be requisite to subjoin here a few leading details of the Oregon Territory and its extent.

On the east it skirts 630 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 350 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—more than three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland put together—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York or 40 states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situate north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island, too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4,000 square miles. Of both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF TEXAS AND OREGON WITH THE UNITED STATES.

48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

The tide of Emigration from the United States has already set in strongly towards the disputed territory; but a majority of the emigrants are disappointed and dissatisfied with the country, and many of them leave as soon as possible for California.

Mr. Wyld, Her Majesty's Geographer, has published with his valuable corrected Map of the Oregon District, "a Comparative Chronological Statement of the Events connected with the Rights of Great Britain and the Claims of the United States," the Summary of which very lucid Key we quote:

The Americans found their claim to the Oregon Territory—

1st—On the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803.

2nd—On the rights they acquired from Spain by the Florida Treaty.

3rd From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.

I. The possession of Louisiana from the French, in 1803, can give no title to the Oregon and the district of the Columbia, as the boundaries of Louisiana never extended beyond the sources of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and if we give the fullest extent to the Louisiana claim, it was bounded by the Rocky Mountains *See Map.*)

II The region acquired from Spain by the Florida Treaty

The claim of Spain could arise only from the discoveries of her navigators. Sir Francis Drake was undoubtedly the first European who sailed along this part of the north-west continent of America. The voyages of the Spanish navigators were subsequent to Drake's voyage. Spain acknowledged the right of Great Britain to these territories by the Convention of 1790, and confirmed the Convention of 1790 by the Treaty of 1814. The American Treaty with Spain was not ratified until 1820; so that, if Spain had any rights, Great Britain had acquired them by the prior cession.

III From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.

If priority of visitation gives the right to the territory, Sir Francis Drake visited the shores of this country in 1561, Captain Cook in 1777, Captain Meares in 1788, Vancouver and Broughton in 1791-2 The first American navigator did not appear until 1792 If exploration of the rivers and lands give the right to the territory, Captain Carver, a subject of England, had visited the source of the Oregon river in 1766. The North West Fur Company had established trading posts on the Columbia river in 1804; it was not until 1806 that Messrs Clark and Lewis, an American expedition, passed down the valley of the Columbia to its entrance into the sea. If America contends that a proprietary title has been acquired by the first visitations and explorations of her citizens, she can only be entitled to a very small portion of the territory, inasmuch as her citizens have visited but a very small portion of the country—the greater part of it having been pre-visited by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are the subjects of Great Britain Yet Law of Nations has hitherto been, that the navigators of any nation, who first visited the shores of any country, acquired for their Sovereigns whose subjects they were, not only the shores, but the rivers running into the seas they visit." Upon this principle have all the Colonial possessions of Spain, Portugal, France, England, and Russia been secured.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

This picturesque ruin of a fortress of the Middle Ages, stands on the north side of the town of Framlingham, 18 miles north-east of Ipswich. The castle was granted by Henry I. to Hugh Bigod, and at different times held by the Bigods, the Mowbrays, the Howards, and other illustrious families. Sir Robert Hitcham having purchased the Castle and Manor of the Howard family, bequeathed them, for pious uses, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, by which Society they are still possessed.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

The outer wall is standing: its form is irregular, approaching to a circle, and it is strengthened at intervals by square towers, 13 in number. The wall is 44 feet high, and 8 feet thick; the towers rise to the height of 58 feet. The principal gateway is on the south side, opposite the town, and is sculptured with the arms of the principal families which have possessed the Castle. There are some remains of the outworks. The area within the Castle walls is above an acre and a quarter; but the demolition of the interior is so complete, that very little idea can be formed of its arrangement. The Castle was defended, except where it was protected by the mere, by a double ditch.

"This Castle, considering its beauty, greatness, and strength in former ages, may reasonably be supposed to have been originally built in the time of the Heptarchy, by some of the first Saxon Kings of the East Angles."—*(Loder's History of Framlingham,* etc.) And to the existence of this stronghold, the town of Framlingham owed its importance in the Anglo-Saxon period.

SWINDON RAILWAY TOWN.

Swindon, on the Great Western Railway, like Wolverton, on the London and Birmingham, and Crewe, on the Grand Junction, is one of the extraordinary products of the railway enterprise of the present day. Until lately, Swindon was remarkable for nothing but heath and upland; it is now the nursery of a new community, the seat of well-ordered industry, and a colony of engineers and handicraftsmen. The total sum expended on the locomotive establishment at Swindon, including engines and carriages, is about £350,000, exclusive of the expense of engine-house, machinery, and tools, amounting to £26,500. The average half yearly expenditure in wages to engine-drivers, firemen, guards, servants, porters, clothing, &c., is £140,000 The Company manufacture their own engines at the factory, where cleaning and everything connected with constructive repair is carried on. The number of mechanics, including engine-drivers, firemen, fitters, coppersmiths, cleaners, and labourers, constantly employed, varies from 900 to 950.

Swindon consists of neat brick buildings, and is so far adjacent to the line as to be seen by the passing trains. The total population is upwards of eight hundred. A library and reading rooms have already been formed for the use of the inhabitants and servants of the Company, together with a Mechanics' Institute.

The Church, of which we annex an Engraving, has been built entirely of stone, under the superintendence of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. It is in the decorative style of the fourteenth century, with aisles, clerestory, chancel, tower, and spire. The entire structure is 140 feet high, and will accommodate eight hundred persons, all the sittings being entirely free. The estimated cost is between £5000 and £6000. Its consecration by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol took place on Friday, the 25th of April, St. Mark's day; and it is dedicated to this Evangelist. Adjoining the church, at the east and west, are the schools and parsonage, built in a style corresponding with the church, at a cost of £1700 On the south of the church, a spacious piece of ground has been purchased by the Great Western Company, and laid out as a park or pleasure-ground for the inhabitants.

According to the *Devizes Gazette*, Swindon would seem to be the "disputed railway territory," from the number of schemes now before the public proposing to have connexion with the Great Western Railway, or to pass over with independent lines. The following list will show most of the schemes which are projected:—Manchester and Southampton Railway direct (Walkinshaw's line), capital £1,500,000; Southampton, Dorchester, and Poole (Lacy's line), capital £1,500,000; Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction (Parson's line), capital £900,000; Oxford, Southampton, and Portsmouth, and Didcot, with branch (Bethell's line), £500,000; Great and Midlands Junction, capital £1,380,000; West Midland, Manchester, and Southampton, and Swindon and Birmingham Junction, £1,200,000. Cheltenham, Oxford, and Brighton Junction, £1,000,000; Brighton and Cheltenham direct, £1,000,000; Salisbury and Swindon Extension of the Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton Junction, £700,000; Rugby, Swindon, and Weymouth Direct Junction, £1,800,000; Southampton and Great Western Junction. Troops of engineers and surveyors are traversing the country in the neighbourhood of Swindon in all directions, and upon almost every eminence may be seen some eminent surveyor spying out points and taking sights, whilst the fields present an appearance, from the number of flagstaffs, as if a steeple chase on a grand scale was about to be run.

THE LATE EARL SPENCER.—FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

EARL SPENCER.

John Charles Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Viscount and Baron Spencer, of Althorp, in the County of Northampton, was the son of George John, second Earl Spencer, by his wife Lavinia, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan; and was born on the 30th May, 1782.

The Noble Earl, who from almost the time of his birth bore the title of Lord Althorp, completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there obtained the honorary degree of M.A. At the age of twenty-one, he became Member for Okehampton, and on the death of Mr. Pitt, offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cambridge, but lost the election by a large majority. In the same year, 1806, after a very severe struggle, he obtained his return for Northamptonshire, and during the Fox and Grenville administration, held office as a Lord of the Treasury. At the next general election, he again came into Parliament for the County of Northampton, which he continued to represent up to the year 1834. His lordship, a determined opponent of the Tory Government, accepted office under Earl Grey, on the formation of the Whig Cabinet, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer, which position he held from Nov., 1830, until Nov., 1834, at which latter date he took his seat in the Upper House as Earl Spencer, on the decease of his father.

Earl Spencer felt great interest in agricultural pursuits, and up to a recent period held the office of President of the Royal Agricultural Society. His lordship was celebrated for the pure breeds of cattle he possessed, and was frequently a successful competitor at the exhibitions of the Smithfield Club, the presidency of which becomes vacant by his death.

The noble Earl married on the 14th April, 1814, Esther, only daughter and heiress of Richard Acklom, Esq., of Wiston Hall, Nottinghamshire by whom (who died the 11th June, 1818) he had no issue. After an illness of little more than a fortnight's duration, Earl Spencer departed this life on the 1st instant, at his seat, Wiston Hall, Nottinghamshire, in the 64th year of his age. He is succeeded in his honours by his next surviving brother, Frederick, a Captain in the Royal Navy and a Knight of St. Louis, and of St. Anne of Russia, now fourth Earl Spencer. The present Earl married the 23rd February, 1830, Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex, and has issue two daughters, and a son now in the tenth year of his age. The next brother in succession to the late and present Earl is the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, a Catholic clergyman and one of the Professors at Oscott College.

The Spencers, Viscounts Althorp and Earls Spencer, are a branch of the house of Spencer, Earls of Sunderland, now Dukes of Marlborough, springing from the Hon. John Spencer, youngest son of Charles, third

NEW CHURCH AT SWINDON, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Earl of Sunderland, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the renowned John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough. The Hon. John Spencer represented Woodstock in Parliament from 1761 to the time of his decease in 1765. He was also Ranger of the Great Park at Windsor, to which he was appointed at the demise of his grandmother, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the only place he was allowed, by her Grace's will, to accept. He also inherited a very considerable property from the Duchess. He married Georgiana, third daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, and was succeeded by his only son, John Spencer, who was created, the 3rd April, 1761, Baron Spencer of Althorp, in the county of Northampton, and Viscount Spencer, and was advanced, the 1st Nov., 1765, to the Viscounty of Althorp and Earldom of Spencer. His lordship was father of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, of the late Countess of Bessborough, and of George John, second Earl Spencer, whose eldest son was John Charles, the late Earl, whose death we here record, and regret.

We can but glance at the public services of the late Earl, who was a Privy Councillor and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Lord Althorp was long in the House of Commons without making any display, or attracting attention. His abilities were solid, not showy; he rather shrank from than courted notice; and his moral courage, integrity, goodness of heart, and genial kindliness, were long unknown to all but the circle of his immediate friends. Years, therefore, elapsed before he became recognised as one of the leaders of that Liberal party to which is owing the removal of the disabilities of the Dissenters, the carrying of the act of Roman Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Act, and all the other measures which have flowed from them. Even when he took up the position which he afterwards filled with so much credit, he was more driven into it by the force of circumstances than impelled by his own ambition; he entered on official duties with great reluctance, and relinquished them with satisfaction, though inheriting his father's assiduity in business, and energy in mastering and discharging the minutest details.

As the "Leader of the House of Commons," during several years of violent excitement and restless agitation, he displayed a courage, firmness, command of temper, and *bonhomie*, which secured for him general esteem, and invested his authority with a charm which few could resist.

We have no space to record the numerous occasions on which Lord Althorp, by virtue of his office and position, took formal part in discussions—in the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England he took a leading and initial share. Though no orator, his unfailing good humour, solid sense, and acknowledged integrity, carried conviction with his words.

Earl Grey, in the speech detailing the circumstances of his retirement from office, termed Lord Althorp "the leading member of Government in the Commons, on whom his whole confidence rested, whom he considered as the right arm of the Government, and without whom he felt it was impossible that the Government could go on."

From the moment of his succession to the peerage, Earl Spencer retired into private life. "The practical statesman" (says the *Morning Chronicle*) "became the practical farmer; and he who so recently was noted for his skill in managing the House of Commons, became as noted for the rearing of short-horns. In 1839, he accepted the challenge of a celebrated Sussex breeder, given at the Oxford Agricultural Show, and carried off the judges' awards for the best hundred beasts. His connection with the Smithfield Cattle Club, and his presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are recent and familiar feats. Most readers, too, have been made acquainted with his scientific acquirements, through Lord Brougham's 'Dialogues on Instinct,' given in 'Knight's Weekly Volume.' He was Vice-Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to him Lord Brougham dedicated his 'Discourse on Natural Theology,' informing his readers that Earl Spencer had devoted much of his time to such inquiries—was, beyond most men, sensible of their importance, and had even formed the design of giving to the world his thoughts on the subject. But, though thus usefully living in the retirement which he had sought, he forgot not his friends or old principles. At the assembling of the present Parliament, in August, 1841, he moved the Address, in the House of Lords, in answer to the Royal Speech; and at Northampton, on the 28th of November, 1843, he made a speech which created no little sensation at the time. For his advocacy of free-trade principles, an attempt was made to eject him from the Presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society; but it was put down by the weight of his character, and the good sense of the majority of the members. We can add no more than that he was an even-tempered, deep, cool-headed man, with sound acquirements, but no dazzling abilities; useful in public and private life, who lived well, and dies universally regretted."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, October 12.—21st Sunday after Trinity—Sir Edmundberry Godfrey murdered, 1678

MONDAY, 13.—Two Weeks after Michaelmas Day—Murat shot, 1815.

TUESDAY, 14. W. Penn born, 1644—American Banks suspended Cash Payments, 1839.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Kosciusko died, 1817 L. E L. died, 1838.

THURSDAY, 16 —Twilight ends, 6h. 8m.—John Hunter died, 1793.

FRIDAY, 17.—Sir R. Sidney died, 1656—Fox Hunting begins.

SATURDAY, 18 St. Luke—King John died, 1216.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 18.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.
0 0	0 24	0 47	1 12	1 40	1 55	2 18	2 32	2 52	3 12	3 30	3 48

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Stranger.*"—*The charge for admission to the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, at the National Gallery, is one shilling.*

"*W. H. H.*"—*Woodstock, is thanked for the information. The usual mode of copying brasses is by rubbing with the common heel-ball, then on large-sized paper made for the purpose; still, by this means, the subjects are reversed, the black-waxed lines of the paper becoming white in the rubbing. Mr. Richardson has substituted a process which gives almost a perfect fac-simile of the original.*

"*R. R. R.*"—*The London commences with the re-assembling of Parliament, usually in February.*

"*Isaac de G.*"—*By letter, addressed to the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.*

"*G. G.*"—"*Felix on the Hat*" *is, perhaps, the most recent work on cricket.*

"*J. H. T.*" *Market-Deeping.*—"*The Kentish fire*" *is a simultaneous shout of applause adopted at large public meetings in Kent, some years since, and named therefrom.*

"*D. H. F.*"—*The lines shall appear.*

"*Enquirer.*" *A savage land.*

"*Statistician.*"—*The price of the* "*Hints on Etiquette*" *is 2s. 6d.*

"*Marlborough*" *should address his inquiry to the Editor of the work wherein the* "*Lectures*" *have appeared.*

"*Apicius.*" *Chesterfield.—A tart is a small fruit pie*

"*G. W.*," *Dublin.—Address, 1. Edinburgh; 2. Care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street*

"*G. T. N.*," *Liverpool, is thanked for his hints; still, the Illustration of News is our prime aim.*

"*M. A. M.*" *Cornhill.—A translation of M. Thiers's* "*History of the Consulate and the Empire,*" *by Mr. Duncan Forbes Campbell, is in course of publication by Mr. Colburn. For the general character of the work, see our Journal, vol. vi., p. 218.*

"*K. C.*"—*Miss Mitford resides at Three Mile Cross, near Reading. The other address, Care of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster row.*

"*H. T.*"—*All pawned goods are deemed forfeited at the end of one year, but, on notice not to sell given in writing, or in the presence of one witness, from persons having goods in pledge, three months further are allowed beyond the year for redemption.*

"*G. C. S.*" *Spitalfields.*—"*The Year-Book of Facts*" *records annually the progress of Chemistry, Electricity, Electro Magnetism, Photography, &c.*

"*A Peruser*," *Warwick, should appeal to the Commissioners.*

"*J. J.*" *Cornhill.—The substance of our Correspondent's kindly notice appeared in our Journal of last week.*

"*J. A.*"—*We are not aware of the existence of a list of printsellers and publishers throughout the kingdom.*

"*Fizz.*" *Wells, should provide himself with the* "*Art of Making Fireworks,*" *published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.*

"*A Well-Wisher*" *is thanked, but we have no room for the story.*

"*An Old Peninsular Man, and a Subscriber,*" *Barbadoes.—We are gratified to learn that our silence, of the claims of* "*the old Peninsular men*" *has forded our Correspondent such satisfaction*

"*The Contrapuntist Society.*"—*The insertion of Mr. French Flowers's letter would lead us into a discussion as to the merits or demerits of this society —matter not adapted for our journal.*

"*Dilettante.*"—*Mario has a pure tenor, singing the music of* "*Lucia*" *and* "*Sonnambula*" *in the original keys, which is not the case with Rubini. Mario sings the music of Mozart's* Otavio, "*Il mio tesoro,*" *a third higher than the original key. Not having the scores by us at this moment, the above will afford an accurate notion of Mario's compass. Puschek sings up to F in his natural voice and A in his falsetto. He has a natural baritone voice, with the addition of an exquisite falsetto of considerable compass.*

"*W. B.*," *Edgware-road.—Our Journal may be forwarded by her Majesty's gun of boats to Jamaica, postage free*

"*C. E. T.*"—*The population of the parish of Northwood, in which West Cowes is situated, was, by the last Census, 5147.*

"*Zarpyna.*"—*Dr. Billing's address is No. 6, Grosvenor-gate.*

"*J. D. L.*," *Fort Denver, Cremda West, is thanked for the pamphlet.*

"*Tenor*" *will find the details of the Royal Exchange Bells in Vol. V. of our Journal. We are not aware of the extent of the changes referred to by our Correspondent.*

"*Rouge Croix.*"—*The design is impracticable as regards the colouring; of the suggestion, in other respects, we will consider.*

"*H E*"—*Address to the Publishers of the Magazines to which the parties named contribute.*

"*Tiffacombe.*"—*(1) by change of name: residence, Stratton-street, Piccadilly*

"*A. S P.*"—*The address of the manufacturers of the prepared heel-ball is 12, Gate street, Lincoln's Inn fields*

"*R. T. P.*," *Banbury.—The former is "dress."*

"*K C B.*"—*The charge for luggage is not recognised by law.*

"*W. W.*"—*The salary of a letter carrier is about one guinea per week. The chance of obtaining a situation is regulated by the extent of the influence.*

"*Gangmede.*"—*The accent is usually on the second syllable.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Heralds' College, on legalising by grant, and registering a coat of arms, which has been long borne by prescriptive right, will make as little alteration as possible, but still they must make sufficient, to render it different from all other arms already recorded in their books. The expense is about seventy five guineas.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

THE Emperor of Russia seems to dissipate the exasperation caused by his repeated military defeats in the Caucasus, by increasing the extent and degree of his religious persecution in Poland. Death, exile, the dungeon, and unremitting espionage, have rendered political offences almost impossible; but even the small degree of independence of thought indicated by a difference of religion is enough to enrage the Czar, each of whose acts appears worse than the former; they will at last compel Europe to palliate them by the charitable supposition of madness—inherent, it is said, in the whole line of Romanoff. As wretched minds be the ruler as the ruled, in a state of society which permits such unlimited power to one weak and erring mortal. The religion of Russia is that of the Greek Church, of which the Pope is at St. Petersburg in the person of the Emperor, not at Rome. That he should favour the worship of his subjects is not surprising; but his constant persecution of the Roman Catholics of Poland is unaccountable, as it now has not even the pretence of political disaffection. Few in numbers weak, poor, their nobility rooted out, the people crushed, their cities in the occupation of the Russian army, the least that could be left to his victims was the enjoyment of their religion. But there was too much independence even in this; and the Catholicism of Poland is to be crushed and destroyed. All attempts to mould the religious belief of many to the creed of one, have always failed: Louis XIV., in the height of his power, endeavoured by force to extirpate Protestantism from France, and not only failed, but ruined his kingdom, and laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of his rival by the Edict of Nantes. Three Monarchs of England tried to enforce uniformity of belief on their subjects; one died despised and execrated—one perished on the scaffold—the third an outcast, an exile, and a dependent on the charity of a foreign Court.

If Nicholas, then, is actuated by anything like a scheme of policy, he has all history as a witness against the chance of its success. But it is much more likely to be the caprice of a despot, intoxicated with power, and determined that his will shall in all things be the law of his empire, even in matters beyond human control. It is quite in keeping with the impiety of the Catechism taught in the Russian schools, in which the worship of the Emperor, as a divine power, is inculcated! The papers have given an account of the cruelties practised on a convent of Nuns at Minsk, who also discharged among the people the functions of the Sisters of Charity in France, Belgium, and other Catholic countries. But the sequel is worse than the main narrative; by a letter in the *Constitutionnel*, it appears that of three of the sisters sentenced to the knout, one expired at the thirtieth blow; but, as everything that is ordered in Russia must be performed, the remaining twenty stripes were inflicted on the dead body! The two others expired soon after the infliction of the punishment! This exemplifies a piece of hypocrisy, peculiar, we believe, to the Russian Government. A sentence of death is never pronounced; but the punishment of the knout can be so varied in the degree of its severity, that no one whose death is directed by the authorities (he is never sentenced by the law) survives! This appears to have been the case in the present instance. The whole persecution looks more like an ebullition of revenge than a measure of policy. Anything that differs from the Autocrat's standard is crushed with all the terrific amount of power at his command. A short time ago it was the Jews, who, in hundreds, were exiled from their homes, and driven out to perish amid the snows of a Lithuanian winter. Now his hatred has turned against the Christians. Truly the Poles, who, in the too celebrated partition of their country, fell to the paternal care of Russia, are much to be pitied. Those subjected to Austria and Prussia live under despotisms also; but some degree of worldly wisdom mingles with their counsels. The Emperor of Austria is luckily an imbecile, without any will of his own; and Metternich has a sound mind, that does not like causeless persecution: provided the people do not talk politics, or dream of liberty, they are protected in all their material interests: impugn the Government and its policy, and he is without mercy; on theological ground they are safe. In Prussia, the Government is tinctured with the rationalist doctrines of the day, and tolerates each religion with a kind of Ministerial and official contempt for all; if it has any aversion, it is to the bold-speaking, inquiring, arguing Lutherans—who, strange to say, under a Protestant Monarchy, have been the only sect positively and openly persecuted. But as far as the people of Poland are concerned, each of these Powers is a far better master than Russia, which looks on all her subjects as portions of a great army, to be moved as its commander pleases, he being one to whom toleration, wisdom, and mercy are alike unknown.

The countrymen of Machiavelli have inherited nothing of the cold, deep, and passionless calculation of that great master of statecraft—in the worst sense of the term. The discontent in the Roman States is general; that it should manifest itself occasionally, is not surprising; but that those who play the part of patriots should exhibit such childish folly in their attempts against the Government is wonderful. The affair of the Bandieras is not yet forgotten: the facility with which they fell into the snare laid for them by the Government showed very little of that caution necessary to men who engage in the desperate game of rebellion. The folly of their landing on the coast of Italy was only exceeded by the insanity that prompted the gasconade of Prince Louis Napoleon, on the beach of Boulogne. In both these cases, the punishment of death and perpetual imprisonment was greatly disproportioned to the offence, for such attempts any settled Government can afford to despise.

Another rising has just occurred in the Roman States, as ill-advised and rash as the former. So utterly do the leaders of the Italian Liberals set all prudence at defiance, that it is almost impossible to avoid a suspicion that they are really but the tools of the Government itself. The movement has failed—and well it might, when the following is given as the mode in which it was got up:—

For the last three months it has been publicly reported in France that upon a certain day an insurrection would break out in the legations; and there are cafés in Paris and Marseilles in which the chiefs were publicly mentioned, and where the day of action, the assistance which they hoped to meet with from the garrisons of certain towns of Romagna, were the common topics of conversation. As if these reports, propagated everywhere, were insufficient to put the Government upon the alert, they have been published in the French, German, and English journals; and we saw, by a coincidence which must have sunk everybody, the Chief of Young Italy a refugee in London, publishing in one a work in which, after having set forth the grievances of the Italians, and deavouring to establish the legality of the insurrection, he concluded with these words:—"If we succeed, we shall gain friends and allies; if we fail, we shall be pitied and admired!"

And so they rush upon the destruction they take every means to prepare,—the dream of liberty ending only in the military commission and the file of muskets that confers political martyrdom, without even the useless pity and admiration of which they seem so ambitious, for absolute fatuity does not deserve either. Old Italy produced men of very different stuff from this; and, till Young Italy get rid of such weakness and drivelling, they will do nothing towards securing the liberty of their country. They must descend to the calculation of human means and human powers, deal less in hopes and more in certainties—must not so generously admit their opponents into their confidence; and, above all, remember that for everything there is a time. The power of Austria—on which all the States of Italy rely for support—is as yet too strong to be shaken.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—[From our own Correspondent.]—The unfavourable state of the weather having continued from an early hour in the morning during nearly the whole of the day, has prevented her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the infant Royal Family, from taking their usual equestrian exercise. It was the intention of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to have shot this morning over the Royal preserves at Flemish Farm; the arrangements were, however, countermanded, in consequence of the rain. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and the Baroness de Spaeth, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner party this evening. The Band of the 2nd Life Guards will perform during dinner; and the Queen's Private Band will be in attendance the remainder of the evening.

THE EARL OF VERULAM.—We regret to state that the Earl of Verulam continues much indisposed at Gorhambury. Earl and Countess Craven are still at Gorhambury. Lord and Lady Grimston have left the noble earl's seat on a short visit to Major Weyland and Lady Johnstone, at Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Yesterday week the curiosity of the good people of Eastbourne was in no slight degree excited by the rumour that the Duke of Wellington had passed through the town on his way to Seaford. The report proved true, and it subsequently appeared that his Grace had passed the night at Seaford, and next morning, after an early walk before breakfast, had returned to Eastbourne. On his arrival, his Grace visited the redoubt, a fragment Conjuat having been summoned to attend and "do it the honours." The Duke, after leaving the redoubt, mounted his horse and rode towards Hastings by Pevensey Bay. Here a carriage was in waiting, entering which, the Duke proceeded on his journey. This visit has given rise to numberless speculations as to its immediate object. The Harbour of Refuge, and the defence of the coast, afford ready subjects for such speculations.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BARON ROLFE.—The Hon. Mr. Baron Rolfe was on Thursday morning married to Miss Carr, of Great George-street, Westminster.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS AT BRIGHTON. Brighton was never so full of company as at the present moment. The arrivals far outnumber the departures, and the drives and promenades present a gay and animated appearance. Several fashionable visitors are unable to obtain first-class houses.

DEATH OF SIR W. PEPYS.—Sir W. Weller Pepys, Bart., expired on Sunday last after a short illness, at Stapleford Abbots, Essex, the seat of the deceased baronet, who was eldest son of Sir William Weller Pepys, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon William Dowdeswell, was born on the 4th of May, 1778, and lived therefore in his 68th year. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, Lord Cottenham.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE HON. CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—Windsor, Thursday evening.—We regret to state that Captain the Hon. W. H. Leicester, only brother to Lord de Tabley, who burst a blood vessel while out with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in the Great Park, on Monday last, is not expected to survive but a very few hours. Lord de Tabley arrived at the Infantry Barracks yesterday from London, and has remained ever since in attendance upon his brother. An immense discharge of blood from the ruptured vessel took place this afternoon. An express by means of the electric telegraph at Slough, was immediately dispatched to London for further medical advice, and also for the attendance of those branches of Lord de Tabley's family now in town. Captain Leicester, who has been in the Grenadier Guards for upwards of fifteen years, is highly respected throughout the regiment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Monday, the 3rd day of November (the first day of Michaelmas Term, the 2nd falling on Sunday), to receive at his lordship's residence, in George-street, Hanover-square, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Alderman John Johnson, Lord Mayor Elect, and the Members of the Corporation, for the purpose of signifying her Majesty's approbation of the choice which the citizens of London have made of Chief Magistrate for the year ensuing.

THE NEW HALL IN LINCOLN'S INN.—Her Majesty is expected to grace with her presence the opening of the New Hall in Lincoln's Inn. The benchers are awaiting the answer of the Queen, who will of course, in the event of accepting the invitation, fix the day for its celebration. The Hall will be opened before the commencement of Michaelmas Term.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street from Whitechapel to Spitalfields Church, in connexion with that from the London Docks, is named Commercial-street, Shadwell, and the whole line has been agreed up by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Although the sites for building upon have been advertised for some time, speculation is not very rife in that district as some have been disposed of.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of the new improvements in the City, the parish church of St. Benetlink, in Threadneedle-street, is about to be pulled down. It has been determined that the work of demolition should be immediately commenced, but in consequence of the church of the adjoining parish (to which St. Be. etlink is thereafter to be united) being closed for repairs, the City authorities have arranged that the inhabitants of both parishes may not be deprived of the means of divine worship at one time, have allowed the sacred edifice to remain for a month longer.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—For some time past a number of workmen have been employed in gilding the railings of the circular gallery which surmounts the top of the dome. The work having been completed, the gallery presents a splendid appearance, and greatly improves the exterior view of the magnificent pile, in consequence of its harmonising with the large gilt ball and cross at the top of the Cathedral.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night last an accident of a very serious kind took place on the Great North of England Railway, about four miles on the York side of Darlington. It appears, that at the York station, on Saturday night, considerable surprise was manifested at the arrival of the engine of the mail train, then overdue, bearing the letter-bags, but without the Post-office travelling and passenger carriages

Upon inquiry, it was found that the outer tire of the wheel, to which the flange is attached, broke, near the nut by which it was fastened to the inner tire. After breaking across at the nut, the outer tire rose, and the tire broke a second time at the next nut, and then a portion of the tire and flange came off the wheel, bearing the latter-bags, but without the Post-office travelling and passenger carriages

Upon inquiry, it was found that the outer tire of the wheel, to which the flange is attached, broke, near the nut by which it was fastened to the inner tire. After breaking across at the nut, the outer tire rose, and the tire broke a second time at the next nut, and then a portion of the tire and flange came off the wheel, bearing the let

was with difficulty removed from the shattered timbers of the carriage, and borne on one of the doors to a neighbouring farm-house, where surgical assistance was, of course, promptly procured.

Mr Whitehead, who was in the same compartment with his wife, sustained no serious personal injury, but his feelings were, of course, much excited by the situation of the unfortunate lady. The passengers in the second carriage were buried under the *coupé* of the first one, which was also fillec and some delay took place in extricating them from their perilous situation; but when that was effected, it was happily found that none of them had sustained any injury beyond a few slight blows and scratches

The situation of Mrs. Whitehead was peculiarly distressing, but she bore her sufferings with a degree of fortitude that was quite astonishing. Mr Chapman, of Dalton, who occupies a farm near where the accident occurred was soon upon the spot, and kindly offered the use of his house, and Mrs Whitehead was conveyed thither on a door, supported by cushions taken from the carriages, and borne by six men.

The wheels that had been so completely detached from the carriage truck were found between two and three hundred yards along the line from the carriages, one pair broken

On Mrs Whitehead being removed to the home of Mr. Chapman, medica aid was procured, but the last accounts leave little hopes of the lady's re covery.

It is due to the servants of the Company to state that everything in the power was done to alleviate the feelings of the sufferers.

WOODSTOCK ELECTION.—Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, it is rumoured, will oppose the Duke of Marlborough's interest in that borough at the forthcoming election. Lord Alan Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, will, it is understood, be the other candidate.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—The intelligence of the death of Mr. Hamilton Rankeilor, which has been daily expected during the last fortnight, reached Windsor this morning; and, within a very short period afterwards, the following handbill was posted throughout the town:

"Sir John de Beauvoir for ever!—Free and Independent Electors of Windsor! Keep your powder dry. Your old friend, Sir John de Beauvoir takes the field for the fifth time, and, with the blessing of God on his and you united exertions, he hopes to obtain a great and glorious victory!!! " No other candidate, up to this evening, has publicly announced himself. The following are spoken of—Col. Reid, of the 2nd Life Guards; Mr John Walter Bearcroft; Captain William Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards; Mr Jeremiah Pilcher Southwark; Mr East Clayton; one of the sons of Lord Delaware; and Mr J E Arbon, private secretary to Prince Albert. The contest, however, is expected to be between Sir John de Beauvoir, Mr Walter, and Colonel Reid. It is stated that Colonel Reid will come forward on the Government and Castle interest; and that, under these circumstances, Captain Bulkeley will not muffer himself. A Mr. Miller, of Brighton, who was formerly resident at Windsor, arrived yesterday, and sounded several of the voters, with reference to their feelings towards Mr. Rowland Hill (of penny postage celebrity); but, from the ill success which attended his canvass, there is no probability of that gentleman offering himself.

DANGEROUS FLOODS IN THE NORTH.—There was a great quantity of rain in the neighbourhood of Newcastle upon-Tyne last week, which has swollen the rivers, and done considerable damage to property on their margins. On Thursday week the rain descended in torrents all day, and the Tyne, at high water, in the afternoon, overflowed its banks for several miles covering all the low grounds near Hexham and Newburn, carrying away the corn produce of several fields in stook, and doing serious injury to the potato and turnip crops. The quay at Newcastle was covered with water, and the cellars in the neighbourhood completely inundated During the ebb tide, the current was so strong as to carry away several vessels from their moorings, and the damage done among the shipping in the harbour is very extensive. The *Ocean* brig was driven on the Herd sands. The *Dane*, of Yarmouth, had her mainmast carried away, and the *Dove* steamer lost her foremast. The mate of the *Atlantic*, of Shields, was killed by the breaking of a warp, and the *Blossom* steamer was driven against the brig *John* in such violence as to stove in her quarter, and she was only kept from sinking with the greatest difficulty, her funnel being also carried away. The harbour was a complete scene of confusion, from the vessels adrift several wherries were sunk, and, indeed, it was impossible for a small boat "to live" The police boat had a narrow escape, having just got out between two vessels, when they were driven together with great violence The Blaydon station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was knee deep in water, and the line, for several miles, was covered. The garden property about Hexham are still under water, and it is feared that the entire potato crop in those places will be destroyed. In the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland the rivers and streams overflowed their banks, and much damage of property ensued.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD, ASHTON UNDER-LYNE, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the George and Dragon Inn, Charlsworth, on the body of a young man, aged nineteen years, named George Holt, who came by his death in consequence of being run by a train on the above line of railway, on the 17th of June evening previous. Wm Proctor deposed, that he was a stonemason, and was employed in erecting the new station house at Hadfield. Deceased was also employed as a stonemason along with him. He, in company with deceased and Robert Huntington, were returning from work on Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, along the railway, when, between Dinting and Hadfield stations, the Manchester and Glossop came up behind and they lost sight of him. The train having passed, they found that he had been knocked down, and that one of his legs was taken off below the knee. He had also several wounds on the back part of the head, which was otherwise injured. He was quite dead when they got up to where he lay In answer to questions put by Superintendent Gretton, who was in attendance on the part of the railway company, the witness, Proctor, further stated that they had frequently been warned not to walk along the line. The jury deprecated in strong terms the conduct of those parties who risked their lives by continuing, in defiance of all warning to the contrary, to walk on the railway. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

INSURANCE IN SUFFOLK.—We regret to state that another fire took place on Monday night last week, on the farm of Mr Fairclough, at Belstead, Suffolk, by which the whole of the farm buildings, the wheat crop, excepted were destroyed, together with the commodious house and premises, which, it appears, were also insured in the Suffolk, and the property saved. The cause was evidently that of wilful incendiarism. Mr Cooke was present from some of the Offices. Of the origin of the fire there is, unhappily, no doubt. The buildings were insured in the Phœnix Fire-office, and the produce is amply protected by the Suffolk Fire-office.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Saturday a protracted inquiry was held before Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, and a highly respectable jury, at the Malpas Arms Tavern, Charles street, Grosvenor square, touching the death of a female, apparently about eighteen years of age, whose body was found in the Serpentine River, under the following circumstances.—The jury, having been sworn, proceeded, with the Coroner, to the dead-house of St George's Workhouse, in Mount street, to view the body, which was that of a fine made young woman, and dressed as follows:—White straw bonnet, trimmed with pink and white ribbon; a drab shawl, with red figured border; black-coloured gown; her linen was marked "M. A. E." She had a mole on her left cheek, dark hair, and hazel eyes. The jury, having viewed the body, returned to the inquest-room, when the following evidence was adduced:—Robert Sinclair, a boatman belonging to the Royal Humane Society, deposed, that on Friday afternoon about half past six o'clock, whilst he was proceeding along the northern side of the Serpentine River, to attend to the bathers, he saw a bonnet and shawl lying on one of the seats. Witness went on to the spot, examined the dress, and commenced dragging near the spot, and after about two minutes succeeded in finding the body of the deceased. Witness rowed to the mansion-house with the body, and gave it in charge to Mr. Wilkinson, the Superintendent Witness had since searched the place where the bonnet and shawl were found, but could not find anything to lead to her identity. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was ultimately recorded. The body lies at St. George's Workhouse, Mount street, Grosvenor-square, for identification.

WHY THE ANCIENTS HAD NO PRINTED BOOKS.—What was the reason that the Greeks and Romans had not the advantage of printed books. The answer will be, from 99 persons in 100—because the mystery of printing was not then discovered. But this is altogether a mistake. The secret of printing must have been discovered many thousands of times before it was used, or *could* be used. The inventive powers of man are divine; and also his stupidity is divine—as Cowper so playfully illustrates in the slow development of the art, through successive generations of immortal dunces. It took centuries or blockheads to raise a joint stool into a chair; and it required something like a miracle of genius, in the estimate of elder generations, to reveal the possibility of toughening a chair into a *chaise-longue*, or a sofa. Yet, these were inventions that cost mighty throes of intellectual power But still, as respects printing, admirable is the stupidity of man, it was really not quite equal to the task of evading an object which stared him in the face with so broad a gaze. It did not require an Athenian intellect to read the main secret of printing in many scores of processes which the ordinary uses of life were daily repeating. To any intelligent observer of the artisans amongst various mechanic artisans, all that is essential in printing must have been known to every nation that struck coins and medals. Not, therefore, any want of a printing art—that is, of an art for multiplying impressions—but the want of a cheap material for receiving such impressions, was the obstacle to an introduction of printed books even as early as Plautus. The ancients did apply printing to records of silver and gold; to marble, and many other substances cheaper than gold and silver, they did not, since each monument required a separate effort of inscription. Simply this defect it was of a cheap material for receiving impresses, which from its very fountains the early resources of printing. Some twenty years ago, this view of the case was luminously expounded by Dr. Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and with the merit, I believe, of having first suggested it Since then, this theory has received indirect confirmation. - *Blackwood's Magazine.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ARRIVAL OF M. THIERS.—In our first impression, we announced exclusively the arrival of M. Thiers in London. He came to Southampton from Gibraltar by the *Queen*, Oriental and Peninsular steam-ship, Captain Russell, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, with the usual mails and about twenty four passengers. He was accompanied by Count —, a natural son of Napoleon. Captain Sir G. Sartorius was also a passenger: he embarked at Lisbon. The *Queen* had an exceedingly rough passage, especially in the Bay of Biscay, where it blew a complete hurricane. This accounts for her being a short time overdue. She left Gibraltar on the 28th of September: Cadiz, Oct. 1st; Lisbon, the 4th; Oporto, the 6th; Vigo, the 8th; and Corunna, the 9th. On the 10th, at 9 o'clock, p.m., the *Queen* passed a large steamer showing blue lights, supposed to be the *Tarus*, outward bound. The *Queen* brings a full cargo of fruits, consisting principally of oranges, grapes, &c.

RESIGNATION OF MR. NEWMAN OF HIS FELLOWSHIP.—We learn from Oxford that Mr Newman has resigned his fellowship of Oriel, upon the ground of contemplating an immediate withdrawal from the Establish Church.

MARIAGE OF EARL HOWE.—The marriage of the Right Hon. Earl Howe with the Hon. Anne Gore, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore and Lady Gore, and Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, was solemnised on Thursday at Witley Court, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, the Prin cesses Anne and Amelia of Saxe Weimar, and a select circle of friends.

DEATH OF MR. COPE.—Mr. Cope, an individual whose name has been frequently before the public as the Secretary of the Association for Procuring he Abolition of Tests on Bridge, died on Thursday, at his house in the Waterloo road, in the 64th year of his age.

SALE OF CHARING CROSS SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—Charing-cross Suspension-bridge has been sold by the proprietors for £226,000, thus realising £72 10s. for each share of £25. A depos t of £20,000 is to be paid by the purchasers next week

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATIONS.—At the Court of Common Council, yesterday, a petition was presented by the Lord Mayor Elect from the directors of the Direct London and Manchester Railway Company (Hastrick's line) for leave to purchase the site of Farringdon-market for a passenger station. The proposal excited considerable discussion; but, ultimately, a motion for referring the petition to the Improvement Committee was carried by a large majority. Mr. Lambert Jones then presented a petition from the London and Birmingham Railway Company. Mr. Creed, the secretary of the company, stated, in answer to questions, that it would pass under Skinner street, by the properties of Messrs. Wood and Gilbarts, at the surface. Neither Skinner street, Aldersgate street, nor Smithfield would be touched. Mr. Harrison observed that it should be understood that the petition was merely referred to the committee for inquiry alone, and that if any other petitions were presented they would be similarly referred. The petition was then ordered to be referred to the Committee

THE REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT LIMERICK.—The demonstration in favour of a Repeal of the Union, and the first which has occurred in Killarney since the commencement of the agitation, took place on Monday, at which at least 50,000 persons were present. The place selected for the meeting was a field on the borders of the lower lake. Mr. O'Connell, who arrived, accompanied by Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. J. H Dunne, jun., and Mr Primrose, about three, and was accompanied to the place of meeting by the trades of Tralee and Killarney, who formed themselves into a procession, and with bands and banners met him about a mile from the town, from whence they proceeded in the same order to the meeting. The procession arrived on the ground a about four o'clock, immediately after which the chair was taken by Kean Mahony, Esq. The first resolution was then proposed by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., and seconded by the Rev. R. O'Connor. Mr. D Mahony, of Dunloe, J.P., having expressed a desire to oppose the resolution, and to declare his reasons for disapproving of the Repeal agitation, then addressed the meeting. He said he came there to pay every respect in his power to the Liberator of his country, for, differing as he did on the Repeal of the Union, he yet entertained the highest regard for him, and believed he was thoroughly determined to promote the welfare of his country There were two modes adopted of putting down Repeal agitation, of which he did not approve, namely, prosecution and persecution, for he believed the only means of putting down agitation was agitation alone. Their object, of course, was to get a Repeal of the Union, but if that took place there should be a reform in the Irish House of Commons according to the increased population, but that was not necessary. He maintained that a Repeal of the Union would bring about a collision between the two countries unless the terms of the contract were previously arranged; and he looked on, in any of the speeches in the Conciliation Hall, or elsewhere, for any plan in which such terms were proposed. He would not trespass further on their attention, but to thank them for the kindness they evinced towards him, and the patience with which they listened to his observations - Mr. O'Connell then said that he was always proud of the men of Kerry, but he was that day doubly proud of them it had been said—and he believed he would not be mistaken—these banquets or meetings of the people which took place in so many parts of Ireland, no one who differed in opinion with them would have any chance of being heard. That was calculated to injure the press; but that was not the case. A time or a moment was given that day He would say that haughty England, and all those who opposed the legislative rights of Ireland that they were liars and prevaricators, and that the people were prepared to listen to the arguments of those opposed to them with patience and courtesy, who spoke sentiments directly at variance with their own. They had contradictors, that day, present, and they were in the midst of harmony Mr. O'Connell proceeded to combat the arguments of that gentleman, and after impressing on the minds of the people the necessity of preparing for the registries, as an event which appears for the county, concluded by moving the resolution those who heard him the necessity of registering their votes, in order to give their suffrages for a representative who would represent the feelings of the people. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously and adopted, after which the meeting separated, and the vast assemblage returned to their own homes without the slightest disturbance. A dinner took place in the evening at Killarney, at which Mr. O'Connell, M.P., was taken by Mr Denis Scane Lalor, at whose right sat Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr Reidy, M P. for Limerick, and Mr. Ray, M.P. for Kerry, at the end of the table. Among those present was the Mayor of Limerick, J. H. Dwyer, jun., of Dublin, F. T. Meagher, Esq., J. Primrose, Esq., &c. Shortly after eleven the assembly separated quietly.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue for the present quarter exhibits only made up last evening; we understand, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, it will exhibit a decrease. Considering, however, the great reductions which have been made in the duty on various articles, it is considered favourable. In the Customs, we believe there will be a large deficiency, amounting to about £1,000,000, but this is easily accounted for by the reduction in the duty on sugars, and the small introduction of foreign corn during the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The Excise, on the contrary, notwithstanding the large reduction of the duty on many articles, will present an increase on the quarter estimated at £50,000. In the Post Office there will be an increase, but not to so great an extent as might have been expected, as the increasing extent of business has necessitated a corresponding with it a heavy expenditure. In Stamps and Taxes there will be an increase, and also in the Miscellaneous; but in the latter is included money received from China, amounting to about £ 50,000. The Property Tax will exhibit a small increase, arising from the postponement of the dividends by the Act of last session. In the other branches of the Revenue there is little alteration. On the whole, we understand that the Quarter's Revenue will exhibit a decrease on the corresponding quarter of last year, will show a decrease of about £300,000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFFAIR IN ALGERIA. The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Algiers, with further details of the position and strength of Abd-el-Kader. The number of tents of his *douars* estimated at 1650, a number which would imply a population of from 8000 to 9000 souls. To these are to be added the contingents which may be furnished by the Sahara Arabes, subject to his influence. These additions would give him from 3000 to 4000 troops, of which 800 would be regular troops. Muley Aderbarman continues to recruit men, it is said, for an expedition against the sons of his former minister Bou Hamedi. The heat at Algeria was so great between the 23rd and 28th ult., that two battalions of the 59th Regiment of the line, in garrison at Kouba and Birkadem, and who were ordered to work on the Chiffa road, lost three men a day. A *coup de soleil* before they reached Bouffcok. On the 24th, at Algiers, the thermometer in the shade was 33 of the centigrade scale, or 99 Fahrenheit; at noon it was 43 of the centigrade scale, and 110 Fahrenheit; and at Medeah and Medeah at 32 of the centigrade scale, and 126 of Fahrenheit; a sirocco prevailing over that part. Marauds South and Bugeaus were expected in Paris at the end of the week, and would stay some days there. Finally determined as to the proposed expedition against Abd-el Kader. M. Bois de Comte, Ambassador from France at the Hague, has been appointed Ambassador from France at the Court of Rome. Count Arnim, Minister of Prussia are to be sponsors of the son of the Prince Royal of Hanover. The Emperor of Russia has charged Count Woronzow Dorck, Master of the Ceremonies of the Imperial Court, with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, during the absence of the Count de Nesselrode.

PORTUGAL.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 3rd ult. They state that the vintage, which just commenced, promises to be very abundant. The wine in Portugal for the last two years. Owing to the great quantity of rain that has fallen during the summer the grapes are very watery, and, while some are rotten, others are quite unripe. This evil, unfortunately, is not local, but extends throughout the whole country. Although, according to the last statement laid by the Government before the Cortes, the deficit had been converted into a surplus of thirty nine contos for the current year, the Portuguese finances seem to be gradually falling back into their former disorder, for the public *employés* are already some months in arrears of their pay; and the Government, besides anticipating the monthly instalments payable by the tobacco contractors up to May next, has been obliged to raise a loan of 300 contos, and, it is said, is endeavouring to obtain a further accommodation to a still greater amount The new steamer, *Conde da Tojus*, lately purchased in England, for the service of the tobacco contractors, has captured a smuggling schooner on the coast of Algarve, laden with tobacco and tea, and sailing under Portuguese colours.

"THE ECLAIR" STEAMER.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the frightful mortality on board the *Eclair* steam sloop, and her arrival at the Motherbank, with the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying from her mainmast head, emblematical of death on board. We now annex a representation of the ill-fated vessel; with the relative positions of the Lazarette, and a foreign ship at the Motherbank, performing quarantine. The calamity has been officially investigated, and we annex the Report :—

The quarantine papers reached this office on the afternoon of Monday, the 29th ult., when the Superintendent-General of Quarantine was immediately sent for. He happened to be out of town at the moment, but early the following morning (Tuesday, the 30th) he proceeded, together with Mr. Arnott, to the Motherbank; and enclosed is their report upon the whole case, by which it will be seen that no time was lost in affording every possible relief to both the sick and the healthy, and that the vessel was all along provided with ample medical assistance, two surgeons being on board.

Council Office, Oct. 4. C. C. F. GREVILLE.

"TO C. C. F. GREVILLE, ESQ. "October 3, 1845.

"SIR,—Agreeably to instructions from the Lords of her Majesty's Council, we proceeded to the quarantine station at the Motherbank early on the morning of the 30th, to inquire into the particulars connected with the mortality and the prevalence of a malignant fever on board her Majesty's steamer *Eclair*, which arrived on the evening of the 28th ult., from the coast of Africa. Having come alongside and interrogated the Commander Harston and Surgeon Bernard, the following is the result of our inquiries.—

"*L'Eclair* sailed from Devonport in November last, having aarew of 146 officers and men, for the coast of Africa, on which station she remained until the 23rd of July last, up to which period she had lost nine men from the common coast fever. Four days after sailing from Sierra Leone, one man died with fever and black vomit, the first case of the kind which had taken place; this man had been brought on board on the morning of the 23d, having been the three previous days on shore. During her voyage to Gambia and to Cape Buena Vista, where she arrived on the 21st of August, eighteen were attacked with the same fever, with black vomit, of which number thirteen died. At Buena Vista, the disease continued to spread rapidly amongst the crew, when permission having been obtained from the Portuguese Governor, it was determined to land the crew, sick and well, and purify the vessel. A fort was appropriated for the accommodation of the seamen and sick, and the officers obtained lodgings in the town. Every measure was taken to purify the ship by washing and whitewashing, fumigation, &c., all the Kroomen remaining on board with the exception of six employed in attendance upon the sick. The disease, however, continued to prevail amongst the officers and men on shore, thirty-one men having died between the 21st of August and the 5th of September.

"Under these circumstances a consultation was held by three naval surgeons, and upon their report and recommendation it was determined that the steamer and crew should proceed to England. The ship's company were in consequence re-embarked, and sailed on the 8th of September. Captain Escourt, having been taken ill the day before leaving Buena Vista, died on the 16th. At Buena Vista, the assistant surgeon Hurte, of the *Eclair*, died, when Mr. Maclure, a naval surgeon, passenger in the *Growler*, and Mr. Coffy, assistant-surgeon of the *Growler*, volunteered their services on board; here also seven seamen volunteered from the *Growler* Dr. Maclure died on the voyage to Madeira, and one of the volunteer seamen was taken ill of the fever and recovered

"Upon the arrival of the steamer at Madeira, the authorities refused permission to communicate with the shore, as had been previously done by the French at Goree; but at this island Mr. Bernard, a naval surgeon, volunteered his services, and was received on board, with two seamen. From the day of her leaving from Madeira, the 21st of September, up to this date, the 30th, seven deaths have taken place from the fever, and eight new cases have occurred, viz.:—

Deaths.			Fresh cases.		
2 on the 21st of September			1 on the 22nd of September.		
1	—	25th	—	1	— 23rd —
2	—	27th	—	2	— 28th —
1	—	28th	—	3	— 26th —
1	—	29th	—	1	— 29th —
1	—	30th	—		

"The last case, [speaking on board, the first measure deemed necessary was that the ship should be kept in strict quarantine.

"It was that the healthy should be separated from the sick. The steamer was therefore ordered to the Foul Bill Quarantine Station at Stangate creek; and an arrangement having been made with the Lords of the Admiralty, by which two ships in ordinary, with a proper supply of bedding, &c., were ordered to be fitted out for the reception of the Superintendent of Quarantine at Stangate, with the view of personally superintending the arrangements, we proceeded to Stangate creek, and having ascertained the number of officers and men who had adhered except in attack of the fever viz., forty-one, they were directed to be immediately transferred to the *Revenge*, having first undergone the operation of ablution, and afterwards provided with clean clothing and bedding. All those who had recovered from the fever, together with such number of convalescents as were in a state to be moved, were directed to be transferred to the *Benbow*, leaving with the *Revenge* the sick, and such other persons as the surgeon and the commander might think necessary; the Kroomen also to remain on board with one of whom had been attacked with fever), excepting such number as might be thought necessary to assist on board the *Revenge* or *B*

"Since the 30th ult., three seamen have died, but we are happy to state that no fresh cases of fever has occurred since the 29th ult., and that at present there are only two men confined to bed with the fever, and eleven convalescents under the care of the two medical officers, a surgeon and assistant-surgeon, who have been on board ever since the *Eclair* sailed from Madeira; and we have a confident hope, from the present state of the crew and the measures adopted, that the progress of the disease is arrested.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

"W. PUIN, Superintendent General of Quarantine

"JAMES M ARNOTT."

The *Eclair* is moored right in the middle of the Medway, off Stangate Creek, while the *Revenge* and *Benbow* are at their usual moorings, close on the opposite shore. From the direction the wind has been in since her arrival, they have been able as yet to keep well to windward of her. She has the yellow flag, with a black ball in the centre, flying, and her rigging is crowded with hammocks and bedding. It is no wonder, then, that they should have been able as yet to keep well to windward of her. Thomas Pym, the Superintendent General of the Quarantine Service, has been down, and, with Captain Loch, the Captain-Superintendent of the Stangate Creek station, has been personally superintending the arrangements.

The medical officer doing duty on board the *Eclair* has also been attacked with fever. Dr. W Rogers, assistant surgeon of the *Ocean*, in pursuance of orders from the Admiralty, proceeded to take his medical charge on Sunday last. The sick occupy one hulk, the healthy whites and the convalescents another.

The last marine artillery man, who took the fever on board the *Eclair*, died on Tuesday, and was buried in the quarantine ground.

A correspondent of the *Times* says :—"The sick have not yet been removed from the *Eclair*. A number had been transferred to the medical charge on Sunday last. The sick occupy one hulk, the healthy whites and the convalescents another.

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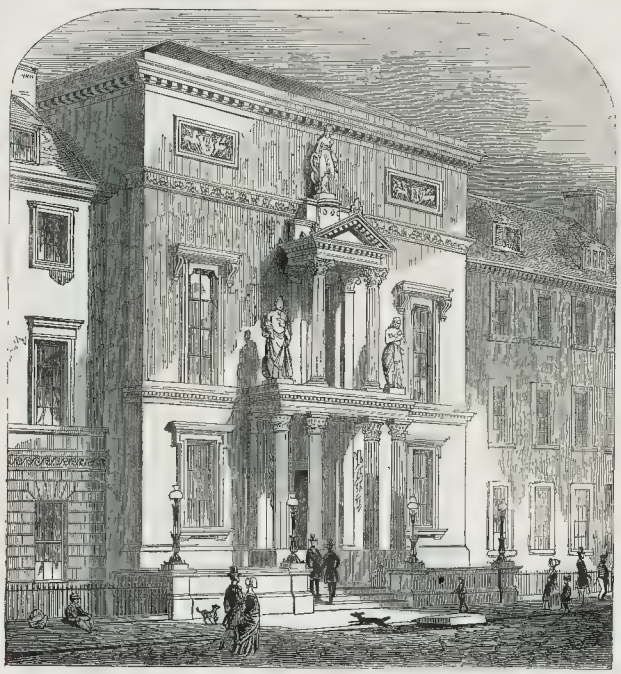
THE ACCIDENT AT THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, YARMOUTH.—An important question has arisen as to the coasts of the injured on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who met their deaths by the falling of the Yarmouth Suspension Bridge some months ago. It appears that the coroner, contrary to precedent in many lives are lost, has charged for seventy nine inquisitions coroner's fees, 2l 8s. 8d. each, and jurymen's and officers' fees By the 7th Will 4, and 1st Vic. c. 68, the coroner is required, immediately after the inquest, to pay all fees and charges before he can make out a bill to the county, &c. In the present case the coroner, after the verdict was returned adjourned the case *sine die*, in order to adjust the claims for finding the bodies, jurymen's fees, &c. (the last alone amounting to 25l.); they have, however, never been recalled. It has been said that Mr. Baron Alderson has expressly held that the authority of the coroner ceases after such an adjournment. The coroner, therefore, in making out his bill to the Act of Parliament, will have his charges considerably curtailed, as the council cannot, on that ground, even were they disposed, grant the extra 6s. 8d. and the question of the 2l for each will be decided at the quarter sessions

NEW PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

"The practice of physic," saith Maitland, the venerable historian, "having been greatly abused in Edinburgh by foreign impostors, [illegible] ignorant persons, both men and women, who, without the least knowledge of that learned science, audaciously presumed to practise as Physicians, not only to the scandal of that noble art, but to the great danger and destruction of the health and lives of his Majesty's subjects; the considerations whereof induced the King, by his letters patent of the twenty-ninth of November, anno, 1681, to



NEW PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

erect certain Physicians in Edinburgh, and their successors, into a body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession by the name, style, and title, of 'The President and Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.'"

This charter excluded any but licentiates from practising medicine under a penalty of forty shillings, scarcely the amount of two modern fees; a lenient penalty, which successive acts have repealed. The College also had the unenviable privilege of searching and inspecting, twice in every year, "all drugs and medicine within the jurisdictions of Edinburgh and Leith; and such as shall be found bad and unwholesome shall be thrown into the streets and destroyed." Probably, from the unpleasant nature of a duty, which involved the emptying of such slops as apothecaries of old dealt in, the learned body have for a long time discontinued the exercise of this privilege.

The College first held its meetings in the Erogate; but the building becoming ruinous, they erected, towards the end of the last century, a large and handsome edifice in George-street, which lost much of its effect from receding too much from the main line of street. It was situated immediately opposite to St. Andrew's Church, which has the opposite fault of protruding unduly upon the footpath. This drew from a sensible traveller the remark, that "the forwardness of the Clergy, and the modesty of the Physicians, had spoiled one of the finest streets in Europe." The old Hall, besides being a good architectural object outside, was a well-fitted and commodious one within, and quite adequate to the wants of the learned body. But the site on which it stood was coveted by the managers of the Commercial Bank, and they made a tempting offer for its purchase. Instead of adapting the Hall to the purposes of a bank, the affluent buyers have pulled down every stone of it, and are erecting upon its site one of the handsomest banking houses in Scotland.

The Physicians then removed to Queen-street, which runs parallel to George-street, and also (though at some two miles distance) to the Frith of Forth, of which a view is commanded by the inhabitants from the upper windows of their houses. Of the new Hall, we present our readers with a sketch. The top figure of the façade is that of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health. The other two represent Æsculapius and Hippocrates. They are sculptured by Mr. Alexander Ritchie, a pupil of Thorwaldsen. The building forms a pleasing ornament to the street, but is a pretty, rather than an imposing structure.

The Edinburgh College of Physicians consists, at present, of Dr. Wm. Beilby, president, Dr. R. Renton, vice-president, with forty resident fellows, and ninety three who do not reside in the city. The forty form but a proportion of the rest of the faculty settled in the metropolis of the North, which may be designated

A place where Physicians most do congregate.

We question if there be a city in the world where so many of the inhabitants, as those of Edinburgh, are entitled to write M.D. after their names. The fellows of the College, however, form the *élite* of the local practitioners of Edinburgh.

KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The above handsome Prize Medal has been struck for the Agricultura Society of Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was awarded to the

PRIZE MEDAL OF THE KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

successful exhibitors at the Annual Exhibition, held on Wednesday last. The entries, we were assured by our Correspondent, were very numerous, and a fine show was expected. The Medal is a pleasing Bucolic design, ap

PRIZE MEDAL OF THE KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

propriate yet not common place, and highly creditable to the taste and skill of the artists.

JENNY LIND.

"So veiled beneath the simplest guise,
Thy radiant genius shone."

Thanks to our Frankfort correspondent we are enabled to publish an accurate likeness of the "Schwedische Nachtigall," as the fair Jenny Lind is called in Germany, and as she is likely to be designated wherever this Swedish nightingale shall be heard. The fame of the sunny sky of Italy for singers is doomed to be rivalled in northern regions. Russia sent us a tenor with a beautiful organ in Ivanoff; Norway has produced an Ole Bull, the child of passion on the violin Sweden exported to Paris a *Sylphide* in Lucile Grahn, who, by the side of Taglioni, has won plaudits; and the *habitués* of the Italian Opera, in the French capital, were one day startled by hearing a Swedish *prima donna*, the *Fraulein* Nissen, sing with Grisi, and participate in the ovations bestowed on the *Diva*. But, wonder upon wonder! Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer—who, since the decay of the gifted Falcon's voice, has been on the search for years for a *prima donna*, and who, by some musical wags, has been pronounced to be the real "Wandering Jew"—selects a Stockholm singer to fill the void left by Falcon and Malibran; and the thrones which Grisi undisturbed had filled for such a lengthened period, in Paris and London, is to be disputed by this northern nightingale. And there is the famed Jenny Lind before you. Look at her well. You cannot pronounce those features to be beautiful; nay, ungallant critics might call her plain; and yet, beneath that "simple guise" a "radiant genius" may indeed be recognised. Rather above the middle height, Jenny Lind is slender, but particularly graceful in figure and action. She ...

'THE ECLAIR" STEAMER, AND "THE LAZARETTE,' OFF THE MOUTH[illegible]

JENNY LIND, THE CELEBRATED SWEDISH VOCALIST.

very fair, with a profusion of beautiful auburn tresses, but it is entirely in the expression of her eyes, that the truly great *artiste* will be identified: the feeling and intelligence of these bright orbs are unmistakeable. Jenny Lind was born at Stockholm, on the 8th of February, 1820. Her parents were poor, and kept a school. From an early age the beauty of Jenny's voice was remarked. A composition once heard was retained in her memory, and she could sing it off note by note. A musical teacher of the name of Croelius introduced her to Count Packe, the Director of the Court Theatre, and through this introduction she became a pupil of the Stockholm *Conservatorium*, where her progress was astonishing. Her memorable *début* in *Agatha* in Weber's "Der Freischutz," will never be forgotten in the Stockholm theatrical annals. In Weber's "Euryantha," and as *Alice* in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," her triumph was equally signal. Resolved to pursue her musical studies, she went to Paris, for the advantage of taking lessons of Manuel Garcia. She was thunderstruck at her first interview with that *maestro*, when he told her, "Mon enfant, vous n'avez plus de voix." The fact was, that the organ, from overwork, had been weakened in volume. Garcia recommended her to abstain for three months from practice to recover from the fatigue. Subsequently she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who heard her sing, at a trial with a full orchestra at the Grand Opera, three *scenas* from "Norma," "Robert," and "Der Freischutz." Meyerbeer was in raptures, and immediately engaged her for the Berlin Opera. In less than two months she studied and acquired the German language, as evidence of the facility with which she can master foreign tongues. She made her *début* in 1844, in "Norma," and at once took her position as a first rate *artiste*. The only original part she has yet sustained has been in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Since that period it has been one continued career of successes wherever she has been heard. The Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre went expressly to Berlin, to engage her, and she signed an agreement with Mr. Bunn, for twenty performances, either for last May, or the present month of October. The delay was specified, to enable her to learn the English language. We have not the slightest doubt but that she will honourably keep faith with Mr. Bunn; but the precise period of her *début* will be delayed, inasmuch as, through the intervention of the King of Prussia, she has entered into a fresh engagement, from the 1st of November next, for three years, at terms little short of £4000 per annum, with two months' *congé* during the year—which leave of absence may be purchased by the Berlin Director for £240.

Most liberal offers have been also tendered to her by Mr. Lumley's agents, for her Majesty's Theatre; but we repeat the expression of our belief, that, whenever her *début* takes place in this country, it will be on the Drury Lane boards: the high character Jenny Lind bears forbidding the belief that she will depart from a written contract, signed in presence of the Earl of Westmoreland, our Ambassador in Berlin, one of her best patrons.

The writer of this little narrative of Jenny Lind had the good fortune to hear her at Frankfort last month, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." The house was crowded to excess, and even the side scenes were filled with auditors, disappointed of places in front of the curtain. The sensation that she created in the part of *Amina* can only be compared to that which was wont to attend the delineations of Malibran in the same part, and that is awarding the highest possible praise to the Swedish Syren.

Jenny Lind has a voice of extraordinary compass, the only defect in which is a deficiency of volume in the medium portion of the register. Her upper notes are delicious, as clear as a bell, and she warbles with the facility of a nightingale. Whilst her execution is of the most brilliant kind, nothing can approach the exquisite propriety and aptness of her *cadenzas*; they always come in at the happy moment; she never sacrifices sense to sound. Her simplicity of style is indeed most rigid; but this charming naturalness it is which goes so home to the hearts of her hearers. Her shake is *perfect*—truly marvellous—proving that she must have an intuitive knowledge of her art, as well as the best culture. Her style is full of impulse; or, as the French have it, of *abandon*. In the absence of all stage trickery or conventionalism may be distinguished this child of genius. Her opening cavatina in the presence of *Amina's* friends, and her *finale* were contrasted with the highest skill. In the first, was the modest, subdued expression of joy—in the last, the triumphal outbreak of rapture at being restored to *Elvino*. The untiring energy of this last vocal display, after two encores, electrified the band as well as the audience. Never shall we forget the energy of the conductor, Professor Guhr, a first-rate musician—he, throwing away his *bâton*, clapped his hands furiously over the stage lamps after the exhibition of wondrous power on the part of Jenny Lind.

NEW BETTING ROOM, NEWMARKET.

NEW BETTING ROOM, NEWMARKET.

The New Betting Room was instituted in the autumn of last year for the accommodation of those visitors to Newmarket who had previously, and with good reason, made loud complaint of the absence of such a desideratum. The New Betting Room stands on the site of Messrs. Weatherby's old offices, which was adapted to its present purpose by Mr. George Tatter sall, of Pall-mall. It immediately adjoins the Jockey Club Rooms (which were given by mistake for this locality in a former number), and is attended by all the visitors to Newmarket—habitual and casual—due care being taken by a responsible committee to exclude the black sheep from the fold.

O YOU think, Sir, it's safe to venture a little upon Railroads, for I get quite savage to see every body making hundreds and thousands every day close under my nose, as the saying is, whilst I am shilly shallying and letting all the show go by; why, would you believe it, Sir, I curled our Baker's man's hair the other day to make a Referee of him! Thus spoke my most sapient Hair-dresser, who had got inoculated with the Railroad disorder, and showed the foregoing symptoms of the present plague. At every turn do you meet with excited victims brimful of wondrous tales of somebody with nothing yesterday and to day rolling in thousands, how, they dont exactly know, but that he has done the right thing. You walk quietly into your Butcher's, on your way to town, with your mind, that is the mind of your stomach, nicely balanced between a loin or a leg for the morrow's dinner, when the hitherto quiet obese slaughterer leaves with the most alarming vivacity a half dismembered leg of mutton, taking no heed of the servant girl who has been told to make haste, and who taps the blue dish with the street-

door key, unmindful of all except the young man with the hammy face and blue blouse, (who amuses himself with giving killing looks at her, and killing slaps at the blue bottles); all these are as nothing to him, he leaves them to take care of themselves, and takes you by the button into his back parlour, and asks you as a man of business which is the line that is sure to tell, as he will upon your word write for five hundred shares; for the man at the little cag-mag shop round the corner, wrote for a bushel of shares that went up ever so much, and nobody knows what he has made.

Even your Baker, a careful Scotchmen, apologises for intruding upon you, but begs you to inform him where some crack-jaw named *Line*

either in Wales or the Continent, is situated, as he has paid his first deposit, and should like to have some better security for his money than the zinc plate against some doorway in the City which has the aforesaid "out-of-the-way" name upon it.

A little apple faced Government clerk, a most simple-minded cultivator of bulbous roots, who only cares in his blue bag, which he daily carried empty or full to the office and back, met me the other evening, but the smile had passed from his face and his brow was clouded. Here's times, said he, this is a land of freedom? gammon! Every man's house his castle? pooh! You know my garden? the rubps, the dahlias, the little fountain, the never-mind! its all up with me and with them, the railroad is coming to destroy that which has taken my life to perfect; they promise remuneration; what can they give me; is it to be supposed that I can shave at my window, with a roaring snorting engine and train whisking by, within a foot of my nose, or that an decent woman can lay in bed, with the world rushing by on a line with her bedroom window.

They got over my garden wall the other night; I heard them; I lifted my window slowly and mistook them for thieves; I was not to know; I fired bang! something fell with a thump and away scampered the lot. I bustled into the garden to catch the wounded bird, and found that I had shot a Theodolite. The next day a polite note came to say that they had got all they wanted and that I might keep the Theodolite to see how far it was into the middle of next week—ruffians, Sir. I wish you a good morning, Sir! and he departed grumbling on his way.

The poor Country! Everybody's brain is turned; trade is topsyturvy; the cobbler no longer sticks to his last, and every man gets into a new line. It seems settled that the face of nature shall only be seen through a grille, that we shall only travel by steam, and the only thing now to avoid, in your choice of a Line, is jostling against a rival sanctioned by Parliament, which will not long be possible. How is this wonderful revolution managed? Simply enough—more simply than the majority of dabblers imagine. Some speculative young gentleman unfolds his scheme to a few friends with compasses on their legs, dips his pen in red ink, and marks out a Line—no matter where to, so that it is not across the Channel—this would be too much, *at present*, for there Nature gives them a positive cut: he is the *projector!* He then takes a Street Directory, and, amidst Bankers, Merchants, and Baronets, if possible, seeks for his Directors. This, well seasoned with a few Cheltenham superannuated Majors and Colonels, does very well, but much better if he can book a Lord or two; but this is now becoming easier every day, for they do condescend to nibble, and, at the same time, allow their Right Honourable Ladies to dabble pretty largely—indeed it has almost entirely superseded Cards. He then boldly sketches out some provisionally-registered *North Nibble'em*, or any other name that strikes his fancy, with branches everywhere; capital, £8,000,000, in shares of £25 each; deposit, £2 12s. 6d. per share; with power to decrease the capital to £1,000,000, should the branches be carried out by auxiliary companies. The prospectus is soon filled with the Engineers, Solicitors, Interim Secretary, Bankers, &c., who all equally neglect their legitimate business, to go it by steam. This slight arrangement makes the projector, or Frankenstein, of the Demon:

As soon as this is completed, the newspaper swells with the mighty scheme, and bangs out an advertisement longer than anybody ever read, stating the advantages to be superior to those of any other Line—in fact, it palpably shows that you can actually coin money without being called to an account for it. There is found at the conclusion of it a delicate hint as to the form of the Letter of Application, showing the timid and the ignorant how to apply for the aforesaid valuable scrip, and, at the same time, stating that, after the —— of ——, all applications for shares, even from their own respected mothers, or bosom friends, must be refused. Away rush all the timid, the lovely, the respectable, and the tag-rag and bob-tail; they watch, they pant, tortured with apprehension; at last the *Letter of Allotment* arrives, the Company being satisfied of the high respectability of the party applying, from the reference, who, in nine cases out of ten, is a respectable-looking old vagabond, with powdered hair and spectacles, who does the reference business at 2s. 6d. per head, which enables him to lodge in a respectable house, and better to carry on the dodge. This difficulty got over, the fortunate holder of the letter turns his hungry eyes about for a victim. He rushes to *the Lane*, which swarms with the best speculators; the hum of many voices proclaims the temple of the Gods, which not ladylike a young woman as to supposed, if the Gods are there, to be found in such a place, so full of cabs, and numbers the footpath at the entrance with their squabbling. Here frets and fumes the millionaire, and the man with nothing but a hard egg in his pocket and his letter of promise; they are up at one premium; the letter is sold by a broker, who retains the seller to a memorandum of parliamentary document, as having accepted those shares of the Company. He seizes the difference (one pound profit on each share), buys himself a suit of clothes, and becomes respectable—outside. Then, with all the effrontery that a new coat gives him, and with the aid of a real dinner, he dashes at each new call, as it is announced—sells his Letter at any premium—and is deaf to any future call.

There is a curious animal among the speculators called a *Stag*, who works the oracle with immense perseverance; he not only writes in his own name, but in fifty others for shares in everything and anything. Proteus-like, he is either the applicant or the referee, gives himself an excellent character to all inquirers, and changes his dress as often as his Railroads—signs Jack Robinson in a broad-brimmed hat, and John Nokes in a narrow-brimmed gossamer. In fact, he flies who leads forging with the greatest gravity and decorum. One or two of these animals have been caught and kept for public view; but there is a number yet undiscovered, who hide their horns amidst the rush and press of the insane multitude of speculators.

Every available doorway is crowded with flaming zinc plates from the scraper to the fan-light, and covered with names of Railways, from Shoreditch to Whitechapel; from the Elephant and Castle to the Pyramids. Die-sinkers and engravers are driven to the verge of desperation by excited projectors and directors, who all want their plates at a Railroad pace—penny-a-liners, and reporters are out of their wits; even the colossal advertisemements of Railways have completely jammed the news into a contemptible corner. Papers entirely devoted to the mania of the times have started into existence and flourished beyond precedent. Friends no longer meet you with the kind inquiry of "How's your family?" but with eager grasp ask "Have you no Railway?" The out-of-town of 1843 is no longer out of Town, instead of omnibus distance. It is now Railroad distance; a man talks of going thirty miles home to dinner with perfect nonchalance; nor does it create surprise for a friend to be talking to you of a mid-day in Cornhill and supper in bed in Birmingham that morning as he sat at breakfast. "Slow and sure," the adage of our grandmothers, has exploded.—"The rapids are near;" he who can't "go along, keep moving," had better be buried. Every study is put aside for the study of locomotion. Boys to be available must be engineers, to walk about with medallotes and magnified dogchains, for nothing will be attended to until we have *lined* the globe into a Railroad cage. That word line has become the staple one of the language: the world is mad upon it, so much so, that a country friend wrote to me the other day to buy him fifty shares in the Equinoctial Line.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL SPENCER.—The late Earl Spencer's remains were removed from Wretton Hall, near Brandon, yesterday (Friday), and were conveyed by railway, by a special train to Weedon, where the funeral *carriage* was formed; the deceased Earl's remains, by his express wish, being placed in the family vault in the village church of Brington, near Althorp, so that not the least unnecessary parade might be occasioned at the hall. The body was removed direct to the place of interment. All the arrangements were conducted with the greatest order and unanimity, agreeably to the late Earl's desire. Earl Spencer was present as chief mourner at the funeral of his venerated brother. The Hon. and Rev. George Spencer was also present.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. Hartway, who has for some years been employed by the Horticultural Society in making collections for their gardens at Mexico and Guatemala, has just been sent to California which was explored for the same purpose some years since by the late Mr. Douglas. The fate of this last traveler was very tragical, for on his return home by way of the Sandwich Islands, he there fell into a pit dug for catching wild bulls, in which there happened to be one, when the infuriated animal gored him to death.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday evening, about twelve o'clock as the *Citizen C* steamer, without passengers, was running down to her moorings, she came into collision with the ferry boat plying between the Red house, Batteries, and the White house, Pimlico The boat was upset, and Mr Power, landlord of the Grenadier Tavern, Chester-mews, Chester-square, was unfortunately drowned.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres have little to complain of, on the score of patronage during the past week, as they have all been very well attended. At DRURY-LANE, the ballet of "The Marble Maiden" having been judiciously curtailed, bids fair to become popular, and will do good service to the treasury until some of the underlined novelties are produced. There is a report that COVENT-GARDEN has been taken by Mr Spicer, a gentleman of fortune, whose play of "Honesty," produced at this house, we noticed at some length in No 144 of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. It is said he will open the theatre after Christmas, and make the legitimate drama the principal feature of his management. At the ADELPHI, the last farce of "Seeing Wright" keeps the house in a continuous roar of laughter. The "Green Bushes" will be revived next week, upon the return of Mrs. Fitzwilliam; and the new burletta will be a dramatic adaptation, by Mr. Selby, of the ballet "Le Diable a Quatre," now so popular in Paris. We understand there will be no recess before Christmas at the LYCEUM, "Next Door" still, as we predicted, have a long run. The theatre will close towards the end of November, to which time it is calculated that the revival of "Aladdin," on Monday, will carry it on. The PRINCESS' manager has, at last, engaged Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews as leading novelties, in every department of dramatic writing, are undelined, and Mr Macready appears as *Hamlet* on Monday. The HAYMARKET and SADLER'S WELLS have been alike supporting the national interests by their varied, and the legitimate drama; and on the opening night at the OLYMPIC we were unable to find even standing room some little time before the performances commenced. M. Philippe's wonderful powers, as a pantomimist, have been also capitally attended, as the carriages waiting there at night testify.

We will now proceed to notice the novelties of the week.

PRINCESS'.

This elegant theatre opened for the season on Monday evening, and, if the announcements are carried out to the full, with every prospect of a most successful campaign The present novelties, *an attendant* the more important productions, were confined to two slight farces, which were both successful, and backed by "Katherine and Petruchio," "The Brigand," and "A Court Ball," made up an agreeable, if not a very remarkable programme. The first of these, "Advice to Husbands," was admirably played by Mrs. Stirling and Mr James Vining. The plot is too simple even for description, turning on the reconciliation of *Frank Trevor* to his wife, from whom he had been some time separated, through false suspicions, going to India in the mean while, and not being reconciled by *Mrs Trevor* on his return. Both the writing and construction were exceedingly neat, and the applause at the fall of the curtain was unqualified. The second novelty was a farce, entitled "A Man Without a Head," in which Mr. Compton played *Mr. Obinous Top*, an absent gentleman, who gets into all sorts of dilemmas, from his total forgetfulness of everything that he has done, or in which he has been concerned. There is a quiet drollery in Mr. Compton's acting which is irresistibly ludicrous, and so the audience appeared to think. The piece introduced Mr. Robert Roxby to us, of whom, as a high comedian, we have before had occasion to speak in commendatory terms, being a lively, bustling, and gentlemanly actor. He is, we believe, the brother of Mr W. Beverley, the scenic artist of the theatre; and different members of his family have long been connected with the profession in the provinces. He bids fair to prove an acquisition to the excellent *corps* of this house.

OLYMPIC.

Some months back, when we first saw the announcement of Miss Kate Howard's intended direction of this theatre, with her determination to restore it to the position it held under the Vestris' management, we expressed our doubts upon the probability of getting together a company of sufficient excellence to carry out these intentions, however earnest might have been the wish. And the result has proved that these doubts were not without foundation. The season commenced on Monday, and its inauguration was not accompanied by any very remarkable success. Some great improvements have, however, been made in the house: the pit has been rendered exceedingly comfortable, each seat being covered, and backed; the lower rows of the box seats have been separated from the upper ones, by a division similar to that at the Adelphi; and the interior has been entirely re-decorated.

The first piece was a drama entitled "The Queen of Bohemia, or London in 1664," written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, to whose industrious pen the theatre has been indebted for "Child of Life," "The Artful Dodge," "Angels and Lucifers," and many more of its most popular productions. The present drama turns upon the fortunes of the hapless Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and daughter of James the First, and wife of the unfortunate Elector Palatine, and was grandmother to George I. A lively picture of the rural *tableaux* of London at that period has been drawn by the dramatist, but the action was in some parts rather indistinct and complicated. The company of the gallery appeared to want the "Jolly Dicks" and "Jacks-in-the-Water" of former days, albeit the "Queen of Bohemia" was a praiseworthy attempt to raise their taste in this respect. After the scene the ominous farce of "Frightened to Death"—a piece entirely of the old school, produced some thirty years ago at Drury-lane, when Harley, Munden, and Knight performed the principal characters. The present occasion, Mr. J. Browne, as *Jack Phantom*, kept the audience in a state of constant laughter, and played with great spirit. But this kind of piece is entirely *passé*; and we must protest against the farce's buff trousers with broad black stripe down the sides, which did not strike us as befitting the toilet of a rattling man-about-town. When will the stage shake conventionality?

The new extravaganza, by Mr. Leman Rede, is called "The Boyhood of Bacchus," and is written after the model of the old Olympic mythological burlesques. But it was, evidently, a little above the capacities of the performers, who appeared as much out of their element as they were unequal to the task had been performing a Greek drama by rote; and the audience, whose acquaintance with Lemprière was somewhat limited, did not seem to comprehend the allusions, which were plentifully scattered through the piece. Rhyme was at a defiance, and metre entirely overlooked, so that most of the points fell flat Burlesque verse requires the nicest care and emphasis to make it tell: if this is not brought on it, it becomes but dreadful stuff indeed to listen to that can well be imagined. We do not remember to have seen a more utter absence of intention, than in this representation, on the part of the actors. From this condemnation we would, however, except Miss Rainer, who performed *Mercury* very gracefully, and with much care and intelligence.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Amateurs are in anxious expectation of some operatic novelty. The "Enchantress" and "Bohemian Girl," the former Miss Romer and the latter Miss Rainforth, are now only attractive for the provincial visitors. The town *habitués* have now acquired perfect familiarity with every scene in these operas of Balfe, and the organ-grinders take care that "Woman's Heart" and "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls" shall not be forgotten. With a passionate love for Weber's melodies we cannot conscientiously sit out "Der Freyschutz" as now interpreted at Drury-lane; but the incantation scene and the yagar chorus still suffice for the gaping multitude. Donizetti's "Lucia" is better adapted for the powers of our English singers, although a Frenchwoman, Madame Eugenie Garcia, enacts the heroine. A clever *artiste* is this sister-in-law of Malibran; she exhibits wonderful tact in the management of a very defective organ What a singer Madame Garcia would make with Miss Romer's fine voice. The one has a noble organ and knows not how to use it; the other has little or no voice and manages it marvellously. It is astonishing to listen to Madame Garcia when she becomes really excited; and then tempted to exclaim, "Would she did oftener excite!" Allen is another instance of an admirable musician struggling with a weak voice. He is an excellent actor, and full of dramatic impulse, and, take him altogether, he is an operatic singer of no mean order. We did good service in the concerted pieces, and Burdini is a painstaking singer, whose voice has been overworked.

We must record a protest against the Chorus—not for their singing, which is decidedly improving, but for their inattention to the business of the scene. It is too bad, during the exciting finale of the second act and the mad scene of *Lucia*, that the efforts are intended to sustain the harmony, and not to divert it. Nothing can be more un-artist-like than his style of beating with such sound and fury. Is Artot, who played in the band of the Brussels Company last season, so soon forgotten? The conductor must insist upon his instructions down, and try and "pull out" some *tone* from the stringed instruments, if he wishes to improve the orchestra. The music of Adolphe Adam, in the "Marble Maiden," gains on every hearing; it is extremely pretty.

An *émeute* of an extraordinary nature took place on Thursday night, on the production of a "new grand divertissement," called "Une Fête Venitienne." The was announced to be composed by, and produced under the direction of M. Pitchar, Maître de Ballet," according to the bills. The divertissement consisted of an old scene of St. Mark, at Venice, painted by Stanfield, and a number of very old dances, executed by the Lumley *corps de ballet*. We can only condemn. Certainly not a sixpence could have been expended in the *mise en scène*. The audience soon found out this fact, and, after a *pas de deux* by Mdlle. Adele and Mr. Perrot, a cry was raised, "Let us have singing instead!" This dissatisfaction was loudly expressed at a *pas Chenois* by Mr. W. H. Payne and Miss A. Payne, which had gone the round of the minor theatres some years since, but it was not until the appearance of Mr. Perrot, with a *pas des Folies*, and a Polka followed by M. Delfarier and Mdlle Louise, at the end of which, to the amazement of the audience, the curtain dropped, the stage lights were put out, and the orchestra departed. At first there was a burst of laughter, but then succeeded a storm of hissing, especially from the half-price visitors, who, arriving at nine o'clock, did not like the notion of being ejected at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. The yells became frightful, and there was that beating of the benches which portended their breaking up for missiles. After some delay, the wage-lights were seen to shine again, and the band returned one by one amidst shouts of derision. Mr. Bunn and Mr. Harley were in turn demanded. Eventually, the latter came forward amidst decordant noises, and spoke to the following effect:—"Ladies and gentlemen—(roars and yells),—will you hear me? (Cries of 'No, no!' 'yes, yes!') Let me explain. (Hisses.) I assure you on my honour—(Humbug!) that the fall of the curtain was entirely a mistake. (Shouts of 'No, no!' and 'Humbug!') If you wish for the Polka again, you shall have it. (Yells and cries of 'No, no.') After that the 'Tarantelle,' which is announced in the bills, shall be danced." Mr Harley suddenly retired at this period, amidst conflicting cries, in the midst of which the Polka was again danced by the above-mentioned artists, amidst an obligato accompaniment of sticks and thumping of the benches. The "Tarantelle" was gone through in the midst of a complete hurricane of disapprobation; and as the green curtain descended for the second time, at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, three successive groans were given, by way of finale; but, as the lights were extinguished, the audience departed, muttering their discontent.

DRAMATICAL AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

EISTEDDFOD.—The town of Aberganwny, on the 15th and 16th inst., will be the scene of much Welsh excitement, as the Eisteddfod, or Bardic Meeting, or *Rutteddfod*, takes place on those days. The demand for lodgings is already great, as a number of distinguished persons as well as *literati* are expected at the present assemblage, which is anticipated to excel all former ones. The Committee will give no less than thirty prizes for music, chiefly for competitions on the harp Seven prize ..ps have been made for the occasion. Amongst the literary prizes will be one of eighty guineas for the best Essay on the Literature of Wales. Mr. H. B. Richards, the pianist and composer, and formerly pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, is appointed Musical Judge A new *Cwmrygyshon* Hall, 130 feet in length and breadth, and 30 and 40 in breadth, has been erected by Mr E. Lewis. There is an extensive gallery for harpers and singers, and a platform for the President and friends. A statue of Taliesen, the ancient poet of Wales, executed in London by Mr. W. Jones, will be placed in the Hall. Lady Morgan, who has described the Bards of Erin, will attend, to make acquaintance with the Bards of Wales Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Indian, will also be present at this national festival.—Our artist will attend the meeting, and we shall publish illustrations in our forthcoming numbers.

MISS DOLBY.—This accomplished vocalist has quitted England for Germany, having been engaged by Mendelssohn to sing at the Leipsic concerts. Miss Dolby will visit Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna; and return to London next February

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The amateurs of sacred music will be rejoiced to learn that the performances at Exeter Hall commence on the 7th of November.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to give some concerts on a large scale during the season for the performance of British compositions, overtures, &c., composed by English professors. The Chamber Concerts are announced for October 13, 27; November 11, 24; December 8 and 22. The Committee of Management this year consists of Messrs. J Clinton, H. Graves, C. E. Horsley, J. Jay, H. F. Richards, C. E. Stephens, J. W. Thirlwall, J. A. Tutton, and H. Westrop. Mr Baker is secretary, and Mr. J. Eyre treasurer. At the Harp Saloon of the latter, in Berners-street, the quarters are to be given. The Society now consists of 83 Members and 75 Associates. It was formed in 1834; and the main object is to enable the British artist to have the opportunity of producing his works. Six hundred new compositions have been thus heard since 1834. We shall be rejoiced to find that the public performances with full band are resumed

NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, Parts 30, 31, and 32. G. H. DAVISON.

This work appears to progress steadily in public estimation. Part 30 contains gleanings from Beethoven's "Fidelio," with English words, by Mr Scane We should prefer that every part of the opera had preserved its original form, although some tact has been certainly evinced in omitting the less pleasing movements with which the songs in their primitive state are intersected. We do not like the last movement of the trio "Vous dont la tendre bienfaisance" made into a song of two verses. No. 31 contains the music of the Queen's Bal Costumé. Here we have the celebrated "Minuet de la Cour," with the Gavotte of Vestris, for some unknown reason, transposed from the key in which they have been hitherto invariably before published. The "Court Polonaise" is pleasing, albeit the same subject is to be found in one of Viotti's concertos, so well known to violin players. The remarks we have applied to "Fidelio," equally may be said of part 32, with Mr. Scane's words to Rossini's "Sebal Maier." The work is well got up, and certainly cheap, but little respect is manifested for the great masters, in mangling their productions for a popular purpose.

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET. J. Bingley.

This work is similar to the "Treasury" in design, and published at the same price, only that pictorial illustrations are appended.

I DREAMT I LIV'D IN FAIRY CLIMES. CROUCH.—"I HAVE NAEBODY NOW."

The first of these ballads, in two flats, is a pleasing, unpretending melody, founded on the Balfe school—that is, not remarkable for its originality. The words are by Mr. Hayden, and the music by Mr F Rosenberg. The second is a Scotch ballad, composed by Mr. Simpson, in three flats—three-eight time.

LITERATURE.

REVELATIONS OF SPAIN. By T. M. HUGHES, Esq.

This is the second edition of a work published some time since, in which the author has introduced some interesting new matter. Numerous as have been the recent works upon Spain, we have found it necessary, from reference to this, because, having a knowledge of the country ourselves, we believe these volumes contain a true picture of its political and social condition. Some recent tourists appear to have been rather disposed to throw an air of romance about Spain, if not at the expence of truth, at least with a view to amusement. In the present work the aim appears to have been to speak of things as they are. "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," was evidently the principle upon which Mr. Hughes proceeded. The work throws very considerable light upon the political events of the last two or three years, and the fall of Espartero astonished even those who had watched events in Spain very minutely, and the great increase in the power of Narvaez was equally inexplicable. In this work, however, there is a succinct, impartial, and evidently authentic explanation of the incidents which led to the overthrow of the Duke de Victory. The calculations in regard to the duration of the power and influence of Narvaez are equally worthy of consideration. Let it not be supposed, however, that this is a mere dull political record. On the contrary, Mr. Hughes seems to have been at great pains to illustrate the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Spain, and the general condition of the country; and he has done so in a pleasant, impartial, and graphic vein. We can cordially recommend these two agreeable volumes.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH. By ACHILLE ALBITES, A.B., &c. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This Manual promises to teach the student how to speak French in Forty Conversations in Paris, divided into Four Days; and containing, besides the sentences relative to the ordinary circumstances of Life, and the principal idioms of the French language, some notions on the country and its condition. Appended to the Conversations are Notes, which the author considers as a Treatise on Parisian Pronunciation and French Grammar. Here is much to achieve within 180 pages; but, as a manual for the visitor to Paris, the little volume appears to be peculiarly well adapted.

FINE ARTS.

MEDAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The King of the French has just presented to Mr. F. Catherwood a large gold medal, in acknowledgment of a copy of that gentleman's spendid "Views of Ancient Monuments in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan." The medal is seven inches in circumference: on the obverse, it bears the profile of Louis Philippe in bold relief, properly corresponding with the medallion portrait lately engraved in our Journal; on the reverse is inscribed, "Donné par Le Roi à M Catherwood, 1845." The Regal acknowledgment is a fine production of medallic art, and Mr. Catherwood's superb work is comparatively meritorious as a work of graphic excellence; so that both are equally worthy of commendation.

THE LONDON ART-UNION PRIZE ANNUAL.—Sprigg, Great Russell-street.

The object of this work is to commemorate the taste of the fortunate holders of Prizes in the London Art-Union, by engraving the several pictures and sculptures purchased by them: accordingly, the present volume, a handsome folio, contains 20 such subjects. They are delicately executed in fine tint, and judiciously grouped, from three to five upon a page; and prefixed to the whole is a Description of the Plates, with the names of the Prizeholders; the amount of each Prize, its number, size, and cost: the subject, and name of the artist. Among the latter are Frederick Westmacott, Thorp, Joy, Tennant, Allen, Warren, Hunt, Wilson, Vacher, T. C. Horsley, Jenkins, Havell, C. Landseer, Topham, Sparke, Clater, Pidding, Kidd, Clint, Elmore, Justum, Hague, Beddington, Woolmer, Williams, Wingfield, Dawe, Vickers, Howse, Harding, Horsley, Collins, Creswick, Absolon, Penley, Varley, Miss, &c.; and had the selection been made purposely for publication, it could not have presented greater variety. The several engravings are of gem like proportions: and the work being produced in elegant taste, we know not a more acceptable record of the progress of British art to recommend to our readers

The work has been produced annually: its utility must be obvious, for, we agree with the publisher, that, "had there been a Pictorial Catalogue published of the Royal Academy, from its establishment, that catalogue would form the fullest memorandum of the Arts of this country, and the richest and most interesting memoranda of the invaluable gems of our Gainsborough, Reynolds, West, and Wilson, extant, and a certain guide of date and history of a long list of works, some of which are now lost and never to be recovered."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States of America are the greatest edifice ever achieved by the Anglo-Saxon race. They are a living evidence of the stubborn vitality, of the consistent enterprise, of the sound judgment, of that sturdy variety of the old Teutonic stock. England came last to the great work of American colonisation. Rival nations had seized upon all that was deemed habitable in the New World. The English had to put up with a barren, inhospitable coast, under the melancholies of an iron climate. Other powers exhausted their resources to secure the golden prize. The English Government abandoned the new settlements to the contingencies of private speculation. The results were such as no human wisdom could anticipate. The Mississippi valley withered in the hands of the French. Spain was beggared by the gold of her Peruvian and Mexican mines. England alone owed her wealth, and to a great extent her safety, to her Transatlantic possessions. New England and Virginia were the master pieces of English constructiveness. When the day of emancipation came, and the ever-grown colonies felt able and impatient to shift for themselves, the superiority of the British over the southern races was yet more strenuously asserted. French levity and Spanish indolence gave way before American hardiness and enterprise. The Creole every where dwindled and vanished before the Yankee; and the day is not, perhaps, beyond the limit of human conjecture when the preponderant element shall have completed its work of irresistible, even although pacific invasion, when the Anglo-Saxon shall lord it all over the Continent It is with little reason, we believe, and to little purpose, than an outcry has been raised in England against the late schemes of American aggrandisement. The *annexation* of Texas, the invasion of the Oregon territory by right of *secretion*, or by whatever name such conquests and usurpations may be designated, are matters of necessity. They are the obvious consequence of that onward impulse, of that *go-a-headism*, which can only be arrested by the desert or the ocean. The Yankees have already monopolised the name of Americans, and the day will perhaps be when their *somewhat nation* and the New World shall be utterly identified.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CANNIBALISM IN NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealanders are still cannibals. The practice has, through the exertions of the missionaries, greatly decreased, but is very far from being as yet extirpated. While the American exploring expedition was there, a chief had a boy of fourteen killed as a medicine for his son, who was sick, and the barbarous prescription not effecting a cure, a girl of the same age was about to experience a similar fate; but, as Captain Wilkes tells us, "the timely interference of the missionaries prevented it." Mr. Brown speaks of an aged chief of influence, named Tarrea, who lives near Hokianga, who has devoured hundreds of human tongues—the favourite morsels. Children, it is said, were his favourite food. The head of this monster is, we are told, a physiological study, numerousness being particularly prominent. This custom was first mentioned by Cook: but although his statement has been repeatedly corroborated, its accuracy is often questioned, and even Dr. Dieffenbach appears to think these natives only eat their enemies, and then as ceremonies and restrictions A persuasion that the strength and courage of an enemy are transferred to the person who eats him, and a desire to indulge their revenging feelings of revenge, are, in all probability, the causes of the origin of this frightful usage; but having once acquired this unnatural taste, there can be no doubt they gratified it under other circumstances—from a liking for the meat repast, as well as from superstitious fancies, as we have instanced above. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, speaks of "their great liking for the food." Cruise and Rutherford, in their respective narratives, testify to the same effect; and a chief told Mr. Earle, that "he had been born and reared in an inland district; fish they never saw, and the only flesh he then partook of was human." It is well known that cannibalism prevailed, and has prevailed among nations far more civilized than the New Zealand. Humboldt, in his work on the indigenous inhabitants of South America, describes it as practised by the Aztèques of Mexico, and in the memoirs of Sir Stamford Raffles, there is a very precise account of it given as practised—and with new horrors among the Battas, a populous nation of Sumatra, very considerably advanced in civilization. Criminals are by their laws eaten, and these laws allow of their being mangled and eaten while alive.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CLOCKS IN CONNECTICUT.

The *New Haven Courier* contains an interesting account of the Clock Factory of Mr. Jerome in that city. This establishment is one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States. We cannot describe minutely the whole process of making a clock, or the life-like movement of the machinery, it would take more time and space than we can at present devote to this purpose. In short, the case, movements, plates, face, &c. which, when put together, form one of Jerome's celebrated "brass eight-day clocks," and through some fifty different hands before completed. One man can put together about seventy five movements per day, while every part, from the first process to the finishing, goes on with equal rapidity. We learn from him that the greatest bulk of clocks which he anticipates making this year, are designed for European markets, and that he has already received orders from houses in London and Birmingham, England, a large house in Scotland, and also some quite extensive dealers in Canada. In fact, the Yankee clock is becoming a general favourite in England, almost entirely superseding the old Dutch clock, which has been long used there as a household piece. He yearly consumes of the various articles used in the manufacture of clocks the following enormous quantities:—500,000 feet pine lumber; 200,000 feet mahogany and rosewood veneers; 300 tons of iron for weights; 100,000lbs of brass; 350 casks of nails, 1500 boxes of glass, 50 feet per box; 1500 gallons varnish; 15,000lbs. wire; 10,000lbs. glue; 50,000 looking glass plates. 2400 dollars are paid yearly for printing bills, and for screws, bawl, coal, and oil. Workmen employed, 75; paid wages yearly, 30,000 dollars; clocks made per day, 200, year, 50,000.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

POETICAL INVITATIONS.

If all the young ladies who sit down to a piano to sing a song were to be taken at their words—that is to say, at the words of the poet, which, for the time being, they adopt as their own—much awkwardness might be the consequence. If the invitations that are frequently issued were to be literally accepted, we should have people rushing to willow glens the day after an evening party; or jumping into cabs and giving directions to the cabmen to drive "where the aspens quiver," "down by the shining river," whither they had been requested to "bring their guitar" by some syren of last night's *soirée*. Four or five years ago it was customary to recommend a whole roomful of company to hurry "Away, away, to the mountain's brow!" and many of our readers will recollect being intreated to "leave the gay and festive scene" considerably before supper, and to "rove 'mid forests green," for the purpose of watching the lingering rays "that shoots from every star," which, as the stars happen to be innumerable, would have been a very endless business. To ask a gentleman to come and watch the rays that shoot from every star, is almost as bad as inviting him to come and count the "five million additional lamps" at Vauxhal, a task under which even Cocker must have fallen prostrate. The coolness with which a request for a meeting "by moonlight alone" is frequently conveyed, may be all very well in a crowded room full of guests, but if the solitary interview were to come off at the appointed hour, the strongest of female nerves might be shaken. As the invitation is general, any one present is at liberty to accept it, provided he fulfil the condition of coming alone, and if Spring heeled Jack should happen to overhear the song, he might take it into his head—and heels—to keep the appointment.—*Crunkshank's Table Book.*

THE GREAT SPECULATION OF 1824—5.

Here there were signs of mercantile aberration—of the wildest and most reckless rashness. All that the extravagant hopes of the nation was founded upon resulted in the acknowledgement of the independence of the Spanish colonies of Spanish America, and thence the opening of a boundless field for the employment of British capital. This was the sole pretext—formed the entire pivot of the extravagance of the period; loans to an enormous amount were sent out to the new governments, and various rival companies formed for mining operations, for improving the old and opening new mines of the precious metals. Shares of some of these companies, and loans on the objects not a single individual had any knowledge or certain information, rose to a most exorbitant premium. For example, shares in the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company sold for £100, though only £5 had been paid for them; and those of the Real del Monte, on which £670 had been paid, sold for £1350. Other speculations equally delirious were launched. In the commencement of 1825 the new joint stock companies amounted to 270, of which the aggregate capital amounted to 174 millions. For most of these ventures there was no adequate, no rational, tentative: they were bubbles merely, and no one cannot without astonishment revert to the infatuation which produced them.—*" Railway Speculation" in Wade's London Review.*

THE CORAL TRADE.

From preference, the large coral is sent from Naples to Russia, the pink of the finest quality to China, that of inferior quality to Poland, but the *barbaresca* and *roba chiare* to India. The lowest qualities have long been used in the slave-trade, which is, however, daily diminishing. The city of Algiers is one of the connecting points of that detestable net which is spread all over the commercial world. It employs already, every year, about 200,000 francs worth of little bits, the carving and polishing of which occupy several families, and then sends them into the interior of Africa. The Jews of Algiers have, in Africa and in Europe, the best established connection for the extension of this branch of trade.—*New Sporting Magazine*

THE ROMAN TABLE.

The Romans had no word for table cloth in the language. Even Augustus could not please the eye of Virgil with a beautiful pattern in damask. The interposition of a purple closter between the various pauses of the repast, affected a very poor substitute. In fact, the linen department seems to have been supplied on the same principle that regulates an establishment at Stockwell or Chelsea—every guest brought his own napkin; and why not his fork and silver spoon? The absence of knives was simply owing to taste—they had them, but only the carver thought it worth while to employ them. In the mode of serving a dinner we notice one peculiarity that might be imitated with advantage; the dishes were not brought in singly, but a complete course was placed on the table in trays, which were frequently remarkable for the splendour and costliness of he workmanship and materials. The dishes varied from clay to silver, ado zed with engravings, and the most delicate curiosities of the chaser.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

RAILROADS IN IRELAND.

The incipient symptoms of an universal locomotive mania are now rife in Ireland. Their influence pervades all ranks and all places. They are prevalent over the entire face of the land. In south, north, west, south, meetings have been convened for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing, by means of railroads, more facile communication between the different localities. Old projects are revived—new ones are started: both are discussed. Our ardent, enterprising neighbours and fellow-subjects are taking up this question with a zeal commensurate with the natural enthusiasm of the national character. And we do not say that it is so; we are glad that they are devoting their attention earnestly to matters which, whatever be the ultimate result, must lead to much immediate practical good; for a necessary first consequence of carrying all or any of the designs now contemplated into execution will be that—for a few years to come, at least—a wide, a regular, and comparatively remunerative field will be thrown open for the free labour of thousands of men, able and willing to work, of whose present condition "an owre true tale" of miserable idleness could be told. We are glad that a spontaneous spirit of enterprise has thus prompted them into an exertion to serve themselves, without dallying their time in expectation of State assistance. It is often the same in this respect, with nations as with persons—benefits thrust upon them are either unvalued or unavailing. The flat of toil has gone forth, and equally unavailing would it be to segregate a man individually or nationally. What men achieve for themselves in private or public are most prized, and most permanent. We are glad they have at last besturred themselves on this point, and have determined upon a practical adoption of the maxim often urged upon them in other matters, "Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera." They have often expended as much energy, perseverance, intelligence, and unanimity in the pursuit of objects of political utility—alas as could not fail of success. If devoted to the attainment of an enlightened view of social happiness or the man

We enter not now into any disquisitions on the feasibility of this scheme or that on the propriety of running one line or another—the chances of such or such a route bringing profitable, sums adapted to public convenience, more in consonance with the general stream of traffic. All these are matters which we assume as being likely to be settled either by legislative interference, the control of responsible official authority, or the shock of individual interests. We need not at present the speculations of private or political economists, as to the probable repayment of capital—the amount of per centage on money sunk—the resources of a fine country developed—the benefits likely to accrue from increased facilities of intercourse and commerce within itself or with England. All these considerations, we trust, must admit, are weighty, and worthy of every possible attention. These are consequences to be anticipated as naturally following the introduction of railway communication

We by no means under ate these considerations; but while we give them their due importance in the calculations of the future, we cannot shut our eyes to the strong probability of certain, great, and incalculable benefits, social, political, moral, and physical, under any circumstances, to be derived from the copious diffusion of capital, and the constant employment of so many able-bodied labourers in Ireland for a long prospective period. It is then to the speculations which we indulge of immediate practical advantage to the country, that we more readily turn our attention. In this respect we see no reason to entertain any doubts. We behold present tangible good: as to the future, we look upon it too as being pregnant with much hope and promise. And, however some may be inclined to regard the former as likely to be only of a temporary nature, we cannot but hail it with feelings of analloyed satisfaction One or two effects of a wholesome occupation of the time of the labouring classes, may be briefly adverted to here. A most unpopular impost for the support of the poor, in establishments ever unwillingly resorted to in Ireland (ay, and in England too), even by the most destitute, would be much lightened. The acknowledged evils of mendicancy would be considerably mitigated. Agrarian competition would be lessened; and the curse of summary eviction, that most prolific source of wretchedness and outrage, that curse which steeps Ireland in woe, and stains her with crime, would either be averted, or fall less sensibly on the heads and hearts of its miserable victims. Imaginary grievances could not be so mixed up with palpable ones that it would require the acute process of logical reasoning to detect them out, which reality ceased and fiction began. That popular excitability now so easily called forth would be difficult of evocation, when one of its main causes was removed, and the attention of the people directed to something beneficial and useful. We mean not to propound the doctrine that employment should or would supersede the legitimate discussion of existing, known, and felt evils; but this we do mean to say, that want of regular remunerative labour is one of the most crying tangible evils of Ireland. This is the canker at the root of the social tree, whose poison sends its blight through all the branches. This is the origin of the diseased state of the body politic. Give the people work—the paid constant work, and you apply a practical remedy to their worst disorder. It is a simple prescription, worth the trial. Administer that panacea, and

"Methinks I hear a little bird which sings
The people by-and-by will be the *better*."!

It is employment they want, not alms; it is work they require, not the compulsory maintenance of a poor-law. If they had *that* they would be contented and happy, because independent, and possessed of a competency that sufficient to satisfy their moderate exigences. The construction of railroads would give them this for some time to come, in addition to other advantages; and with the thrifty, sober, and industrious habits which they have acquired within the last [illegible] years, in all human probability, a great and permanent improvement would take place in the general condition of the people.

There are other points of view at which we have already cursorily glanced, in which this question can be satisfactorily regarded. A good deal of Irish money, hardly supposed to be in existence, will be drawn from its dormant unproductive hoards with equal benefit to the possessors, and the community at large. And as no small quantity of English money will, as a matter of course, flow in to assist, when that feeling of insecurity, which has so long alienated its current from that country, shall have been dissipated. The excellent common sense of our own countrymen cannot fail to perceive that their Irish brother capitalists, with a full knowledge of all local circumstances, would not embark in speculative operations of this description, not only without good confidence in the stability of the undertaking, but a strong hope of profitable and remunerating returns

As opportunity and space permit, and the interest of the subject demands, we may, perhaps, hereafter enter more into the details of this question; we may, also, advert to some of the results which may be likely to accrue from the introduction of a general system of railways into Ireland.

IRELAND.

THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—Lord Farnham is to obtain the ribbon of St. Patrick, held by the late Marquis of Ely.

MURDER AT BALLINASLOE. The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society at Ballinasloe have been unpleasantly affected by a dreadful and murder committed within eight or nine miles of the town, on the person of a respectable man, who, on the day of his death, was one of those who had been most active in visiting the above Board of the Society. The name of the unfortunate deceased was Thomas Lenney, steward to the Rev. Mr. Hutson, rector of Clonfert. The circumstances are reported to be these:—Some short time back, Mr. Hutson discharged a steward for one of the new Coates, and engaged deceased as his successor. In the interval between that and the murder, Mr. Hutson received several threatening letters to dismiss Lenney from his employment. On Tuesday week, when the steward, Lenney, attended the show at Ballinasloe. He returned to his employer's house in the evening, and there took his dinner and tea, as usual. It should be said that Mr. Hutson's residence, (Moydrum Rectory) deceased was found in Mr. Hutson's hall, threatening that if Lenney was not discharged within a given time, he would certainly be shot. Deceased left the house at his own request, to proceed to his apartments in the farmyard, but he was fated never to reach it. In passing through a gateway, he was fired at, and with so sure an aim, that the ball passed through his heart, and death was of course instantaneous. The shot was fired by the steward, but no immediate attention was paid to it. In about twenty minutes after, the lifeless body was discovered by one of the domestics, extended in the gateway. An inquest was held by Mr. Kenney, the Coroner of the county, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was found against some parties unknown. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion, namely, the coachman, and another servant of Mr. Hutson's discharged at the same time with the deceased steward, Coates; also, the rev. gentleman's groom, Joseph Bergin.

BRUTAL MURDER IN ARMAGH.—On Tuesday evening, an old man of the name of Ryan, a driver belonging to Mr. Hughes, car owner, in Armagh, was barbarously murdered by three persons, who jumped upon the car he was driving, and insisted upon being carried. There was a female on the box who was grossly insulted by those persons, upon Ryan remonstrating and attempting to protect the woman, the fellows beat him to death. While they were perpetrating the murder, the woman escaped, and ran to the next police station, where, in a few minutes the body was brought in by three men, who said they found him dead on the road, and that they thought he fell off his car and was accidentally killed; but, much to their surprise, the woman identified them as the persons who killed the deceased.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN AMERICA.—The theatrical season commenced at New York on the 15th ult., with "La Sonnambula," and a crowded and fashionable audience. After speaking in favourable terms of the performance as a whole, the *New York Herald* gives a very amusing description of Miss Delcy's representation of *Amina*. "The honours of the evening were due to Miss Delcy, who made one of the most successful *débuts* on record, and fully sustained the high reputation which preceded her." The part was very well sung, but acting in its 4th still more decided success; and her share of the receipts for the three nights amounted to 900 dollars. Miss Delcy was to appear in "Cinderella" on the 18th. The Keans, during their engagement, realised 9000 dollars.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—At Aubsburgh, an architect, Herr Adolf Steinmann, has invented an artificial stone, which, for solidity, is said to surpass the best free stone, in one third its cost, and to which any form can be given in the manufacture. It is composed of river sand, clay, and a cement whose composition is the author's secret. It has been submitted to the proof of air, pressure, and fire, and resists them all. The King of Bavaria has given his gold medal of civil merit to Herr Steinmann, for this useful invention.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*A Subscriber.*" *Town Malling.*—*Under such circumstances, the game is drawn. It is very absurd in "A." to expect that his opponent, whose endeavours are, of course, directed to the resistance and defeat of his attacks, should assist him in bringing them to a successful issue by the sacrifice of his Queen.*

"*B. B.*" *Chester.*—*A Pawn cannot leap over another Pawn or piece.*

"*A German*" *is thanked*

"*W. J. T.*"—*The Game of Chess by Telegraph was played in April*, 1845. *The players were Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy against five or six of the leading amateurs of the day.*

"*B. M. P.*" *Cornwall.*—*Our esteemed Correspondent misunderstands the purport of our notice. All communications touching Chess with which he may favour us will meet with due attention; but any thing which concerns the mere business of the Paper should be forwarded to the Publisher, who will, doubtless, remedy any irregularity. Being utterly ignorant of the notation adopted in "B. M. P.'s" transmission of Philidor's game and in the solutions, we are unable to give an opinion upon them. Will he oblige us at his leisure with copies in the ordinary style?*

"*Greenland.*"—*Your adversary was right. He could claim another Queen for every Pawn as advanced.*

"*Marmaduke.*"—*We repeat the amusing position by M. Breda which we gave in our last, and with it the solution. White—K at his square, Q at Kt 7th, R at K Kt square, B at Q B 4th square, B at K 7th and Q 7th, Kt at K B 7th, and Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K 2nd, K 3nd, and Q 2nd. Black—K at his 8th, Kt at K 4th and Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K Kt 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Q 5th, Q B 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. White navigates all his pieces but one of the Knights, with which he mates on the seventeenth move. Solution: 1. Q to B 6th (ch.)—Black's moves are all forced; 2. K B P one (ch.); 3. Q to K 6th (ch.); 4. K P one (ch.); 5. Q to B 6th (ch.); 6. Q P one (ch.); 7. R to Q 8th (ch.); 8. R takes R (ch.); 9. Q to K 6th (ch.); 10. Kt to Q 5th (ch.); 11. B to Q 6th (ch.); 12. Q to B 6th (ch.); 13. B to K 8th (ch.); 14. R takes Kt (ch.); 15. B to K B 5th (ch.); 16. Q to K 5th (ch.); 17. K to Kt 2nd. The problem is not to our mind too easy*

"*J. M. A.*"—*We are in daily expectation of receiving some interesting games from America, where a match is on the tapis between Mr. Rousseau, of New Orleans, and Mr. Morphy, of New York, for one thousand dollars a-side.*

"*G. P.*" *Christchurch.*—"*The Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *is the only magazine devoted to Chess: it is published monthly*

"*Mahomet.*"—*The position by Breda, White to mate in two moves, is correctly given in our last.*

"*D. W.*"—*For an account of the Electric Telegraph, see the May No. of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. P. S.*"—*The Black's Pawns, in Mr. Breda's problem of seventeen moves, should stand at K Kt 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and not at K B 3rd, 4th, and 5th*

"*C. W.*"—*If a Pawn reaches the adversary's side of the board, any piece may be called for it, without reference at all to the pieces on the board.*

"*W. D. B.*"—*Ces Journals "Analyse Nouvelle des Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs"* and *Mr. Jaenisch's Essay on the Openings referred to in Kieper's book shall be examined. Your solution appears correct.*

"*Amateur.*" *Bury St. Edmunds.*—*Your problems shall have attention.*

"*Rochdale.*"—*The solution is correct.*

"*A Subscriber. S. J. W.*"—*Next week.*

Solutions by "H. H." "J. H." "Alpha," "W. J." "Juvenilius," "A German," "H. P." "Y. Z." "P. P." "A. Z." "C. R. M." "A. H. C." "B. B." "Amateur," Bury St. Edmunds;" "C. Fenwick;" "Brighton;" "V. J. C." "A. Rugbean;" "A. B. K." Bedbroke;" "A. H. L." "J. H." Woolwich;" "Chronon," "S. S. B." "C. H. H." and "H. O. B." Exeter. Those by "Rusticus," "Bath," "Dove," "Clara," "M. M. T." "A Newcastle," and "J. W. P." are all wrong.

*** *An Amateur is desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence. Apply to "F. J. C." Post-office, Dipe, Sussex.*

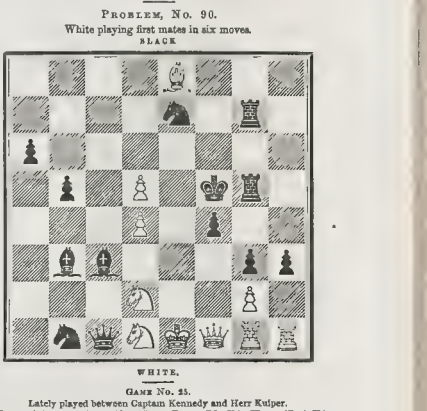
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 89.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R's 6th (ch)	K to K's sq
2. Kt to Q B's 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd (best)
3. Q takes B	P takes Q
4. Kt takes Q B P mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 90.

White playing first mates in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAME NO. 25.

Lately played between Captain Kennedy and Herr Kulper.

BLACK (MR. K.)	WHITE (CAPT. K.)	BLACK (MR. K.)	WHITE (CAPT. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	26. K R to Q sq	Q B P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. R to K square	B to Q 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. Q B P one	B takes Q B P
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd	29. R takes Kt	Q B P takes Kt
5. Q P one	Q P one	30. R takes P ch	P to Q Kt 4th
6. Castles	K R P one	31. R to Q 2nd	K to K B 2nd
7. K B P one	Castles	32. R to K B 2nd	K P one
8. Q B takes K B	Q B to Q Kt 3rd	33. K Kt P two	P takes P
9. Q B takes K B	Q R P takes B	34. P takes P	R to K 3rd
10. K Kt to K 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	35. R to K R 4th	B to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q R 4th	36. K to K Kt 3rd	R to Q R 8th
12. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt takes B	37. R to K B 2nd, ch	K to K R 2nd
13. Q Kt takes Kt	K Kt to K R 3rd	38. R to K B 4th	K to K R 3rd
14. K B P two	K B P two	39. K takes Kt	K Kt P takes R
15. K B P takes K P	K B P takes K P	40. R to K B 8th, ch	K to K Kt 4th
16. K R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	41. R takes B	K takes K Kt P, ch
17. P on K 8th tks P	Q takes P	42. K to K B 3rd	K to K B 4th
18. Q P takes P	Q takes Q (ch)	43. R to Q Kt 6th	R to Q R 8th
19. R takes Q	K takes Q R P	44. R P one	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
20. Q Kt to Q 4th	K to K B 2nd	45. K to K 2nd	R takes P (ch)
21. R to K Sq (ch)	K to K 2nd	46. K to Q 3rd	K to Q R 5th, ch
22. R to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 4th	47. K to Q B 3rd	R to K 6th
23. K P one	K to K 5th	48. R takes P on Q Kt 5th (ch)	K takes P
24. K Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q B 5th	Drawn Game.	
25. Q Kt to K B 5, ch	K to K B square	49. R takes P	

* If, instead of taking this pawn, Black had simply gone on with his King's pawn, it is difficult to see how White could have saved the game.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PAGE.—This venerable admiral expired at his house on Friday evening (last week). As Ipswich was the place of his birth, he also made it the place in which, after active services for his country, he spent the declining years of his life. He lived much respected in the town, and has left to the Corporation a valuable evidence of his generosity in the possession of a series of marine paintings, &c., which have long adorned Ipswich Town Hall.

IMPORTANT SECRET EXPEDITION.—The following is an important extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Lima.—The following ships of war sailed from Valparaiso with sealed orders: July 15, her Britannic Majesty's ship *Collingwood*, 80 guns, and the *Modeste*, 18 guns; July 19, the United States man of war *Lexant*, 22 guns; July 22, the United States man of war *Portsmouth*, 22 guns; July 29, the United States man of war *Savannah*, 54 guns. Her Majesty's ship *Curmorant*, 6, guns, sailed July 15 for England with dispatches.

A LUCKY DISCOVERY.—On Monday morning week, as Mr. Betts, of Stowmarket, was about to repair an old chest of drawers he had purchased at an auction a day or two before, to his agreeable surprise he found money to the amount of £240, all in Bank of England notes of different sums, upwards of 110 years old.

RAILWAY SHARES.

RAILWAY SHARES! RAILWAY SHARES!
Hunted by Stags and Bulls and Bears—
Hunted by women—hunted by men—
Speaking and writing—voice and pen—
Claiming and coaxings—pray'rs and snares—
All the world mad about RAILWAY SHARES!

The Duke of S—, the most changed of men
Never awakened till half-past ten,
Now you may see him in trim divine
With his breakfast over by half-past nine,
Reading the *Post* for the *last new line.*
What to him are affairs of State?
What are his tradesmen? let them wait;

Where is his valet? gone down stairs,
Reading up, like his Grace, for shares.
Ha! he has hit on a capital *spec*;
Suddenly Dukey rings for his *sec*;
And that patient man will have to write
Letters that last him from morn till night;
And all of them filled with his Grace's pray'rs,
For continued allotments of Railway Shares.

Lady B's in her bright *boudoir*,
Her cheek all *rouge*, and her hair all *noir*;
But well do her anxious glances speak
How little she cares for hair or cheek.
Pray, is she studying Pedigree,
And the branches all of the family tree?
No, her *line direct* is a Rail, you'll find,
With *branches off* of a different kind;
Her dreams in Eden are taking a dip—
The glories in beautiful visions of Scrip—
Then sinks in the softest of velvet chairs,
And writes—in an angel hand—for SHARES!

Alderman! What! does your turtle pall?
Calipash—can't you eat any at all?
Can your exceeding excitement be
Destructive of Green Fat and Calipee?
Don't you know what 's doing in town?
Aint you proud of your Alderman's gown?
Have you supreme contempt for Mayors?
Heavens! what 's done it—griefs and cares?
No! an absorption in RAILWAY SHARES!
Parson—*Have* you forgotten your church?
Are you leaving your flock in the lurch?
Can you doubt in your duty's range
Whether to go into Church, or on 'Change?
Are you setting down scrip or sin?
Which do you study, religion or tin?
Writing your sermon—reading your prayers?
What! reading and writing for RAILWAY SHARES?
General—Chief of the ribbon and scar,
What is it flushes you there—is it war?
Scan you the page of some battle grand,
Crowning the glory of native land.

Veteran Admiral—Ha! can it be
That you're back again on your element, sea,
Winning a wooden-wall victory?

Admiral! General! is it "no go?"
Can't you find us a "Yes" or a "No?"
Well, we forgive you both—for in fine
We see you ranging your thoughts in a line;
And though not a line that on battle bears,
It is drawn up and ready for—RAILWAY SHARES!
Butchers abandon their old meat ways—
You meet *them* with railway joints in their trays.
Baker and Fishmonger! each one wishes
In Railway Shares to find loaves and fishes;
While as for Tailors—the genus scrip
Will take your measure for nothing but Scrip.

A Governess saves her tinyest pittance,
In hopes of getting a Share-remittance.
For the Court may work to Milliners' fall,
But it's *Carpet Court* tho' after all.
Even stocks that gentlemen wear—'tis strange—
Are made with a view to the Stock Exchange.
Schoolmasters, taken unawares,
Set all their boys a writing for shares;
Every sailor in every ship
Spends his prize money all in Scrip;
Every soldier, in uniform fine,
Is proud because he belongs to the line;
Every convict who walks in fetter
Will have his shy at least for "a letter;"
And we know of *Stags*—to complete these rhymes—
Who will every night forego to sup.
And every morning rise betimes,
To see what Railways are GETTING UP!

Railway Shares! Railway Shares!
Hunted by Stags and Bulls and Bears—
Hunted by women—hunted by men—
Speaking and writing—voice and pen.
Claimings and coaxings—pray'rs and snares—
All the world mad about RAILWAY SHARES!

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—In the course of fourteen days the number of new railway schemes was seventy-nine; and the aggregate of their estimated capital is £81 535,500.——The prefects of the departments of the Gironde and the Lower Pyrenees have announced that a preliminary *enquête* has been opened for the line between Bordeaux and Bayonne.——The Brighton Railway Company has again reduced its fares. The first-class fare (ten shillings) is now less than the outside fare heretofore charged by the coaches, to say nothing of the shillings (or rather half crowns) and sixpences *charged* by the coachmen and porters.——A new company has been formed for the line to the Spanish frontier, passing through Bayonne, with a capital of 25,000,000f., divided into 50,000 shares of 500f., of which the fourth part is reserved to the Spanish subscribers. The surveys have been made with great care, and the execution of the line is declared to be without difficulty.——The French Government has authorised the preliminary *enquête* for the line which is to unite together the various terminl of the railways from the provinces terminating in Paris.——The Board of Directors of the Northern Railway of France, with Baron James de Rothschild as President, has delegated its powers to a Committee, composed of five of its members, viz., Messieurs P. Hottinguer, E. Pereire, A. Thurneyssen, Marquis Dalon, and M. Caillard, sen.——The works of the Orleans and Tours Line are being carried on with the utmost activity, and there is every reason to expect that it will be opened before the close of the year.——It is mentioned that the condition on which Mr Hudson's patronage of the Manchester and Southampton line was obtained, was the grant to him of 25,000 shares.——The following is a summary of the number of new schemes before the public, and amount required for deposits. It will be observed that already there is more than one scheme, and nearly a million a day for the ent re year, exclusive of foreign projects:—New railway schemes for season 1846, to the 7th of October, 1845. United Kingdom, 399 schemes; amount of deposits, £28,994,074; amount of capital, £899,299,000. Foreign schemes, 76; amount of capital, £127,480,000; amount of deposits, £7,869,750.——The directors of the Madrid and Valencia Railway have paid the £30,000 "caution money," required under the terms of the concession, into the Bank of England.——Among the railway projects newly brought forward, is one for Brazil by the special grant of the Emperor, and sanctioned by the Legislature of the country. It is to extend from Rio de Janeiro to St. Paulo and Minas Geraes, a distance of about 100 miles.——A special meeting of the proprietors of the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal Navigation, was held on Wednesday, at Bristol, when resolutions were passed for applying to Parliament in the next session for powers to convert the Canal into a railway.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Whoever is versed in fashions knows that none truly exist for the last month. The high and mighty councils of the ruling leaders do not meet—society is dispersed; and in our climates—in September—one day is summer and the next winter. Only an astrologer could decide the appropriate costume of the week or hour. The real *élégantes* affect the utmost simplicity at watering-places and country seats; and the publishers of fashion are reduced, like dressers at minor theatres, to make their novelty out of an imagined mixture of two different epochs. To-day, however, we may safely assert that Paris (the present headquarters of the most mobile and capricious of powers—Fashion) has issued its decrees—winter fashions are decided. At this moment, from all the gay capitals of Europe the dealers in fashion flock to the French Babylon to procure models and to carry home stuffs, the richest as well as the most fanciful and extraordinary, rejoicing in names of the most puzzling or varied etymology.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

We have met in Paris, during the last few days, the representatives of all the first *marchandes des modes* of London, such as Vouillon and Laure, the Queen Victoria's milliners, &c. &c., buying masses of the most exquisite models, and of all the new tissues just issued from the French looms. The new silk tissues are generally exceedingly rich and enormously dear, which has not prevented a large importation by these fashionable houses of business in London. Our ladies of rank are beginning to pay flying visits to the capital to behold the new marvels arrived. These novelties consist in Pekins, Levantines, gros de Tours, velvets, above all, rich damasks; moires striped in all shades imaginable, *mêlés* and *brochés* alcyonnes with treble reflexion of colour, and satins of the hues the most brilliant and of the softest texture. Certainly, these are always made of the same silk as formerly, but the tissues and designs are quite new. The progress of luxury, now extending to all classes, induces the most privileged of the fair members of society to wear stuffs and toilets that cannot be attained by the less favoured of fortune.

Positively, the velvet bonnets, either black, court-green, amethyst, maroon, or violet, will be of the Pamela form. The edges are gracefully rounded off, and ornamented at the sides by knots of ribbon or with leaves in shaded velvet. They are likewise ornamented with three stems of feather shaded, and placed sideways. In general, the ornaments are of the smallest size. If flowers are worn, they must be few in number and of the same hue as the bonnet. We warn our fair readers, that in no paris of dress has greater change taken place, and that the new form should be the more eagerly sought after, as they are highly graceful and becoming.

Capotes are likewise occasionally worn; but they are of a close form, and are made of satin, ornamented with velvet or velours épinglé.

Coiffures are likewise worn of ribbon, either velvet or velvet and satin mixed with lace; to the more full-dress coiffures, silver or gold accessory embellishments being added.

In the ornamenting of dresses, much braiding is employed, and likewise velvet ribbon, either plain or shaded.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The redingotes, or pelisses, are made of silk tissue, velvet, or of mixed woollen stuffs. They are made to adhere to the form of the Amazon or riding-habit cut. The accessory trimmings are made very simple, but rows of buttons, of silver or of gold, or of cut steel, are employed, as if to fasten them.

Mantles, and Wrappers of that class, are made in a hundred different fashions; they rejoice in the titles of Hadeks, Haja-walks, Kaftans, Caracos, and other strange appellations. There are so numerous that ladies will have ample opportunity of choosing what is most becoming, as well as convenient, to their peculiar forms and styles.

As an example of a toilet much commended, we will mention here a dress in Moire, with lines, black satin and pink; the body ascended high up, but open in front, with a small falling collar, of shawl form, descending to the waist, and edged with a little fringe of silk. The sleeves short, and likewise trimmed with fringe. The long sleeves, which are put on and taken off at will, are made wide towards the hand in order to show the under sleeve, made of embroidered muslin trimmed with lace.

For promenade, has been admired a redingote, with broad stripes—the one shaded lilac, the other black satin, with lace design. The body forms at the waist pleats, extending in fan form on the chest, and ascending only to a little

below the throat, to allow the gimp beneath to be seen, trimmed with lace, which falls down to the edge of the dress. At the bottom of the skirt, four rows of cross-cut velvet—one black, the other lilac; the lower larger than the others. The same trimmings, of smaller size, are applied to the sleeves.

Barring these two examples, we have only spoken generally of the new-born Fashions of the day—the choice of the leaders of Fashion; and the preference of the majority will stamp that preference amidst the mass of novelties which we will communicate in our next report.

RAILWAY SPECULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our accounts from America prove that the people of the United States are as much excited about railways as ourselves. There is a Connecticut River and Lake Champlain Railroad, the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, the Nashua and Worcester, the Providence and Worcester, the Old Colony to Plymouth, the Hartford and Danbury, and the Portland and Montreal Railroad in contemplation, or in a state of completion. These lines will comprise at least 1000 miles of railroad, costing not less than 20,000,000 dollars. They will eventually be completed, but it will be the work of years. Many of these lines are under way, the stock fully subscribed, and already at par in the Boston market, while the subscriptions to others are rapidly filling up. As an evidence of the feeling so general in New England in relation to railroads, the subscription to the Portland and Montreal Railroad is about a fair one. One master workman stated that he had six journeymen in his shop, and each man would take a share. Another mechanical company had fifteen, and they intended to have thirty shares in that shop. A young tailoress, at work in a family, declared herself ready to take two shares. The hired girl in the same house was ready for one share. These cases are but a few in thousands. None of these people go beyond their present means, and willingly invest every dollar of their hard-earned wages in the railroads of the place they live in. There are three railroads in contemplation from Boston to Montreal, viz., the Boston, Pitchburg, Burlington, and Montreal road; the Boston, Concord, and Montreal road; and the Boston, Portland, and Montreal road. All these are partly built, and the friends of each are making efforts to push them through as rapidly as possible. As an instance of the progress of railways in Canada, we may mention the appearance of the undertaking called the "Great Western Railway of Canada." It is designed to form a main artery for Upper Canada, and also a link in the communication between the north western States of America, the valley of the Mississippi, and the sea board of the Atlantic. The chief capital is already subscribed, and the company is chartered by the act of the Canadian Legislature, who seem to regard it as a national undertaking.

NEW BIRD.—THE GOLIAH ARATOO.

This interesting ornithological novelty has just been received from Papua, by Mr. J. Warwick, by whose permission it has been sketched for our journal. It has been brought to this country by the Captain of a South Seaman (the *Aiert*), who obtained it from a Chinese vessel from the island of Papua, to whom the Captain of the *Aiert* rendered valuable assistance, when in a state of distress. This is the only instance of the bird arriving alive in this country. It is the *Micrroglossus Aterrimus* of Vieillot, and has been described by that naturalist as differing from the whole family of *Psittacidæ* (parrots)

NEW BIRD—THE GOLIAH ARATOO.

in the form of its tongue, which M. Levaillant very aptly compares to the trunk of an elephant, and a memoir on this organ was read before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1821, and was afterwards published.

In size, this valuable bird is one of the largest of the parrot tribe, being superior to the Red Macaw. The whole plumage is black, glossed with a greenish grey. The head is ornamented with a large crest of long pendulous feathers, which it erects at pleasure, when the bird has a most noble appearance. The orbits and cheeks are of a deep rose colour, approaching to scarlet; the bill is extraordinary in its dimensions, and will crack the hardest fruit stones; but when the kernel is detached, the Bird does not crush, and swallow them in large fragments, but scrapes them, with the lower mandible, to the finest pulp, thus differing from its congeners in the mode of taking the food, the legs are naked a little way above the tarsal joint; the tarsi themselves are short. In its manners, it is mild and familiar, and, when approached, raises a cry which may be compared to a hoarse croaking. This cry appears to emanate from the lower part of the larynx, for there is no perceptible motion of the tongue. In its gait, it resembles the rook, and walks much better than most of this climbing family.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Gloucester, we understand, has been decided upon for the next congress of this Institution. The Duke of Beaufort, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Lord Ducie, have signified to the noble president, Lord Albert Conyngham, their disposition to aid the meeting and the Association by every means in their power, as well as personally.

THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT AT CORNER.—The Committee find that a balance of £68 13s. 6d. remains, after finally settling all accounts, which it is intended to apply towards railing in the square in which the Monument is placed.—*Dover Recorder.*

THE CLERGY AND THE RAILWAYS.—Subjoined is the copy of a letter, which has been sent by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to those clergymen with cure of souls whose names appear in the lists of provisional committees of railroad companies:—

"Bishopstowe, Oct. 2, 1845.—Dear Sir,—Without the slightest intention of ascribing any improper purpose to you, I scruple not to call your attention to 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 105, ss. 29, 30. I think that the words 'dealing for gain or profit,' in the 29th section, taken in conjunction with the exemption in favour of benefit society, and fire or life assurance company in the 30th section, may be held to bring railroad companies within the provision of the statute, and therefore that the being members of provisional committees might possibly expose clergymen to the penalty of the statute.—I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, H. EXETER."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The building of this fine National Establishment is now in the last stage of "transition:" the old mansion of the Montagues has almost disappeared, although the Octagonal Lodge or Clock Tower remain: on one side you see the last walls of the old edifice, and on the other, portions of the shafts of the columns for the Great Central Portico of the new Museum. Meanwhile, the public gratification is not checked by the pulling-down and building-up: the entrance is, at present, by the western wing, where temporary, but truly substantial flights of stairs are provided, and here the living stream of visitors

EUROPEAN BISON, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

pour in, whilst the re-edification is progressing elsewhere.

In the wing just named, the room represented in our Engraving, has just been opened to the public; though the articles in the cases are scarcely yet arranged. In the centre of the apartment is placed the magnificent Chinese Bell, taken from a Buddhist Temple at Ningpo, and presented to the Museum by Her Majesty. Our readers will recollect that we engraved and described this Bell, during its temporary location at Buckingham Palace. (See No. 90.) On account of the present position of the Bell, the new apartment at the Museum has been called the "Chinese Room;" though, besides this spoil, there are but few curiosities of Celestial civilisation. Here will be found the specimens of South Sea manufacture which formerly filled the first of the old suite of the Museum Rooms—including several canoes and war implements, articles of clothing, matting, &c.; and the famed tortoiseshell bonnet, once worn by some Pacific beauty. There are, likewise, several idols, happily becoming comparatively rare in the countries whence they were obtained.

The second of our graphic novelties is a noble specimen of the Aurochs, or European Bison, which the Emperor of Russia has just presented to the Museum. The species is now limited to some of the Lithuanian forests, where it is carefully preserved by command of the Emperor; no specimen being allowed to be shot without his Majesty's special permission.

A good deal of difference of opinion has thrown some obscurity over this species. Cuvier considers it as certain that this animal, the largest, or, at least, the most massive of all the existing quadrupeds after the rhinoceros, is a distinct species which man has never subdued. Following out this subject with his usual industry and ability, the great naturalist goes on to state, that if Europe possessed a *Urus*, or *Taur* of the Poles, different from the *Bison*, or *Aurochs* of the Germans, it is only in its remains that the species can be traced. Such remains are found in the skulls of a species of ox different from the Aurochs, in the superficial beds of certain districts. This Cuvier thinks must be the true *Urus* of the ancients, the original of our domestic ox, the stock, perhaps, whence our wild cattle descended; while the Aurochs of the present day is nothing more than the Bison, or Bonassus of the ancients, a species which has never been brought under the yoke.

HEAD OF EUROPEAN BISON

The fine specimen at the Museum will, in a few days, be placed in its fit location—the Great Zoological Gallery, which, if we mistake not, is unparalleled in Europe.

NEW ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Ronge arrived at Manheim on the 28th ult., and proceeded to the theatre with the intention of there harangning the people, but the authorities refused to give him the key of the building. M Bannerman, the deputy, then invited M. Ronge to go to the garden of his house. He did so, and was followed by an immense crowd, who filled the vacant space and covered the trees and the wally. M. Ronge then addressed them, explaining the origin and character of the New Catholic church. He was listened to with great interest, and frequently with much clamour and applause. M Ronge in the evening at one of the hotels. Accounts from Frankfort announce the arrival of M. Ronge in that town on the 4th inst., where he had been received with great enthusiasm by the Protestant party. He had spoken and divine service, and likewise preached in the German Catholic church in that city.

The *Fomento* of Barcelona of the 27th ult., announces the execution at Gerona, on the preceding day, of Pedro Vinals, a bandit, who had long been the terror of the province. He was 34 years of age. Having fled into France, he was claimed by the Captain General, and delivered up to him by the French authorities on the 24th of July, in virtue of existing treaties. He confessed to having murdered, and committed many more. He had also joined the Carlist bands at the age of 14, and his life had been ever since a tissue of crimes.

The *Franc Comtois* of Besançon (Doubs) relates that, on the night of the 25th ult., a young man, a clerk in a commercial house in that town, but lodging at the café des Nations, entered the room of a neighbour in a state of consternation, and told the astonished individual just above himself in his chamber with his fowling-piece. The young woman, in fact, was found dead with all her clothes on, the charge of the gun having entered her forehead above her left eye. The journal adds that, after an investigation on the spot, the clerk was committed to prison.

Letters from Zurich state, that the disease which has been this year deteriorating the quality of the potato crop has made its appearance in Switzerland. It is only in the highest parts of the mountains that no appearance of disease is to be found in potatoes. Everywhere else the disease has made great progress. Potatoes that have been gathered are also deteriorated unless kept on dry ground and in well aired places.

By the death of Lord Spencer, a pension of £1840, granted to the late Edmund Burke for the lives of the Princess Amelia, the last Earl Spencer, and the late William Cavendish, Esq., ceases.

Sir John Guest, Bart., has lately purchased the splendid mansion and extensive estate of Canford, in Dorsetshire, from Lord de Mauley (son of the Earl of Ilchester), for £300,000. This property is between Wimborne and Poole, and embraces some of the outskirts of the latter town. Canford was inhabited for one year by the Queen Dowager.

A Berlin letter of the 25th ult., in the *Manheim Gazette*, states that when the King of Prussia was present at Munich at the baptism of the Prince Royal of Bavaria, the christening party, and some distinguished persons near the child to lay their hands upon it, the King of Prussia stretched forth his hand, but it was set aside by the bishop. The King then (says the letter) knelt upon the occasion, and blessed the infant first Munich in anger. The bishop's behaviour is said to have been intended as a rebuke upon the King of Prussia for his not having acted with sufficient severity against the new German Catholic Church.

His Highness Saïed Hillall Eben Saïed, the eldest son of the Imaum and her apparent to the Government of Muscat, has arrived in this country. The object of the Prince's visit to England is said to be that of obtaining information in respect to our Government and institutions, and to benefit by a personal inspection of those works of art and science for which Great Britain is now celebrated in all parts of the habitable world.

Letters from Corfu announce the arrival of General Kalergi in that town, where he is to take up his residence for the present. He met with a most gratifying reception from the inhabitants, and a round of entertainments was given by the principal people in the place to his honour. Some of the inhabitants wished to display their admiration of the Greek patriot by some demonstration of a more public description, but Lord Seaton opposed it on the ground that General Kalergi was at present a private individual, and that he could not allow anything beyond individual tokens of respect.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states, that during the retreat of the Russians from Daghestan, they were followed and attacked a second time by Schamyl upon the Russian territory. The loss of the Russians is not yet known, but it must be considerable, as it was very severe. General Pawlowitsch was slain, and was wounded, but received a musket ball in the thigh. The Russians are said to have lost all their supplies of ammunition, &c., so that the campaign may be regarded as finished for this year.

The Empress of Russia and the grand Duchess Olga arrived at Augsburgh on the 29th of September, where they were received by the Prince of Prussia and the Prince Royal of Bavaria. The Prince of Prussia most affectionately embraced the Empress. The same evening travellers set out in the evening for Insprnck, where they will stop two days.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* publishes an extract from the will of Mr. H. Murray, once a resident in Cape Town, who died at Edinburgh some time ago. The deceased bequeaths a sum to be employed in the private mission to the South African College of the less affluent colonists—sons and descendants of the old Dutch settlers to have the preference. The residue of his estate is bequeathed to the same object.

The St. Petersburg journals of the 25th of September announce the decease, after a severe, but short illness, of Count de Canerine, formerly Minister of Finance, and member of the Council of the Empire. The Count Paulaski on the 16th of September last likewise mention the death of General Neidhart, at Moscow, on the 27th of August.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Russia, as another mark of his satisfaction at the skill of Prince Woronzow, has given him the command of a regiment of hussars, which is in future to bear his name.

The *Hamburg Gazette* states, from Riga, that the cholera has made its appearance in Livonia, and caused many deaths.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, under date of Sept. 26, state that the town of Tomsk had been totally destroyed by fire, and that the Emperor had subscribed 10,000 silver roubles towards the alleviation of the distress of the people.

A letter from Dusseldorf, of the 3rd of October, says:—"The opening of the Railway from Dusseldorf to Cologne will take place on the 1st of November next. The general meeting of the shareholders of the railway from Dusseldorf to Elberafeld took place yesterday; the result of the meeting was highly satisfactory. A great house in this city purchased shares to the amount of 150,000 francs."

The *Elberfeld Zeitung* has published an article, which will be recognised as being semi-official, and which gives the round of the German press. It denies, point blank, that any proceedings have taken place of late on religious matters at Frankfort; in fact, could not, as the New Catholics are not yet tolerated in all the German States, not even in Austria. The article goes on to say that such an interference on the part of the Diet would be tantamount to a domineering over free sovereigns, to which it has no claim. From all which, it is clear that Prince Metternich did not accomplish one of the chief aims of his going to the Rhine to meet the King of Prussia and other sovereigns

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been moderate, viz., 1450 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up-to-day they were very small, hence the show of fresh red and white wheat was limited. The accounts from the north coming very unfavourable for the harvest, the demand for wheat, of home production, was somewhat brisk, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. Free foreign wheat was in good request at 1s to 2s per quarter more money, and the sales effected to a fair extent. No new barley at market. The inquiry was steady, at full prices. Malt was held at more money, but the business doing was limited. Oats and beans were quite as dear, but grey and maize peas were lower.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 6580; barley, 720; oats, 1350 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 510; oats, 910 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1350; barley, —; oats, 2 quarters. Flour, 5050 sacks; malt, 3200 quarters.

Mark Lane, Monday.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 47s, ditto, white, 46s to 48s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 47s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 23s to 27s, distilling, 27s to 30s; malting ditto, 40s to 44s; Essex and Norfolk malt, 54s to 58s; brown oats, 19s to 21s; Kingston and Ware, 26s to 27s; Chevalier, 30s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 18s; potatoe ditto, 18s to 20s; beans, old and new, 30s to 32s; ditto, new, 28s to 30s; tick beans, new, 27s to 28s; ditto, old, 29s to 30s; grey peas, 28s to 32s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, new, 30s to 32s; boilers, new, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town made flour, 40s to 43s; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire ditto, 37s to 39s; Stockton, 36s to 38s. Foreign: fine wheat, 50s to 52s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 45s; white, 46s to 47s. *In bond*: Barley, 24s; oats, 16s; feed, 15s; beans, 30s; peas, 30s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s per barrel.

Mark Lane, Oct. 7.

The Seed Market.—Canary and linseed, as well as winter tares, are in good request, at full prices. Other kinds of seeds continue to move off slowly.

Linseed, English, sowing, —l. to —l.; Baltic crushed, —s. to —s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, —l. to —l.; Hull and Lincoln, —l. to —l.; Calcutta, —l. to —l.; Bombay, —l. to —l.

Mustard seed, 10s to 12s.; white, —s. to —s.; Tares, 4s to 5s. per bushel.

Rapeseed, £25 to £28, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 10s.; foreign, £8 10s to £7 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 10s, per ton. Canary, 45s to 52s, per quarter. Hempseed, 32s to 34s. Coriander, 15s to 16s. Brown seed, 50s to 54s. Carraway seed, —s. to —s. Tares, winter, red, 40s to 42s.; extra, 43s; white, 40s to 42s; extra, 45s per qrt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8½d to 9d, of household ditto, 6½d to 7d, per lb.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 31s 1d, oats, 23s 6d, rye 35s 8d; beans, 36s 4d; peas, 35s 6d.

Aggregate Average.—Wheat, 51s 8d, barley 31s 1d, oats, 23s 6d, rye, 35s 8d, beans, 36s 4d, peas, 35s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 8d, barley 6s, oats, 4s, rye, 7s 6d, beans, 10s 6d, peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—For public sale on the 14th inst., 14,00 packages are declared. Talk keeps the private market in a sluggish state, but we can notice no alteration in prices.

Sugar.—Although the amount of bonieses doing in the market, since our last report, has been small, no variation has taken place in the quotations. Brown lumps are selling at 50s. and standard, 48s to 49s per cwt.

Coffee.—This article still rules extremely inactive, and prices are not supported.

Rice.—Bengal is in moderate request, and good middling white may be purchased at 20s to 20s 6d per cwt. Coarse rice steady.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have progressed tolerably well, at an advance in the quotations of twice 2d to 6d per lb upon those paid at the July auctions.

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of butter has greatly fallen off, and the currencies have fallen from 1s to 2s per cwt. The best Friesland may now be had at 96s to 100s per cwt; the best Dorset, 46s per firkin; and fresh, 1s per dozen. Bacon is a dull sale, at 1s per cwt less money. Prime sizes of Waterford, 50s to 52s; inferior, 48s to 54s; and many, 44s to 46s per cwt. Lard steady, at 46s to 70s, for Waterford blnddered. Other kinds of provisions as last noticed.

Tallow.—There is more activity in the market, and prices have an upward tendency. On the spot, sales have been made at 43s to 43s 6d. Town tallow steady, at 42s, net cash.

Oils.—We have very few sales to report on oils, the quotations of which rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 4l 4s to 4l 8s; new ditto, 4l 0s to 4l 15s; old clover, 4l 8s to 5l 8s; new clover, 4l 4s 10s to 4l 15s; oat straw, 1l 14s to 1l 16s; wheat straw, 1l 15s to 2l 1s per load.

Coals (Friday).—West Wylam, 18s; Benwicke and Co., 17s 6d; Walker, 17s; [illegible] Hetton, 20s; Hetton, 19s; Russell, 19s; Braddyll, 19s 6d; Stewart, 19s 6d; Lambton, 20s; Tees, 19s 6d.

Hops (Friday). Most of the parcels of mid hops which have come to hand the week have found ready buyers at 152s to 165s for Sussex, and 165s to 180s for Mid Kents, in packets. The plantations remain much the same very favourable, the duty estimated at £616,000. In the [illegible] business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Wool.—The public sales, which commence on the 9th inst., are to be well attended by buyers. Most of the parcels offered have sold at full prices.

Potatoes.—Our market is well supplied with potatoes, which sell steadily, at from 45s to 80s to 4l per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—Although the supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, was but limited, the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. From Holland we received 50 oxen and cows, together with 250 sheep; from Germany 30 beasts, and from Yorkshire 30 calves. The numbers of sheep on sale were moderate, the mutton tradesfolk dull, at late rates Calves were in short supply, and steady request, and previous currencies were readily supported. Pigs sold readily at our quotations. Monday's Scotch cattle market, at Falkirk, was but thinly supplied.

Per Sib, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 4s; by 8s 6d to 4s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; suckling pigs, 18s to 22s, and quarter of ditto, 4s to 5s each.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a sluggish state, at but little variation in prices

Per Sib, by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been gradually advancing since the opening on Monday, and a good deal of business on prices has been done in Consols. Consols have advanced from 97¼ to 98 (the closing price of the preceding week) to 98⅝ to ⅞, and Wednesday closed at 98⅝. This quotation, however, has been barely supported, and the closing price yesterday was 98⅝ to ⅞ exchequer bills have also improved, but close a trifling degree flatter than the price they had attained, quoting 35s to 45s prem. India Stock receded on Tuesday, yielding to some large sales, and stands at 265. But a bargain has been registered on the remaining bonds that are open for transfer.

The Foreign Market has been a slight degree more active than the preceding week. Mexican Stock did not immediately improve upon the arrival of the mail on Monday, but advanced on Tuesday to 32¾. The following day, however, some realising depressed the price to 31⅞ to 32, the market closing very flatly with respect both to Mexican and Columbian. A slight rally has since occurred on both, and the former closes at 31⅞ for the Active Stock, the latter at 17½ to 18¼. Spanish have been scarcely dealt in, closing at 28¾ for the Three per Cents., and 5⅞ to 6 for the Active. Portuguese have not varied more than a ¼ turn" during the week, and are little better than nominal. Portuguese was flat at 60 to ¾, on Tuesday; the closing quotation, however, shows an improvement, it being 61¾. Peruvian is 38¾; Grenada Bonds, 21¾ to 22; Venezuelas, 4¾; Belgian, 99⅞; Dutch Four per Cents., 99⅞; Two and a Half, 60 to ⅝.

Although there have been fluctuations in the various Scrips of the new lines, the general tone of the Market during the week has been steadiness, with well maintained prices. A temporary decrease of business is usually felt at this period of the year, and the amount done, although less than the preceding account, continues exceedingly extensive. Some slang existed towards the close of the last account that money would become suddenly scarce; and, in fact, the discount brokers were in full employment for all their capital. But within the last few days has considerably changed, and money is again tolerably easy. Scrips generally continue in fair demand, and the merits of several railways already in operation are daily more appreciated. Among others, the Peterborough and Nottingham Junction Railway is regarded with considerable favour. The length of line is about [illegible] miles, and the engineering difficulties are trifling, with the most promising facilities. Earl Fitzwilliam has signified his approval of the project, and the inhabitants of the country through which the line passes, are unanimously in its favour. The present prices are per scrip:—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 20½; Antrim, Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 2¾. Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 1¾ pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128½; Bristol and Exeter, 21; Ditto New, 11; Caledonian, 24½; Ditto Extension, 5¼; Cambrian, 4¼; Cambridge and [illegible] Ditto New, 4¼; Cambridge and Oxford, 2¼; Chelmsford and Bury, 3½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Chester and Manchester, 1¾ pm.; Cornwall, 4¼; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 4¼; Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, 3¾; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 4¼; Direct Norwich, 1¾; Dublin and Galway, 5¾; Eastern Counties, 2¼; Ditto New, 6¾ pm., Edin and Glasgow, 7¾; Exeter, Crewe, and Chester, 2¼; Oxford and Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central of Wales, 3; Grand Union, 4; Great Eastern and Western, 2¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24¾; Great North of England, 9¾; Ditto Leeds and Selby, 5¾; Carlisle and Darlington, 2¾; Ditto Fifths, 36¾; Harwich, 1¾; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto Quarter Shares, 21¾; Ditto Half Shares, 22¾; Leicester and Birmingham, 2¾ pm., Leicester and Hitchin, 2¾; Direct Northern, 2¾; Direct, 5¾; Lincoln and Burmingham, 217, Ditto Quarter Shares, 27¾; Ditto Extension, 2¾, London and Blackwall, 2¾; London and Brighton, 70; Ditto Sixths, 2¾; London and Croydon, 2¾; London and Greenwich

MUSIC.—The PIANISTA, Nos. 57, 58, and 59, are all Ready, each in 24 large folio pages, price 3s., containing the Overtures and all the Airs in "Fra Diavolo," "Sonnambula," and 6 Copyright Songs, by John Barnett, and 2 by Charles Horn. Soon the Pianista has been enlarged from 16 to 24 pages, it will be reduced to price—for 3s. Nos. to fill, the 24 Nos. to 1s.—At the Office, 57, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheapside).

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NEW EXERCISES for the PIANOFORTE.—Grand Exercises for the Octaves agreeable at sunsants, ditto, ditto, ditto

SAMUDA'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

VIADUCT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, CROSSING THE DOVER AND BRIGHTON LINES, BETWEEN NORWOOD AND CROYDON.

We resume our Illustrations of the various methods of Atmospheric Traction with that invented by Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, which may be thus generally described.

A large tube is laid down in the centre of a line of rails. This tube has an opening at the top, which is closed by a valve, formed of a leather strap, covered with short plates of iron above and below. Now, the strap being broader than the plates, it is pressed against the top of the pipe by a succession of long rods, screwed down with hook bolts, and thus forming a hinge. On the side on which the valve opens is a groove, which is filled with a composition of wax and tallow. It is evident that when the valve is raised, there will be space enough for a bent plate of iron to pass into the tube.

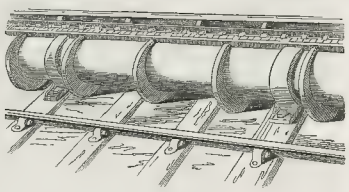
ENGINE-HOUSE, AT CROYDON.

To the leading carriage of every train a piston is attached by a bent plate; and the piston rod are four wheels, two before and two behind the bent plate, so that when the piston is in the pipe, these wheels raise the valve, and prevent it from touching the bent plate. In this manner a communication is made between the piston in the pipe and the leading carriage.

Engines, working large air pumps, are stationed at intervals of three miles along the line, by means of which the pipe is exhausted of its air. When this is done, the pressure of the atmosphere on the back of the piston is the power to draw the train. It will be observed that, as the train progresses, (the wheels on the piston-rod raising the valve), there is an opening equal to the area of the pipe, at which the air can rush in, directly on to the back of the piston.

When the piston has passed, and allowed the valve to fall into its place, a wheel, attached to one of the carriages, presses it down; after which, a copper bar is drawn along the groove, to force the composition against the edge of the valve, and so exclude the external atmosphere. This bar is heated, to prevent the composition adhering to it. The pipe is then ready to be exhausted for another train.

The Atmospheric Railway was first experimented, some years since, at Wormholt Scrubbs, where a line of three-quarters of a mile in length was laid down, at the expense of the Patentees. The success of the experiments on this line, in spite of the novelty of the invention, and consequent inferiority of the apparatus, was so decided, as to induce the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company at once to employ the Atmospheric principle on



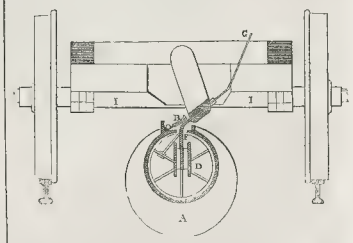
PORTION OF THE TUBE ON THE LINE.

that part of their line between Kingstown and Dalkey—where it has continued to answer the high expectations formed of it. (See Engravings of this Line at page 16 of Vol. IV. of our Journal.) The Croydon, South Devon, and Paris and St. Germain Companies have since adopted this system.

Five miles' length of the Croydon Line are now completed, and trial trips have been made thereon. Upon one occasion, with a train of twelve carriages, a speed of seventy-five miles per hour was obtained.

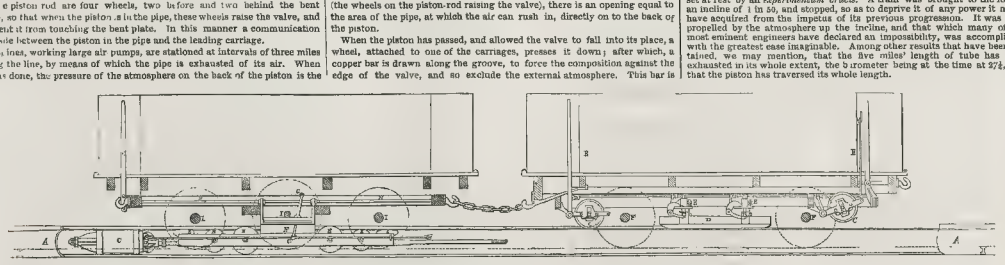
The size of the tube used at Wormholt Scrubbs was nine inches, internal diameter: that of the tubes at Croydon and Dalkey is fifteen inches.

Several experimental trips have already been made upon the Croydon line. The following are a few of the results:—



CROSS SECTION OF THE TUBE, &c.

The question as to the power of ascending inclines has been completely set at rest by an *experimentum crucis*. A train was brought to the foot of an incline of 1 in 50, and stopped, so as to deprive it of any power it might have acquired from the impetus of its previous progression. It was then propelled by the atmosphere up the incline, and that which many of our most eminent engineers have declared an impossibility, was accomplished with the greatest ease imaginable. Among other results that have been obtained, we may mention, that the five miles' length of tube has been exhausted in its whole extent, the barometer being at the time at 27½, and that the piston has traversed its whole length.



LEADING CARRIAGES, SHOWING THE TUBE, PISTON, HEATER, CLOSING WHEELS, &c.

Explanation of Parts of Leading Carriage.

A [illegible] Pipe, or Tube
B [illegible]gitudinal Valve (in cross section)
C [illegible]n, fitted with two capped leathers
D Valve in Piston, opened by Lever G, which, in case of accident, will allow the air to pass through the Piston
E E Wheels, &c., for raising Longitudinal Valve B
F F Rods connecting Piston, &c., with Carriage
G G Levers, &c., for opening Valve D in Piston
H Draw Bar of Carriage
I I Axles of Carriage

Explanation of Parts of Second Carriage.

a a Main Pipe, or Tube
B Longitudinal Valve, closed
C C Closing Wheels, which pass lightly over the Longitudinal Valve
D Heater, for sealing Valve (containing charcoal)
E E Gear for raising or depressing Closing Wheels and Heater when stopping
F F Carriage Axles

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 11, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 181.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845. [Sixpence.

ALGIERS.

The late disaster which has overtaken a detachment of French troops in Algiers has excited much interest in England as well as France; but the expressions of the English press have given great offence to the Parisian journalists. It has been mentioned as a retribution for the atrocity of the caves of Dahra; and this the French press chooses to consider an insult. They charge us with exulting in the slaughter of brave men, and rejoicing at anything that seems like a misfortune to France. We deny that any such feeling exists among Englishmen; but it is not our fault if the French have so conducted themselves as to deprive them of the sympathies of the world and turn them to the side of the invaded people. There is certainly not so much pity felt for the destruction of these five hundred men, doubtless brave soldiers, as there would have been but for that horrible episode of the burning of a native tribe which had ceased to resist. It was an act more befitting demons than men; it was a violation of all the laws of war, and must have been expected by the French themselves to have provoked a bloody vengeance. That vengeance has come; and when it is traced back to the cruelty of the invading army, treated as a retribution for the past, our neighbours only see in our reflections—which have neither been ill-natured nor exultant—a rejoicing over the humiliation of an opponent. We are sure that thousands in France must have made almost the same observations. All the press of that country, without exception, condemned and denounced the massacre of Dahra as strongly as their brethren on this side of the Channel: it was felt as a disgrace on all civilised countries. Whence, then, the anger that the retaliation of the Arab should awaken but faint regret and no surprise whatever? Surely a warlike nation like the French must know that hostilities have always two parties to them, and that the victor is himself exposed to reverses. The French drive the Arabs into holes in the rocks and roast them alive; the Arabs, on the first opportunity, draw a body of French troops into an ambuscade, and cut them to pieces. It is injury and retaliation, the Arabs showing to the most advantage; for suffocating unresisting men is mere murder, while an ambuscade is a common stratagem of war, as old as the campaigns of Alexander or Hannibal; and those who fell in the present case at least died with arms in their hands and resisting to the last. For such things as this all engaged in war must be prepared. What has been more common of late years than to read of expeditions sent by the French commanders into the interior to "take summary vengeance" on such or such a village, which had been guilty of the crime or resistance to the invader? During the first Revolution and the last days of Napoleon, at both which periods the territory of France was threatened by the Allied Powers, the defence of that territory was considered by Frenchmen a sacred duty.

The doctrine of retaliation is thoroughly understood by the sons of the Desert. The French have shown no mercy, and they receive none. When their calamities, then, are by the world treated as retributions for cruelties of their own, it is not done from any pleasure in the humiliation and disasters of another, but from a sort of natural reasoning almost impossible to avoid—a recognition of that "even-handed justice" which

> Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
> To our own lips.

While public attention, however, is turned towards Algiers, we will take the opportunity of briefly sketching the mode in which the conquest was made, the way it is governed, and the sort of man the French have to deal with in Abd-el-Kader, who, just when he was looked on as powerless, is all at once more formidable than ever.

The possession of Algiers was left as a legacy—and it is almost a fatal one—from the Government of Charles X. In the last days of his reign, when the uneasy spirits of France gave strong indications of a wish for change, his Ministers thought a military expedition would be a good means of diverting dangerous energy from political purposes. The army, as subsequent events proved, was disaffected: it remembered the glories of the Empire and inherited an aversion to the Bourbons. So the expedition to Algiers was planned; the pretext for it being an insult offered to the French Consul in public by Hussein Dey. On the 5th of July, 1830, Marshal Bourmont entered Algiers as its conqueror, at the head of the army then more dreaded by the rulers of France than the people of North Africa. But, alas for human calculations!—on the 30th of that same month Charles X. had virtually ceased to reign! The Army of Algiers, however, did not suspend its operations, which were soon continued actively under the new *régime*. At first the acquisition seemed an easy one; the coming, seeing, and conquering of the Roman appearing almost realised. Time only brought out the difficulties, which increased with every league of advance into the interior; and now, at the end of fifteen years, those difficulties are as great as ever. The preparations now making by the French War Department are more like those for an attempt of

ABD-EL-KADER.—FROM AN AUTHENTIC FRENCH PORTRAIT.

a new conquest than the mere holding a long-possessed colony. When the French landed, they, of course, brought with them an immense amount of ignorance of the state of the country, its resources, its inhabitants, and the mode of ruling them. The first step of the Marshal was to appoint an Administrative and Finance Commission. But the results were only that old forms were destroyed before new ones had been created. A sort of municipal council was formed, and a police established, on the French model; but never were life and property less safe in Algiers than during the early days of the French occupation. It is said that the Treasury, the Arsenal, and other buildings, were left unguarded, so that every man felt justified in helping himself to whatever he could find: this was one of the first things that disgusted the True Believers with the sway of the Christian invaders. The feeling was increased by some immunities and privileges given to the Jews—another scandal in the eyes of the Moslems. In short, the footing of the French with the people of Algiers was like that of *Master Slender* with *Anne Page*—"there was no great love between them at first, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it, on better acquaintance." But the true beginning of sorrows was the attempt to subdue the wandering Kabyles, the houseless tribes of the Desert. They were required to acknowledge the French King as their master, and pay a tribute. This authority the French possess in every place within range of their cannon, but not beyond it. Long before these aggressions began, Bourmont had left Africa, resigning the command to General Clauzel; and it was under him that Algiers was organised like a department of France. That organization has been gradually extended; the toils of Civil Government being varied by perpetual skirmishes and battles with the Arabs, and frequent *razzias*: these are expeditions against some particular tribe, with the object of killing all the males, burning everything that cannot be moved or consumed, and carrying off the women and children prisoners. It was this ruthless savagery that roused the Arabs to the desperate resistance they have always made, and raised to military renown their chief, Abd-el-Kader, who has been a formidable foe to every successive Governor—Berthezène, Savary, Voirol, Clausel (who was twice Commandant), Avizard, and, equal to any of his predecessors in energy and talent, Marshal Bugeaud.

Abd-el-Kader is the third son of an old chief in the vicinity of Mascara: his family is one of the most ancient in Arabia. It was not altogether accident that raised him to the command. When the Arab chiefs began to perceive that the rule of the French would be even harsher than that of the Ottoman powers, they thought of combination and resistance, and cast about them for a commander. They wanted one of talent and influence; and it augurs much for the modesty and good sense of these sons of Ishmael that one of them thought of himself. The choice fell on the father of Abd-el-Kader, and the chiefs waited on him in a body to offer him the post of honour. The old Arab excused himself on the score of years (he was nearly seventy) and declining strength; but pointed out his third son, as possessed of all the qualities requisite in a commander. "The other two," said the old man, "are not of equal capacity." They took the old chief's advice, and selected Abd-el-Kader as the man who should unfurl the banner of the Prophet and raise the standard of ancient Arabian independence. The following description [illegible] speech by a chief [illegible]

> Abd el Kader is about five feet seven inches high, and very [illegible] and yet delicately small and remarkably white [illegible] a fair complexion, pale skin, [illegible] and high forehead, [illegible] full of brilliancy and softness, arched eyebrows, [illegible] a well-made nose slightly aquiline, rather thin lips, and a full black beard terminating in a point.
>
> His dress is similar to that worn by [illegible] in burnouse, with large silk tassels on the hood [illegible] red cap [illegible] burnouse made of camel's hair. The common cord of black on white camel's hair, wreathed in several folds, round the hood of the white burnouse, denotes the religion to which he belongs.
>
> He always carries in his right hand, a small chaplet of black beads which he counts with rapidity, uttering a silent ejaculation with each, such as "God is most great." "Oh, High Oh, Great! I assert Thy absolute glory." "God is most great in greatness, and praise be to God in abundance," &c. &c.

Abd-el-Kader has appealed to the religious enthusiasm of his countrymen, and this he directs with great skill and activity. His mode of warfare is predatory—the most difficult to meet effectually in such a country. He has several times narrowly escaped being taken, once solely by a daring leap on horseback; but as yet has defied all the efforts of the French, though they have offered a reward of Four Thousand Pounds for his head. He keeps up a harassing war, in which the French can gain nothing and lose a great deal. The battle of Isly, and the treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, scarcely altered his position. The Emperor undertook more than he could perform; Abd-el-Kader is as independent of him as of the French; nay, such is his influence over the Mahommetan population, that it is not impossible he may seize the Throne of Morocco for himself. Such is the enemy with whom the French have to contend, and who is again on foot with all his wonted vigour. As for the colony, the advantage it has been to France may be estimated from the following facts:—The conquest and occupation of Algeria have cost France twenty-six millions, eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. Against this expenditure may be set balance of four millions, twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty pounds, derived from the treasure seized in the city and the public revenues, down to 1844, leaving an absolute loss of nearly twenty-three millions! Add to this, the waste of life, which is enormous, and we shall see that the worst enemies of France could not inflict on her such deadly injury as she brings on herself by persevering in the career of African conquest.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn of 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved much before that time.

TASTE FOR READING AMONG THE PEOPLE. THE TIMES.—"Look at the educational condition of the people. For good or for evil, whichever it be, most important change has there come over us. Whonow brings out a first edition in quarto? Of what are 'people's editions' the evidence? From art we have illustrated newspapers, to republications in weekly numbers or monthly parts of Shakspeare and Froissart. we have everywhere proofs of extension of taste and reading. That the taste is imperfect and the reading mere amusement are, perhaps, more than probable, and that neither produce any valuable results may be granted; but there they are, facts, and as such valuable. Even the reviews and magazines, trashy and superficial, mere trunkmaker's stock as most of them are, now enlist the pens of those who in the last century would have devoted themselves to the production of octavos, as their grandsires did to the composition of folios. A generation had one Junius, elaborating an occasional letter to exasperate the reading public. Every day now affords to an infinitely extended reading public, food for thought or a kind unknown to the literary epheme-rides of thirty years ago."

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* "Algeria," by J. H. Blofuld, Esq.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

A grand review of the troops which are about to leave this country for the purpose of committing *razzahs*, and smoking to death the Arab tribes, has just come off. To give it the proper *prestige*, the King of the French assisted the military solemnity. At an early hour, eight regiments of infantry and cavalry had arranged themselves in battle order, in the Place du Carrousel. The infantry was composed of the 11th, 13th, 24th, 60th, 70th, and 71st of the line; the cavalry, of the 5th Dragoons and of the 7th Hussars. Louis Philippe and the Royal Family arrived from the Palace of the Tuileries. After a short delay, the King mounted his charger, and took his station at the head of his brilliant staff. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Salerno, the Dukes de Nemours, d'Aumale, and Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, Generals Rumigny, Gourgaud, Sebastiani, and a considerable number of the officers of the *état-major*, formed the *cortège* of the King, who successively passed in front of each regiment, commencing with the infantry, and finishing with the Hussars. The drums rolled loudly, the bands sent forth their most martial harmonies, and long and loud cheers of the right sort greeted the worthy accompaniment. The Queen and Princesses, who were in their most splendid toilettes, graced the balcony of the Pavilion d'Horloge. The windows were filled with three hundred elegantly attired ladies. After the review of the regiments, the King and his *cortège* returned to the Pavilion, and defiled before the Royal gazers. A grand dinner took place at five o'clock in the Elana Gallery; and eleven o'clock the Royal Family returned to St. Cloud. And this brilliant farce was acted as a prelude to the departure of the poor victims who are consigned to the burning sun of Africa, to the pestilence of the East, or to the fell vengeance of the Moslem, who are gloriously defending their country and their homes, against the gentle mercies of France and its invading hordes. Truly this is wreathing with garlands of roses the temples of the sacrificed. The sounds of drums and the braying of trumpets will scarcely drown the shrieks of bereaved mothers and broken-hearted wives. But this is French glory!

It is reported here, and, I believe, on very good authority, that, indeed, entirely of the railroad project of surrounding Paris, which was submitted to the Commission nominated by the Préfet of the Seine, that there is another project, not under consideration, of forming a railroad in the interior of Paris. The projected line is to form a junction with the Northern and Lyons. It will coalesce at the head of the Pont Neuf, and descend to the "Rue Haute Feuille," running partially in the open air, and following the Boulevards to the place of the Bastille, which it will traverse through the means of tunnelling, whence it is to re-appear as far as the basin of St. Martin, traversing, by a slight bend, to the height of the line to Lyons. The line will present upwards of 4560 metres. The general principle to be adopted is to be the subterranean; so that the most populous portion of Paris will possess a rushing and whirling mass of locomotion, and locomotive and atmospherics, hourly passing beneath it. There is a chance, if these improvements come into operation, that a boiler may burst, and send a large number of the good *badauds* into what the Yankees poetically call "Eternal smash!" Here is, indeed, an infernal machine upon a grand scale.

Count D'Orsay has presented, through the medium of Eugene Sue, to the French Government, one of the most splendid specimens of Hindoo pictorial art. It was sent to the Count from Madras, by Lord Elphinstone. The picture measures three feet in breadth and four feet in height, and represents the Indian Divinity Krisnah, presented as a sort of mammoth, and receiving the homage of a female of an amber complexion. The colouring, which is exquisite, reminds one strongly of the first manner of Giotto, whose palette I imagined in the thirteenth century. There is an excuse by the old Italian Master, in the Louvre, "The Vision of St. Francis." The work of the Hindoo artist has also another striking resemblance: it is of the Byzantium school, that search which is now being made for the Mosque of Sainte [illegible] 537, by the famous Sculptor Athemius of Tralles. The Hindoo painting sent to Paris, by Count D'Orsay, the portrait of Krisnah, reminds her behind the pictures of the Byzantine artists. Instead of being only covered with gilding, the Krisnah rejoices in a necklace of the finest oriental pearls—it bears on its head a diadem of rubies, and of emeralds, the size of a pullet's egg, one of which is near a pound! Although the stuff has good ground, enamelled with detached flowers in bouquets of wonderous charmingship, and the most exquisite taste. The frame is worthy the picture, and is almost composed of small, cabinet-size looking crystal, the prisms of which sisters like phosphorescent sea-shells. The effect of the fly. It is, indeed, incomparable, and beyond anything in the collection of the Museum, of Leadenhall street. Previously to his leaving Paris, Eugene Sue placed the Krisnah in the Byzantine room of the Musee.

The long anticipated inauguration of the Madeleine took place on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by the grand dignitaries of the Metropolitan Church and numerous clergy of the parish, proceeded to the consecration of the Church. The Archbishop first sought the various holy relics which belong to the parish, and deposited them in the reliquary of the principal [illegible] notwithstanding the [illegible] and the [illegible] terminate till after eleven. For the purpose of leaving sufficient space [illegible] Archbishop for making the numerous benedictions, the public was not admitted to the nave until the ceremonies had finished; notwithstanding, several privileged persons had procured tickets for the superior tribunes of the nave, which were then removed, the Archbishop, clad in his pontificals, retired to the sacristy, where are the relics, and placed them on the altar, reading the Seven Penitential Psalms. Then, with [illegible] extensive, he made the three signs of the cross on the sides of the church and the altar. In the presents, ashes were spread in the centre of the nave, upon which he made another cross. The arms of the cross were formed of letters of the Greek alphabet, and of the Latin and French. During this time was sung the cantate of *Lazarus* resuscitated. Then the Archbishop then approached the altar, where he resounded the [illegible] of holy water, and pronounced a blessing on a mixture composed of salt, cinders, and water. Now took place the consecration of the chief altar, around which he marched seven times, sprinkling it with the aspersoir, and three times the three circuits around the interior of the church, during the holy water above and below. Then took place Grand Mass, and the doors of the temple were then thrown open to the public.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—Paris has been startled by the announcement of another attack upon the French in Algeria, attended with very serious consequences. We copy the following from the [illegible]

"[illegible], which has arrived from Algiers, brings us a piece of news which [illegible] believe, but which nevertheless is communicated to us as [illegible] Two hundred Frenchmen, and, among the number, sixty Zouaves, have deposited their arms at the feet of the Arabs. This fact, so uncommon in our military annals, has electrified the whole Algerine population. We require to know under what circumstances this unfortunate episode of the African war has occurred, and this the next courier from Africa will acquaint us with."

The *Sud* has a few particulars of this defeat—

"The *Ville de Bordeaux* (says this paper), which left Algiers just as the Oran mail arrived, could bring us nothing but rumour. But our Toulon Correspondent supplies us with a piece of information, in our eyes far more important than the deplorable affair in which 450 of our brave men met their death. If our Correspondent, who is generally well informed, is to be credited, 200 of our soldiers and five officers have surrendered themselves as prisoners.

"TOULON, Oct. 8th, 1845.

"Yesterday, at half-past nine P M, the steamer *Cerbère* arrived from Algiers with despatches. It is affirmed the false brings most distressing intelligence; and that the same was the morning transmitted to the Government by telegraph.

"A [illegible] of another desperate struggle in the westward of Algeria, 200 of our troops, and, among the number, five officers and forty Zouaves, surrounded on all sides by hosts of Arabs, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war, laid down their arms. This news, which in the morning was only a vague report, has this afternoon assumed all the characteristics of an unquestionable and methodical fact—it is official. We all expect to hear of the immediate return of the Marsha. Duke of [illegible]

The Paris papers comment in a very animated strain upon this fresh attack. The authenticity of the account is to be doubted. It is true that no notice is taken of it officially, either by the *Messager* of Monday evening, or *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning; but the *Journal des Débats*, whose communication with the Ministry is well known, inserts the account given of the occurrence by the Marseilles papers, as if it considered them but too authentic.

The Prince de Joinville, according to the *Constitutionnel*, is to have a command in the approaching campaign, and to cruize off Tangiers and Mogador, in order to protect the subjects of France, while Marshal Bugeaud [illegible] and Abd-el-Kader within the territory of Morocco. As to the [illegible] on the 16th, the greatest activity prevailed in the preparations [illegible] odate departure of the 12,000 men about to be sent to the province of Oran. Seven steam frigates, as well as other ships were to convey these large reinforcements across the Mediterranean, and one regiment, the 38th of the line, was to have embarked as early as the 12th.

Considerable excitement has been created in Paris by a letter of Marshal Bugeaud, written in a very irritated strain, in which the gallant marshal complains of having been abandoned by the Government to his enemies, the [illegible] and of Abd-el-Kader's having determined not to return to Algiers [illegible] late events had, however, induced him to alter his determination, and had accordingly proposed to leave Paris for Algeria. The Government [illegible] ry with Marshal Bugeaud for publishing this letter, and [illegible] intended to be confidential. The opposition prints, on the other hand, have not failed to make the bombastic effusion an excuse [illegible] charge the Government. It is said that Marshal Bugeaud has been [illegible] upon to explain the insubordinate tone of his letter.

We see that our Paris contemporaries are much pleased with the friendly reception given to M. Thiers in London.

The Journal des Travaux Publics expresses its belief that the adjudication of the railroad lines for 1845 will take place in November.

The adjudication of the Paris and Strasburg Railroad will be announced in the *Moniteur* immediately after the return of the Minister of Public Works to Paris. That journal adds, that if all the companies did not unite, not more than three or four would be in a condition to bid for the concession.

SPAIN

We have letters from Madrid to the 8th inst. They mention an act on the part of the Government which is very characteristic of the arbitrary disposition of the Narvaez Cabinet. It has summarily dismissed the assistant of [illegible] and has appointed in his room, honourably acquitted MM. Cortina, Madoz, Lasso, and two other deputies.

A decree has been published in the *Gazette*, announcing the conclusion of the arrangement between the Government and Bank of San Fernando, for the monthly advance of sixty millions of reals, during the months of October, November, and December.

It was reported that the late Minister of the Interior, the Marquis de Pena Florida, would be appointed Alcalde of Madrid. The concentration of the naval force of Spain at Cadiz had given rise to numerous conjectures, but it appears that the measure was ordered by the Minister of Marine, whose intention it was to inspect those vessels. Colonel Milans del Bosch had been arrested, and confined in the barracks of the Guards.

The Madrid Correspondent of the *Post*, in a letter dated Oct. 7, says:—"The King of the French's grand project, the marriage of his youngest son with the Infanta of Spain, is in danger of being wrecked when all in view of the *part of Barcelona*, the British Government having, within the last few days, formally announced to those of France and Spain its opposition to such an alliance. It very properly will not abide by what passed in private between Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe, during her Majesty's last visit to the Chateau of Eu. I have the above news from an authentic source, and future events will prove it to be correct. If the Duke de Montpensier marries the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne, it will be *at arms*, and against the will of the Cabinets of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, and Great Britain."

GERMANY

Our letters from Germany trace the progress of the Religious Reform which agitates so much that country at the present moment. The Pastor Ronge arrived at Frankfort on the 4th, accompanied by his brother and the German Catholic preachers, Messrs. Dowiat and Kelmsen, as also by several deputies from the German Catholic communities of the neighbourhood, followed by an incessant shout of joy from a great crowd of people. From Offenbach the road was covered by thousands of persons, and in Sachsenhausen, which place they had to pass, the streets and the public places were decorated with flowers and garlands. The German Catholic divine service was performed at eleven o'clock in the Reformed Church, and the sermon preached by M. Ronge.

A letter from Worms, dated Oct. 5, says:—"The entry of the Pastor Ronge and his companions into our ancient town was like a public festival, and was followed by the Catholic and tens of thousands, who greeted him with continual shouts of joy. Two of our most notable citizens, [the one of them an Israelite, voluntarily offered their residences to serve for a place of assembly for the Catholic divine service should be performed. Our inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, united to arrange the place, and succeeded in changing it into a well adorned temple, with also several galleries, and other necessary accommodations. However, the number of persons wishing to attend being very considerable it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and on the very day of its performance a tent was erected and fitted up for the occasion, in which more than 15,000 could thus listen to the words spoken on the occasion by the great reformer of our days, and such words, though simple and without any oratorical ornament, were still very impressive and produced a great effect on the multitude of his hearers

"The good ladies of our town presented the German Catholic Church with a cup and other vessels necessary for its service, and these were offered to M. Ronge and the other officiating divines. Owing to the great number of strangers present, no member of our German Catholic community partook of the sacrament, which was administered under both forms on the occasion, to, however, no less than 300 persons; among whom were those belonging to the German Catholic communities of Mannheim, Grundstadt, and of Sensheim, near the River Hesse."

"The good effects of M. Ronge's visit to our town will be very considerable. Since the time of the Reformation such a multitude of people never assembled here, and thousands of persons will now spread the seed of the new Church far and wide. A most interesting sight to see the Reformer of the 19th century addressing the people in the very market-place, where Luther did the same 300 years before him, and he himself seemed to have been impressed when he called out *ein steel Luther!*"

A letter from Darmstadt, dated October 8, says:—Ronge left us to-day, amidst the shouts of thousands, who bade him a most hearty farewell, and, after having taken a most affectionate leave from all the members composing the committee of our German Catholic congregation, they, in their turn, presented him some valuable and significant presents. M. Ronge seems, indeed, to have been chosen by the panic terror to arrange the place, and succeeded in changing it into a well adorned temple, with also several galleries, and other necessary accommodations. However, the number of persons wishing to attend being very considerable it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and on the very day of its performance a tent was erected and fitted up for the occasion, in which more than 15,000 could thus listen to the words spoken on the occasion by the great reformer of our days, and such words, though simple and without any oratorical ornament, were still very impressive and produced a great effect on the multitude of his hearers

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A letter from Darmstadt, dated October 9

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Sweden and Norway closed in person, on the 27th ult. the Storthing of the latter country, after a longer session than usual. In his address, he expressed his regret that the Storthing had not approved of the plan which was laid before it for the improvement and extension of the marine service, and then proceeded to remark that it was with satisfaction he could inform the Storthing that, in conjunction with a neighbouring state, and with the active support of the Governments of England and France, the negociations respecting the yearly tribute to Morocco had been most happily concluded. At the close of the address he was greeted by repeated cries of "God save the King, the Fatherland, and the brother Kingdom."

The Duchess de Berri arrived at Vienna on the 2nd inst., on a visit to the Imperial Family.

The *Frankfort Journal* mentions that a whole parish in Silesia having *unanimously* embraced German Catholicism, considered that according to law the village church belonged to them, but when they were on the point of commencing Divine service, they were intimidated by the Secretary, aided by several gendarmes. The name of the village is Jerschendorf, near Neumark. On the 1st, the people celebrated the anniversary of the publication of Ronge's letter to the Bishop of Treves, declaring that the attempts to repress the reformation would now prove vain.

Accounts from Copenhagen confirm the impression that a severe volcanic eruption has occurred in Iceland. Several vessels which have arrived in ports from the vicinity of that northern island, appear at different periods to have been visited by showers of combustible matter, which can in no other way be accounted for; and direct arrivals from Iceland are anxiously looked for.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the author of "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and some other beautiful poems, has just received a pension of £200 per annum from her Majesty. Sir R. Peel made the intimation very delicately through Mr. Hallam, the historian

A letter from Vienna, Oct. 5, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, says:—"The Emperor was agitated by a panic at the news of the disorders which burst out in Italy. Enormous sums were lost by those speculating for the account. The Government, it is said, has come in aid of the Bourse with considerable sums."

A Berlin letter of the 7th, says:—"Yesterday one of our first banking-houses received from Vienna intelligence that about thirty persons, who had speculated in railway shares, and were not able to fulfil their engagements, had disappeared suddenly. These persons, it is said, are for the most part Jews and persons of little importance; nevertheless, their disappearance has caused a considerable fall in the railway shares. The Austrian Government had long foreseen this, and, in consequence, had taken measures relative to the safety of the bank. It is true that these steps have produced a momentary want of money, but they will prevent new disorders and new losses. Similar measures were taken antecedently with full success by the Prussian Government, and since then the phrenzy of jobbing has considerably diminished."

America has lost one of her greatest men, in the person of the celebrated jurist, Judge Story, who died at Salem on the 10th of September last, at the age of sixty-six. The name of Judge Story is well known, not in England only, but in every part of Europe, by his "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." his "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws," and other legal works of the highest reputation. As one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, for no less than thirty-four years, he had a large and important share in the administration of justice, and in combination with his high judicial functions he discharged the duties of a professor of law in Harvard University, in the state of Massachusetts

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 8th confirms the account we have already given of the answer of the King of Prussia to the address of the Municipal Council of Berlin. His Majesty is said to have added:—"My principle is that the church ought to be formed by itself. My father, who rests in God, made to the church a precious gift—the synods. The late Minister of Public Worship attached too little importance to this point, and therefore the convocations of synods have not been made. The present Minister of Public Worship has as little fear of publicity as I have myself. I shall [illegible] until after the synods have spoken. If they are silent, I will remain silent." It is further stated that the Municipal Council of Berlin is preparing a development of its address, which will be an answer to the reproach made to it by the King.

A letter from Lucern of the 10th, states that two captains of the army of that canton, named Barin and Ulmi, have been sentenced to death, for the part they took against the Government in the late rebellion; but it is supposed that the Grand Council will spare their lives.

A sale of the paintings, the property of the late Joseph Buonaparte, ex King of Spain, recently took place in the United States. The gross amount of the sale was 26,000 dollars.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 20th Sept.:—"Every one here believes that the Emperor, in the course of his journey to the eastern parts of the empire, will visit Berlin. No one envies the position of Prince Woronzoff; and the old Russian party, which obtained the situation for him, is stupified. Since the death of the Grand Duke Alexandra, and that of General Benkendorff, a new party, of whom was replaced in the suite of the Emperor by Count Orloff. Haken schell, the influence of the old Russian party has preponderated."

We learn from Constantinople that the ex-Minister of Finances has been appointed Governor of Trieala, and that the expected Reza Pacha will be placed at the head of a province. Essad Pacha, who has been named Governor of Kroutzoun, has the reputation of being a great friend to the Greeks.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives a rather alarming account of the corn harvest in Russia, Poland, and most parts of Germany, but it does not appear to have arrived at its conclusions from official returns, or any other information of a very positive character.

According to a letter from Berlin, of the 7th, the Prussian Government had nearly completed the organisation of a Consistory on the religious disputes in Germany, and had placed at the head of it M. Eylert, a well known orthodox Protestant. M. Sack, one of the councillors of the Consistory, had received instructions to proceed on a mission to the northern courts, to concert with them the measures to be adopted. We learn from Koenigsberg that the municipality of that place has expressed its approval of the address presented to the King of Prussia by the Municipality of Berlin in favour of religious toleration, and resolved to send a similar address to the Sovereign.

FATAL OCCURRENCE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL METCALFE

Lieutenant Colonel Metcalfe, of the Royal Horse Artillery, came to his death suddenly at the village of Elstree, near Aldenham, Hertfordshire, under painful circumstances. An inquest has since been held at the Artichoke there, and the following evidence relative to this melancholy occurrence was adduced

William Howard examined.—The witness stated that he lived as groom to the late Colonel Metcalfe. He occupied the room immediately under that of his master. On Saturday night last, the 11th instant, witness saw him go into his apartments for the purpose of dressing to attend a party. Witness heard him go out in about an hour after, and he (witness) then went to bed. In a short time his master returned, and again went into his room, but did not remain long before he left. Witness went to sleep, and did not hear any more of him during the night. At about seven o'clock the next morning he went into his room, as was his usual custom, to call the deceased, and when he was astonished at finding two candles burning in the sockets of the candlesticks, and his master not in bed, nor had he been. From the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes. Upon looking behind the window-curtain he divided the room he discovered the deceased sitting on the sofa, with his head reclining over the side, weltering in blood, which appeared to come from his mouth, although the linen were clean. He was quite dead. His countenance made an immediate alarm, and hastened to procure the attendance of a surgeon, who, on arriving, declared the deceased to have been dead some hours. The deceased was undressed, with the exception of his drawers and stockings. Witness afterwards found the pistol now produced in the drawers, which were hanging outside.

By the Coroner.—My master was a widower, and lived by himself. He was about fifty seven years of age. I do not know what to say he returned home from the party. I did not hear the report of a pistol during the night.

The Jury have not noticed that any more evidence was adduced

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Captain Robert Maynard was next examined. He stated that he was well acquainted with the unfortunate gentleman, who was highly connected. Witness saw the remains of his friend lying dead soon after the last witness gave the alarm. The pistol appeared to have been recently discharged. On opening the lips the whole of the upper jaw was found to be completely shattered, and the ball had lodged in the back of the head, which was subsequently extracted. Witness was confident that the deceased never intended suicide, but that his death was caused some way or other by accident. He was a particularly high-spirited man, and the last in the world to commit suicide.

In answer to questions, Captain Maynard said he was strengthened in his opinion that it was accidental from the examination he had made of the pistol.

Captain Maynard [illegible] the jury was [illegible] in the conduct of the deceased [illegible]. He could state, that in his experience, he had never known a man more desirous of fire arms than the deceased. He was constantly trying experiments with them.

Major [illegible] he was at the party with the deceased who was in high spirits; he (deceased) had been upon a shooting excursion the day [illegible] and some pheasants

[illegible] said the pistol which occasioned the calamity was his property. [illegible] to the deceased a short time ago. Witness thought his death was accidental, as the unfortunate gentleman was particularly [illegible]

Messrs. Davis and Thompson, surgeons, proved extracting a ball from the head of the deceased.

After much discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased was accidentally shot."

NATIONAL SPORTS

The present week, which gave us the best specimen of summer weather that the season has furnished, was also as perfect for the business of racing as if it had been ordered for the purpose. It was therefore fortunate that one of the principal autumnal meetings fell on so propitious an occasion. A more enjoyable Second October week has not been known at Newmarket for many a year than that just concluded. It drew [illegible] together a very large general company—for, save the turf, most other [illegible] departs, as far as the million are concerned, are out of season, and it put at rest more than a one question of account, as regards the future fortunes of the metropolis of Jorkshire racing. A proposition had been submitted to the Jockey Club, by which it was suggested that race stands should be erected on various parts of the heath; also that boys was called upon to say whether its members would or would not countenance the project of a line of railway from the town to the Chesterford Station of the Eastern Counties. These matters came on for consideration on Tuesday. The former was very properly negatived; for, if the supply was, in any wise, to minister to the demand, at least half a score of stands would require being built to give one to the finish of each course, while the latter was as widely decided in the affirmative. This short line will be a great boon to all who frequent Newmarket [illegible] inhabitants of the town must drink, from being put in possession of that which is now declared to be a necessary of life. Moreover, the line will not, in the remotest degree, interfere with the peculiarities of the district adjoining to which it will pass. Its course will be on the right hand of the Norwich river, leading from London, and keeping the bottom below the broken ground known as "the Links," beyond half mile clear of the toll-bar at the Devil's Dyke, and on through the farm formerly belonging to the late Mr. Crockford, purchased by Mr. Isaacson, the solicitor. It will have a terminus to the right of the town, somewhere behind the Rutland Arms. Thus it will be altogether out of sight, and nearly out of hearing, of the heath, and will in no wise damage the privacy of the exercise grounds, nor that celebrated site of coursing, "The Chippenham Field." Neither will it, so far as we may come at conclusions by analogy, increase the prejudices of the exclusives of the turf. Because there was considerable railway convenience this year, it was generally stated that Tuesday would pour down its thousands of cockneys to see the fun of the Cesarewitch decided. Such, however, was not the case, the attendance—albeit certainly miscellaneous enough—being much below that of last season. The fact is, Newmarket will never be—at least as at present constituted—attractive for those who mingle with their love of sport a very extensive relish for cakes and ale. * * * * *

Monday—such a day as one looks for in June (and is seen so rarely disappointed) gave us a very sporting list on the paper. There were plenty of events to come off; the quarrel could not be with the quantity, whatever fault might be found with the quality. The two-year-old fields were made up of the awfullest brutes ever brought to a starting post—pastaltar pot Gventura. The amusements were wound up by a mates ridden by amateurs: It was, indeed, a sorry sight. The losing cavalier was Captain Campbell, known as one of the best billiard players we have; but, in attempting to ride a horse at Newmarket, he certainly missed his cue

Tuesday, which was to have given us the title of humanity at spring, shone but feebly for a pleasure jaunt; but, beyond those who took on racing as a serious occupation, very few might be seen in the busy street. In front of the Rooms was a spacious circle; truth compels us to state more spacious than select. Together with hosts of honourable men were the notorieties of the Running Rein, Ruin, and other affairs, just as much at their ease as if they had won their spurs by some special achievement of chivalry. Also, among the strangers were some as strange fellows, perhaps, as ever Nature made or her trolls. One there was with pink eyes, whiskers, and beard, bestriding a black mare, with two wall eyes, a white face, and a rat-tail mane right between her hips—the most wonderful equestrian apparation that can be conceived. Of course, the cynosure of all observance was the Cesarewitch, which was the second issue on the card. It brought to the post the large amount of twenty-seven, and terminated as the [illegible]pated last week. "It will be won by a [illegible] horse, because you cannot find tag-rag-and-bobtail to stay so long a course; and among the quality there is not a strong [illegible] of trail," those who [illegible] view correct will know what to back. For this cause, though the Baron has [illegible] to carry for the Cambridgeshire, we fancy him better for the Cesarewitch: [illegible] we will not bet. He won the Cesarewitch; also, he is now at 5 to 1 for the Cambridgeshire: let the second part of our opinion be not lost sight of. The field for the Clearwell was a very indifferent one, although we don't wonder that it brought to the post the large amount of twenty-six. He is all to nothing the best of his year, and a noble model of a *perfect* two-year-old: whether this description augurs well for his three-year-old form, it behoves those who desire to back him for the Derby to deliberate.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

The first event for decision was—

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 28 sovs each.

Mr. Phillmore's Skeleton, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	..	..	(Pettit) 1
Mr. Worley's Example, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	..	..	.. 2
First Class, £50.			
Sir J. Hawley's Fandango	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord W. Powlett's b by Montrose, dam by Dr. Syntax	..	..	.. 2
Second Class, £30.			
Mr. John Day's The Hero	..	..	(S. Day) 1
Lord George Bentinck's b c Terrier	..	..	.. 0
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Lord Exeter's f by Bevaan, out of Manto, 4 yrs	..	..	(Mann) 1
Lord Orford's b f by Cain out of Fidelity, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 2

Post Match, 300 R. M., one to the post.—Duke of Bedford's c Prologue (H. Bell), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Bay Middleton, out of Impertinence.

Sweepstakes of Pounds for three-yr-olds, 7st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 7 lb.; five, six, and aged, 8st. 12lb

Mr Cooper's Event, 3 yrs	..	..	(Crouch) 1
Lord Verulam's Mavmouth, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 2

Match, 500, last mile of B C.—Mr. Clifton's Nottingham (Capt. R. Peel) beat Capt. Campbell's Cressus (Owner)

TUESDAY.

The Royal Stakes, of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, and 25 only, if declared

Mr Phillmore's f Lady Anna	..	..	(Sly) 1
Duke of Bedford's c Leopard	..	..	.. 2

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 50 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added by the Grand Duke Alexander. [illegible] 50 sovs out of the stakes.

Mr. Watts's The Baron, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb (including 10lb extra)			(Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb	..	..	.. 2
Mr. Drinkald's Vol-au-Vent, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	..	..	.. 3

In addition to the above [illegible] Won very easy, by a length.

Mat h, 200 h ft, L M [illegible] of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson) beat Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft.

Lord E. Russell's b c Sting	..	..	.. (H. Bell) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice	..	..	 2

Match, 500, h ft. D.I.—Mr. W. Scott's b h Cataract (W. Scott) beat Mr Osbaldeston's ch f Sylvia.

WEDNESDAY.

The racing to-day commenced, at half-past two, with a

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Gratwicke's Deer Chase, 2 yrs	..	..	.. (Pettit) 1
Mr. Scott's Caroline, 3 yrs	..	..	.. (Chapple) 2

Match, 200, 50 ft, last 5th each. First half of Ab. M.—Lord Exeter's Celia (Mann) beat Lord W. Powlett's Espoir (Bartholomew).

The Oatland Stakes of 30 sovs each

Lord Exeter's Jet, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb	..	..	(J. Sharp) 1
Mr. Mellam's Trueboy, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb	..	..	(Hutchinson) 2

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. R. J. Shafto's Metal, 3 yrs	..	..	(Brown) 1
Mr Mostyn's b f Serena, 3 yrs	..	..	(Dufie) 2

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each

Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 10lb	..	..	(Whitehouse) 1
Lord Eglington's Vaudeville, 7st 12lb	..	..	(Nat) 2

THURSDAY.

Match, 200 sovs, h ft. T.T.C. Mr. Greville's Metilla (Nat) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Velocipede out of Miss Whip (Bangs). Won easily by a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's f by Bevaan out of Manto, 4 yrs	..	..	(Mann) 1
Mr. J. Hawley's Comrade, 3 yrs	..	..	(F. Butler) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Duke of Rutland's c by Slane out of Voluptuary	..	..	(Robinson) 1
Mr. Shafto's Chandelier	..	..	(W. Aldcroft) 2

Match, 200, h ft.—Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob beat Lord Milton's Duc-an-Durras.

Handicap Plate of £100.

Mr. Onslow's Ruff, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	..	.. 1
Fair Charlotte, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb	..	..	.. 2

The Brothy Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's ch f Chalon	..	..	.. 1
Mr. Greville's Folka	..	..	.. 2

Match, 50, h ft, Ab. M.—Mr. J. Day's Minus, 9st 0lb (Wakefield), beat Mr. Brown's Moonbeam, 7st 11lb, by two lengths.

FRIDAY.

Match, 150 sovs, T.Y.C.

Cobweb	..	..	.. 1
Comrade	..	..	.. 2

Handicap, 20 sovs, T.Y.C.

African	..	..	.. 1
Rhoxsessan	..	..	.. 2

[illegible]

Astern	..	..	1
Pa ilions	..	..	2

LATEST BETTING.

[illegible] to 1 agst The Baron 5 to 1 agst Alarm

Nothing else sold.

[illegible] to 1 agst Lady W[illegible]

[illegible] 7 to 1 agst Brocard

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL PAGE.

Benjamin William Page, the junior Admiral of the Blue, entered the navy in November, 1778. He was Midshipman on board the *Superb* in the actions with Mr. de Suffren, and was there twice wounded. He rose to the rank of Post-Captain in 1796, and, during the remainder of the late war, he continued in active service, and was employed on many important occasions. It was Captain Page who, on the surrender of Cairo, was sent to take the thirteen thousand French troops and followers from Egypt to France. In 1804, while commanding the *Terpsichore*, Captain Page captured two French vessels, the *General de Caen* and *Très Fine*. In 1805 he received five hundred guineas, with official thanks, from the Court of Directors, for the care and gallantry he had shown in the convoy of their vessels to and from India. Captain Page was promoted to flag rank in 1819, was made a Vice-Admiral in 1830, and an Admiral in 1841. This distinguished officer died at Ipswich, on Friday, the 3rd inst., at a very advanced age.

SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART.

Sir William Weller Pepys was born on the 4th of May, 1778. He was the eldest son of William Weller Pepys, a Master in Chancery, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. William Weller, the father, was created a Baronet on the 23rd of June, 1801; and dying the 2nd of June, 1825, was succeeded by Sir William, whose death has just occurred. This gentleman never married, and, in consequence of his demise, which took place on the 5th instant, at Tandridge Park, Godstone, the title is inherited by his next brother, the ex-Chancellor and eminent lawyer, Lord Cottenham. A third brother, the Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D., is the present Bishop of Worcester.

The family of Pepys, frequently so distinguished by the ability and high advancement of some of its members, is of ancient and honourable descent. It was originally seated at Diss, in Norfolk, and is represented to have settled at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, early in the sixteenth century. Its pedigree has since continued uninterruptedly down to the present time, and among those who have adorned the lineage, we may mention Richard Pepys, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1664; Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty in the time of Charles II. and James II., and author of the celebrated Diary; Sir Lucas Pepys, physician to George III., and also those others we have spoken of above, who, still more recently, have enhanced the reputation of their house.

SIR CHARLES D'OYLEY, BART.

Sir Charles D'Oyley was the representative of one of the most ancient families in England, and of the oldest baronetcies, the title having been given, on the Restoration of Charles II., to his ancestor, Sir William D'Oyley, a stanch and zealous cavalier. Sir Charles was son of Sir John Hadley, the sixth Baronet (the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and M.P., for Ipswich during his trial), by his wife, Diana, daughter of George Rochefort, Esq., relict of William Cotes, Esq., of Calcutta, and niece of the first Earl of Belvidere, a title now extinct. Sir Charles was born in 1781, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1816: he married first Maran, the third daughter of William Green, Esq., of Keyhaven, in Hampshire, and secondly Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Major Ross, of the Royal Artillery, and niece of the Countess of London.

Sir Charles D'Oyley was well known for his activity and energy in the civil service of the East India Company: he was on the Bengal establishment, and was Senior Merchant and Senior Member of the Board of Customs at Calcutta. The worthy Baron died on the 21st ultimo, at Adenza, near Leghorn, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, the eighth Baronet.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

OXFORD. Oct. 10.

In a Convocation held this day, the Rev. Robert Poole, M.A., of Catherine Hall, Cantabrigian, was admitted *ad eundem*.

In a Congregation held at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:

Doctor in Divinity. —The Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, formerly Fellow of St. John's College

Masters of Arts.—The Rev. Launcelot Capel Bathurst, Trinity, Francis Henry Fellowes Walham

Bachelors of Arts.—Simon Stanges, Magdalen Hall, Grand Compounder; William Wrighte, Gilbert Cooper, Magdalen Hall; William Harvey, Brasenose.

Oct. 14

This morning the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the new church in St. Ebbe's, in this city, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is built in the early English style of architecture, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a small chancel, and a gallery facing the altar. There are 800 sittings, all open. The Bishop was attended by Dr. Phillpotts (Chancellor of the Diocese), Rev. Dr. Garnier, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Archdeacons Clerke, Dr. Plumptre (Master of University), Dr. Jeune (Master of Pembroke College), Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban's Hall; 16 of the parochial clergy, habited in their official vestments, and about 20 other clergymen. The incumbent, the Rev. J. West, read the prayers. The Bishop and Archdeacon Clerke officiated at the altar. The church was crowded, and about £50 was collected during the reading of the offertory sentences. The sacrament was afterwards administered to about 100 persons.

Oct. 16

In a congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law by Commutation. The Rev. J. P. Parkinson, late Fellow of Magdalen College

Masters of Arts. The Rev. H. Cotton, Christ Church. The Rev. J. P. Morgan, Worcester.

Bachelors of Arts. R. Hamilton, Christ Church, Grand Compounder. W. L. Gronow, Christ Church. Francis Arnold, Senior Proctor of University. In the same congregation the Rev. S. J. Reed, M.A., late fellow and now tutor of Exeter College, was nominated a public examiner in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, in the room of Professor Donkin, resigned.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 11.

At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts. George Alexander Magrath Little, Christ's College; Charles William Cahusac, St. John's College; John Twisday, St. John's College; Henry Walker, Sidney College.

Bachelors of Arts.—George Joseph Lyons, Trinity College; Granville Henry Rolls, Sidney College; Alexander Wood, Emmanuel College

Ad Eundem.—William Calder Marshall, Trinity College, Oxford.

LORD BYRON'S STATUE.—Thorwaldsen's beautiful work has arrived at Trinity, and will be put up in the College Library very shortly.

October 14.

THE CAPUT.—The following gentlemen have just been appointed for the ensuing year:—

Vice-Chancellor—The Rev. Robert Phelps, D D., Master of Sidney College.

Divinity—The Rev. William Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Law—J. W. Geldart, LL.D., Trinity Hall.

Physic—William Clark, M.D., Trinity College.

Senior Non-Regent—Rev. W. N. Griffin, M.A., of John's College.

Senior Regent—Rev. W. T. Kingsley, M.A., Sidney College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Bachelors of Arts, 1845—First Division. P. E. Barnes, University; J. C. Bompas, Oriel; W. A. Bulbeck, St. Gregory's, Downside; F. Clark, University; R. D. Darbishire, Manchester; J. C. F. S. Day, St. Gregory's, Downside; T. Dixon, University; A. Gammon, Springhill; T. A. Gatley, Highbury; R. Garvey, Highbury; J. G. Guyon, Trinity College; R. Hall, Stepney; R. H. Hutton, University; A. Kehoe, Carlow; W. D. Knowles, Springhill; G. Lambert, Stonyhurst; J. Mackie, Stonyhurst; A. M'Laren, Stepney; A. L. Meason, Stonyhurst; G. Nicholson, Highbury; M. W. P. O'Reilly, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; W. H. O'Sullivan, St. Gregory's, Downside; A. J. Payne, King's; W. Roberts, Highbury; T. B. Sansbury, Highbury; T. Selby, Stonyhurst; C. Somerton, University; J. A. S. Storer, University; R. Vrignon, St. Gregory's, Downside; J. Wilis, Highbury

Second Division.—A. Coombs, University; W. Goodman, Stepney; T. Kimber, University; J. R. Macdonnell, University; J. Marshall, Wapping; [illegible], University; I. Tomkins, University.

CONSECRATION OF WILTON CHURCH.—The ceremony of consecration was performed, on Thursday week, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, accompanied by the Dean of Salisbury, Archdeacons Macdonald and Lear, and also about 100 clergy of the diocese. This church, which has been founded and presented to the parish by the Hon. Sidney Herbert, is in the Romanesque style, richly ornamented with marble and stone carved columns and wood carvings. It is capable of holding about 1000 persons

[illegible] of all those [illegible] into the [illegible] College, Oxford, [illegible] ence—the Rev. J. H. Newman, B.D., Fellow of Oriel Col[illegible] [illegible] Rose, late of Trinity College; the Rev. [illegible] Exeter College; and Mr. Ward, Student of Christ Church, [illegible] Rose, M.A., of Exeter College, and Mr. Bowyer Christie, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. It is stated confidently that other converts, also members of the University of Oxford, [illegible] similar step

We understand that the reception of Mr. Newman into the Roman Church took place at Littlemore.

SPANISH COSTUMES.

RETURNING FROM MARKET.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

Our first Illustration shows the ordinary male costume of Spain, which bears out the observation of the very ingenious and observant author of the *Handbook of Spain*—that the Spaniards, as a people, are remarkably well dressed. He continues: "The lower orders retain their peculiar and picturesque costume; the better classes imitate the dress of an English gentleman, and come nearer to our ideas of that character than do most other foreigners. Their sedate port gives that repose and quiet which is wanting to our mercurial neighbours. A genuine Spaniard is well dressed, and he knows it; but he is not always thinking about his coat, nor bewildered by his finery. The prevailing use of black, and of cloaks, is diametrically opposed to the rainbow tints of Parisian coxcombry. The Spaniard is proud of himself, not vain of his coat; he is cleanly in his person, consistent in his apparel: there is less of the 'diamond pins in dirty shirts,' as Walter Scott said of certain continental exquisites. Not that the genus dandy does not exist in Spain, but it is an exotic when in a coat. The real dandy is the *majo* in his half-Moorish jacket. The Andalusian dandies were called *paquetes*, because they used to import the last correct things from England by the packet-boat. Such are the changes, the ups and downs, of coats and countries. Now, the Spaniards look to us for models, while our ancestors thought nothing came up to

> The refined traveller from Spain,
> A man in all the world's new fashions planted."

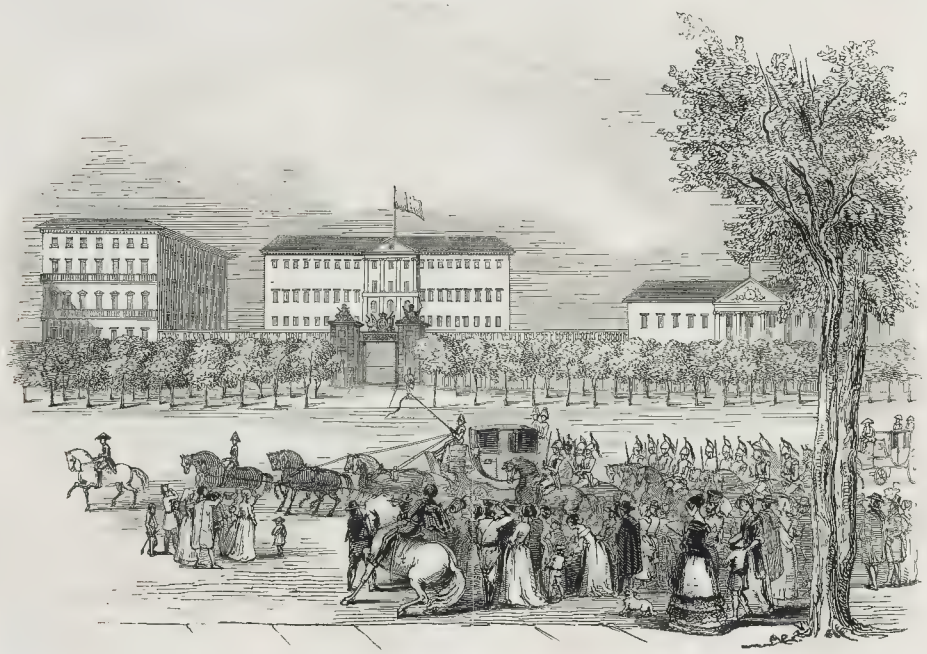
The scene sketched by our artist shows a party riding to market, others walking; together with a glimpse of the peasantry, the horses, mules, and the waggon of the country. The cloak and the jacket are the main articles of their dress; still they must be sought in the country; for, according to the *Handbook of Spain*, "nationality in manners and costume, as far as the gentry are concerned, will soon be only to be stumbled upon in out-of-the-way inland towns, which have escaped the *nuevo progreso* and a diligence; but the humbler Spaniards have never left off their cloaks and jackets." Again, "the Spaniards live in jackets, and are still the '*tunicatus propellus*' of Europe. Augustus Cæsar, who, according to Suetonius, was chilly, wore as many as Hamlet's Grave-digger does waistcoats. Ferdinand VII., the week before his death, gave a farewell audience to a foreign Minister in a jacket; he died in harness, and, like him and Cæsar, Spaniards, when in the bosom of their families, seldom wear any other dress."

The *capa*, or cloak, is shaped in a peculiar manner, and is rounded at the bottom. The circumference of the real and correct thing is seven yards, all but three and a half inches. As cloaks, like coats, are cut according to a man's cloth, a scanty *capa* does not indicate affluence, or even respectability. The ample folds and graceful drapery give breadth, and throw an air of stately decency—nay, dignity—over the wearer. It not only conceals tatters and nakedness, but appears to us to invest the pauper with the abstract classicality of an ancient peripatetic philosopher, since we never see this costume of Solons and Cæsars, except in the British Museum and Chantrey's contracts. The *capa* fits its wearer admirably. it favours habits of inactivity, prevents the over zealous arms and elbows from doing anything, conceals a knife and rags, and, when muffled around, offers a disguise for intrigues and robbery.—*Handbook of Spain*.

Now we shift to Madrid. The second scene shows the Queen of Spain passing through the street of Alcala, just as her youthful Majesty does twice or thrice a day. The equipage, guard, &c., are well appointed. The large square building, conspicuous in the centre, is the palace *La Buena Vista*, which was built towards the close of the last century, by the extravagant Duchess of Alva. It was bought by the Madrid Municipality, and given by them to Godoy, then in the height of power. Confiscated in 1808, it was next made the military *Museo*, in which specimens of curious artillery and models of fortresses were placed. These, when Espartero was Regent, and lived here, were removed to the *Buen Retiro*, and they, probably, will be brought back again. The noble mansion contains a magnificent suite of rooms, and, in 1844, the Turkish Ambassador, Fuad Effendi, was lodged here.

Opposite this Palace is the residence of the English Embassy, in which, says the *Handbook of Spain*, a more sustained and splendid hospitality has been shown than in any ten houses of any of the grandees.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging our frequent obligations to Mr. Ford's valuable *Handbook* just quoted; it is, unquestionably, one of the completest works of its class ever produced.



MADRID.—THE QUEEN PASSING LA BUENA VISTA, IN LA ALCALA.

OUT OF TOWN.

MICHAELMAS IN MAYFAIR.

I am afraid this great lubber will prove a Cockney.—*Twelfth Night.*

The Lammas floods had borne away to the sea, and eke beyond it, the last of the Orientals: the City was a solemn solitude—albeit, here, and there a streak of social twilight lingered in the West. Thus was it until the autumnal equinox set in—that sure winnower of the harvest of mankind, whose garner is in the parish of St. James, Westminster. So omnipotent, indeed, is the monsoon of fashion, that it sweeps all—both grain and husks—before it; so resistless—to borrow an example from immortal Will—

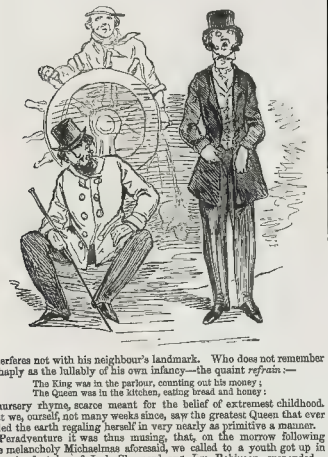
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good and bad find no partition.

Cortes, thus had it come to pass; and the sojourner in Mayfair on the 29th of September last—after a hopeless search in quest of "the other man in town," to help him break his monk-like fast—was fain rise from the relics of his classic bird, without being able to test the whole truth of the axiom which avers that a goose, as a meal, is "too much for one, and not enough for two." All—all—were off—gone—departed; not a soul, blessed or otherwise, remained; nothing human or inhuman participated in the grim loneliness of Grosvenor-square with him, who, sole monarch of its causeways, sought to compose, by means of philosophy and a cigar, the uneasy elements of his spirit—and his Michaelmas dinner. Reader! hast ever seen Pompeii? If not (for not for the Czar's fortunes would we deem thee capable of having experience of the fact), there is no effort of the most diseased imagination can assist thee rightly in figuring to thyself the stark desolation of a West-end square, what time Dian appeareth in shape of the harvest moon. . . . In the "Book of the Boudoir," Lady Morgan relates that, being upon her travels, and about to descend the crater of Vesuvius, or some such volcanic exploit—in a chasm of the lava, she found herself irretrievably in contact with a Mrs. ——somebody from London, who, politely proffering the *pas*, said, "After you, my Lady." The case of Pliny the Elder, and other incidents of history had in account—this was severe—quite sufficient to deter any one of moderate nerves from venturing upon Italy; and the personal sufferings we had ourself undergone at the hands and tongues of our countrymen on the Rhine, "tabou'd" Germany for the nonce. Still, to tarry in town, was a defying of the Coroner to the death. What *was* to be done?

There was a time when it was conditional manslaughter for any one, with a soul above buttons, to be detected in "souping twice," or perpetrating ale or stout with his stilton—called by the words of the statute against the case made and provided—"malting his cheese."

But Brummel's dished, and *other* beaus are diddled,
And Fashion's sybil-verse hath been unriddled.

Aye, by'r Lady! most rudely rendered into the vernacular by the biographer of the autocrat of the dandies—one Mr. Jesse—who severed, by the unkindest cut of all, the Gordian knot of beau-cracy. We live in days—may their glory and their grace never be less!—when every citizen of life is at liberty to pursue or shape his own path—so that it



interferes not with his neighbour's landmark. Who does not remember—haply as the lullaby of his own infancy—the quaint *refrain*:—

The King was in the parlour, counting out his money;
The Queen was in the kitchen, eating bread and honey:

a nursery rhyme, scarce meant for the belief of extremest childhood. Yet we, ourself, not many weeks since, saw the greatest Queen that ever ruled the earth regaling herself in very nearly as primitive a manner.

Peradventure it was thus musing, that, on the morrow following the melancholy Michaelmas aforesaid, we called to a youth got up in the mixed styles of Jack Sheppard and Jim Robinson, suspended—semi-supine—at the rear of a Hansom's cab—"Fresh Wharf, Londonbridge." The good and evil of life, says the moralist, may only be rightly understood by comparison: unless a man has been three hours doing two miles in a drofsky, he can never know the real blessing of the cab called "Hansom." The scene of our nightly ramble intimated that our abode is in the west: people rarely wander far a-field to burn the contemplative incense, and meditate. It was, then, fleeing from suicide—or Michaelmas in May Fair (which is the same thing)—that we were dragged at the heels of a gigantic thorough-bred, which had reached the last scene but one of "the high-mettled racer"—literally for dear life—and deposited with incredible skill and speed upon the margin of the Thames, where it escapes from London-bridge. The case was desperate—but one remedy or steamer was at hand: not an instant was allowed for reflection. The fatal bell had tolled its last summons; "Now, Sir, we're off!" shouted a son of Neptune, in drab trousers and a white hat—we passed a green and white bulwark—and all was over. Through the Pool, despite obstacles thick as leaves in Valambrosa, fast and furious we held on. With wondrous ease the bark won its way. Truly were the words of the poet fulfilled—"*Facilis descensus Averni*"—we had no difficulty in running down from Grosvenor-square——to Gravesend. . . . .

It was not yet noon, when we cleared Greenwich and launched boldly into Blackwall Reach. The sun, happy to find itself free of Billingsgate and emancipated from Wapping, shone out in its best autumnal humour; and the fresh, crisp air was better than all the cordials in the world for making the heart glad. Our boat, too, glanced like a meteor—indeed we think it *was* the *Meteor*—over the shining waters; and if it had only been the Neva or the Niger, instead of the Thames, all might have been well. That it was not so, is inferred: but where shall the blame rest? With the men and matrons, the lads and lasses of active gastric—who, abandoning the day, plunged into the reeking cabin, boiled beef, and bottled beer? or with those fishers of men, who basted the whole shell of the vessel as one trap for their kind, with savoury solicitations, more than the soul of cockney could withstand? We repeat it, on the Niger, with the prospect of six ounces of junk for dinner, these people might, could, would have thought of other prospects; but assailed as to all their savoury senses at once—as to their eyes, with hecatombs of sir-loins, lobsters, hams, and chickens—as to their ears, with *feux de joie* of corks—as to their noses, with odours such as never breathed from the shores of spicy Araby—is it any wonder that, turning their backs upon Phœbus Apollo, they sought the shade, and such creature comforts as suited their exigences and their exchequers? Would Zeno or the pick of his school have done otherwise, under similar circumstances?

Some such thought as this busied us as, looking round the deserted deck, we descried to starboard of the notice which required passengers "not to speak to the man at the wheel" an individual that, with ourself, still occupied it. He sat on the dais appropriated for the use of the steersman. We have ever been of opinion that "the proper study of mankind is man;" indeed our chief delight is to speculate in the natural and domestic history of our species. A brief contemplation of the specimen before us brought conviction that it belonged to the class of metropolitan fancy dealers. He wore his hands as one accustomed to treat delicate *matériel*; his very look and bearing had taken the complexion of his merchandise. Could he be a *Frenach* milliner? As the idea arose, the apparition of a sea-boy, unfurling the to'gallant-sail of an outward-bound Indiaman, caught his eye; and he soliloquized something about "dangerous," preceded by a word which, if not "wery," sounded considerably like it. "A Cockney," we mused; "a solitary Cockney—the most lonely of all the ruminants! What a charity it would be to bid him good day: how full of misery his mien: surely he is going to down himself—or join his family in the country." . . . . It is easier said than done that speaking the first word, however: it's as difficult for John Bull to do as for Jack Frenchman to avoid. We therefore took a few preliminary turns from the stern-sheets to the funnel, just to put us in wind; and halting, accidentally, as it were, in front of our man, made some remarks touching the atmospherical economy. The person thus bespoke looked up and muttered, "It threatened to be a fine day"—correcting himself slowly that "it promised to be fair weather." Now it took us no roundabout way to arrive at the conclusion that the Solitary Cockney desired rain rather than sunshine—something quite eccentric, almost amphibious indeed, in one out for a holiday. What *could* it mean? Here was a study for the social zoologist; so we tried him again.

"Fast boat, this, sir," we observed.

"Not fast enough, it seems;" he rejoined, "they're going to have a railway next season: the year after, I suppose, they'll fly. Them as can't content themselves with London, the devil send 'em wings; that's the best wish I have for such geese."

"Fond of town?"—we put interrogatively—"business bringing you down the river?" At this moment the Steward happening to pass, we desired him to fetch a bottle of soda-water, for the grief (and a trifle we did to alleviate it) of the preceding night had left us thirsty. "And me one, too;" said the Solitary Cockney, adding, *sotto voce*, "and just squeeze a thimble-full of brandy into it." O! that men should *not* put a thief into their mouths to steal away their *mauvaise honte*. The draught imbibed, our metropolitan melted into good fellowship, as the Artic winter thaws into midsummer.

"Yes, sir;" he set off, of his own accord, "and, as I say to my wife, give me the back parlour of week-days, and the front drawing-room of a Sunday, and that's all I want this side of Paradise. We live at No. 1958, Cheapside, sir, and if that aint the place for a look-out I should like to know where you're to find it. Sixteen hundred 'busses passes our door every twelve hours of daylight. But that won't satisfy my family: I've a wife and two daughters, sir;—and they must go a bathing in the sea at Gravesend every summer. And if they'd be satisfied with going into the water, I would not complain, but they must go into company as well. They've sent for *me* to escort them to-night to a gala at the Rosherville Gardens. I'd as lieve take poison, that I would."

"Is the place so very bad that you have so great a dislike to it?" we inquired.

"Only try it," said the Cheapsider, with a grimace with the colic in it, "only try it; I should like to catch you at it, that's all."

"That you shall, my friend," we cried; "that you shall; it's the very thing of all others we should like best—a rural *fête*."

"Oh! very rural," he exclaimed, "mighty rural: well, any how, the next best thing to a good soaking rain will be to see you swallowing Baron Nathan."

Truth compels us to state that the sea-board of Gravesend is not at-

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—NEW COVENTRY STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—CHANDOURNE STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fractive, it looks like a piece cut off Rotherithe, and floated down to where you find it stuck. Compared with Kemp-town, too, the architecture disappoints you, and the general air of the place is more confined. Its principal productions are shrimps, hot water—for those who bring their own tea—and music, which may be had gratis, at the bazaar. At one Tully, every day during the season, from sunrise to sunset. Here *ladies of bills* are in great plenty, at eightepence a stomach; and the prominent characteristic features are the absence of restraint in the intercourse between the visitors; and that both sexes take the air in cream-coloured shoes. We landed in a sort of colossal ball-room, and dined off a service of silver in a kind of ramshibious verandah, overshooting the river, which resembled a cross between a cocoa-nut summer-house, and a canal boat. Nevertheless, we dined well: nothing could exceed the way in which they fried our flounders, except the style in which they mulled our claret. . . . .

Having fed, we sallied forth—to play. The moon was bright in her crescent, and let them say this and that about the towers of the Hesperides, our word for it, Dian never beat bow over a more picturesque spot than the Rosherville Gardens of Gravesend. Ay! ay! Fashion, curl your lip over your eyebrows, an' you will, but a fact's a fact for all that. This was said as we stood upon the terrace. We would be spared a visit to the saloon, but both not our *bon camarado*, the Solitary Cockney, await us? We crossed the threshold—and there, among three thousand of his *genus*, he stood. He introduced us to his consort, and his daughters—Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith (we were prepared for as much), and then, at their instance, we turned to the affairs on hand. In the middle of this mortal crowd, was a couple in the semblance of a dance: the lady being to the gentleman in the degree of a duodecimo to a quarto, which was about *his* rate, taking the folio to be the standard of the species. First, they slipped into the "Minuet de la Cour;" then they slided into the "Cellarius," and wound up with the "Polka" and "*Valse a deux Temps*." This was the Master of the Ceremonies—the Baron of my friend's denouncement—and his daughter. We are not fastidious, so, in answer to "what we thought of it?" replied, it was something out of the common at all events. This ended, a general charge ensued to secure places for "The Caledonians;" and the two younger Smiths—a brace of very comely girls, that's the truth—glanced at us with Terpsichorean yearnings, which we *would* not see. In this dilemma, an adjournment to Tully's was moved, on the principle that a little quiet flirting was better than looking on while others agitated it before their eyes. Thither we went.

The object at that place is the listening to music, vocal and instrumental, and observing the manœuvres of a chorus of virgins, clad in sober-coloured robes, to set off, probably, the rest of their *mise en scene*. These damsels never ceased to solicit all comers to "try their fortune" with them; an invitation, it is but fair to say, a good many were availing themselves of. When one is at Rome, one naturally does according to the practice there; and in a short space of time we found ourself following in the footsteps of the nymphs aforesaid, the younger of the sisters twain being the target of our attacs.

She bore it like a Spartan of Thermopylæ.

Things grew critical; and we began to wish ourself at home with our customary cigar, when the old sinner of Cheapside whispered in his spouse's ear; and, the minute after, she turned inhumanly upon us, and asked us home to supper. This was too bad.

"Madam," we said, "there is but one thing in nature ever induces us to eat supper, and that is a Brighton prawn; should it ever be our fortune to meet them—"

"La! how odd, Ma," cried the unsophisticated maid of Cheap, "that Pa should have promised to take us to Brighton: suppose we should be there when the gentleman is. I wonder when he is going?"

"Next week," we said, emphatically; "by the express train on Monday . . . . . ."

"Then we'll go, too; that's what we will," ejaculated Mrs. Smith, in a tone that sounded as like the language of the Medes and Persians as any modern form of speech we had ever heard.

It was a cruel revenge.

We turned to look at our victim; and there, like a statue of ice, he sat glaring on us with lack lustre eyes. It was too much for our feelings. We rose, and, bowing to the ladies, shook the marble hand of the fancy-dealer. "Good night, Mr. Smith," we said, "good night; we'll meet at Phillipi."

"At Brighton, you mean"—in words that seemed to issue from a sepulchre—answered the SOLITARY COCKNEY.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

Upwards of twenty years since, the plan of opening a street in a line with Coventry-street, across Leicester-square, by Cranbourne-street, was much talked of; but, the project experienced all sorts of vexatious delays, and it has only just been executed.

The commencement of this new line is named "New Coventry-street," and, as our engraving shows, consists, on one side, of a pile of highly embellished houses, from the designs of Mr. Charles Mayhew. The upper portion is profusely embellished in a sort of *cinque-cento* taste, and the effect is certainly imposing. The width of the street is 60 feet.

The companion illustration shows the new line from the corresponding corner of Leicester-square, and is named "Cranbourne-street." The houses have been built from the designs of Mr. Herbert, of Pimlico; Messrs. Archbutt and Co.; and Messrs. Burton and Dent. It is, altogether, a meritorious specimen of street architecture. The width is 54 feet.

We understand that the Improvement Commissioners intend to continue this line, from the corner of Bow-street obliquely across Drury-lane to Carey-street, on the south side of Lincoln's-inn-fields; thence across Chancery-lane through the Rolls property, midway between Holborn and Fleet-street, to Farringdon-street, and passing under an arch to the west side of the Old Bailey. This valuable opening is again to be intersected by a wide street extending from the north side of St. Clement's Church, known as Pickett-place, into the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields, across which the street will go directly into Holborn, to join Red Lion-street, and thence direct to the Foundling Hospital, thus opening a noble avenue long wanted from the north to the south side of London. There is also every reason to believe that the long-required establishment of the courts of law in a central part of the metropolis will be accomplished.

The plans will be carried out by Mr. Barry, the celebrated architect, and, combined with the new streets, north and south, east and west, referred to above, will indeed be a boon to the public, as well as a vast advantage to the metropolis in a healthful as well as a moral point of view.

NEW COMET.—Mr. Charles Miller, of Great Wakering, Essex, writes to the *Essex Herald* to the effect, that a comet is now visible to the naked eye, in the constellation Cancer, and that the best time for seeing it is from two to four in the morning; at the former hour it will be found due east, about 30 degs. above the horizon, and about 11 degs. to the left of and a little below the bright star Pollux or Castor.

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MADAME HENGLER.—On Saturday evening a meeting was held on Mrs. Sarah Field, otherwise Madame Hengler, who came by her death in consequence of an explosion at Jones's firework manufactory, in the Westminster road, on Thursday (last week). The evidence was confirmatory of the account of the accident which we gave last week, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." A correspondent of the *Advertiser* notices a very curious prophecy connected with Madame Hengler. He says, "The melancholy close of the life of poor Madame Hengler, the celebrated firework artiste, at Lambeth, was unfortunately burnt to death last week, at her residence in Lambeth, by an explosion of her own pyrotechnicals, brings to my recollection an ode, addressed to this lady by that inimitable comic writer, Thomas Hood, Esq., which, alas! but too aptly concludes with the following prophetic lines:—

> 'Long may thy starry brow enjoy its rays;
> May no untimely blow its doom fore tell;
> But when old age prepares the friendly pall,
> When the last spark of all thy sparks decays,
> Then die, lamented by good people all,
> Like Golconda's or Madame Blaize!'

"The lyric poem from which this extract is taken is published in 'Hood's Own,' p. 241, with a fancy portrait of Madame Hengler."

The latest accounts from the Romagna state that tranquillity has been completely restored at Rimini. The insurgents had taken the route to Borgosan-Sepulchro, in order to reach Leghorn, where they hoped to embark. In Tuscany, a party of 100 men were forced to lay down their arms, and they have been sent to Rocca St. Casiano.

We learn from Venice, October 3, that the three Austrian vessels of war which were sent to the coast of Romagna on the news of the affair of Rimini, had returned to Venice, their presence on the coast having been rendered unnecessary on the restoration of tranquillity. The Queen of Greece was to remain at Venice until the 15th inst.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19.—22nd after Trinity. Sir T. Brown died, 1682.
MONDAY, 20.—Sir C. Wren born, 1632. George I. crowned, 1714.
TUESDAY, 21.—Smollett died, 1771. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cr. Shovel wrecked, 1737. Lord Holland died, 1840.
THURSDAY, 23.—Athanasius' Creed comp., 340. W. Pryune died, 1669.
FRIDAY, 24.—Parliaments, 5th Ann. Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Hogarth d., 1764.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, for the Week ensuing (after 2).

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 40	4 58	2 16	5 32	2 56	6 12	3 40	6 48	4 27	7 3	5 18	7 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. R.*," *Tunstock.*—*We shall be glad to receive the sketches.*
"*Neogamist*," *Swansea.*—*Certainly.*
"*Anchora*" *may purchase engines (flags) at Messrs. Edgington's, Tooley street, Southwark. The drawings referred to by our Correspondent, in No. 179, is by a first rate marine painter.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Glasgow.*—*We have not room to insert the Laws of the Marylebone Cricket Club in our journal. They may be purchased at Lord's ground, and are to be found in nearly all recent works on cricket.*
"*A Constant Reader*," *at Hyde, inquires whether the huge serpent with claws on dragon shins does not embody the great tempter?*
"*J. P.*," *Ruthin.*—*Five volumes of Mr. D. F. Campbell's translation of M. Thiers's last work are already published by Mr. Colburn.*
"*A. B.*"—*If we remember rightly, Lord Macartney, on his mission to China, was not admitted into the presence of the Emperor; but we have not Staunton's work at hand.*
"*Clarissa.*"—*Newman's work on English ferns is highly recommended. Mr. Beard, King William-street, City, charges one guinea for a fine Daguerreotype portrait.*
"*A young Conchologist*" *Barrow's "Conchology" is a work of standard merit.*
"*Gratus Beneficus.*"—*The new composition for copying brasses is sold by Mr. Bull, bookseller, Fleet street.*
"*An Invalid.*"—*Next week.*
"*C. F.*"—*We do not recommend the investment.*
"*E. B. H.*" *Knightsbridge.*—*The Mugletonians were a religious sect which arose in England about 1657. They were named from their leader, Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, who, with his associate Reeves, asserted that they were the last witnesses of God mentioned in the Revelations.*
"*Delta*"—*The "Etiquette of Dress" may be had, by order, of any bookseller, price 1s. Such information as our Correspondent seeks may usually be found in our article on the Money Market.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*Lotteries were suppressed by Act of Parliament in 1823.*
"*A Orphan.*" *Bombay is a celebrated horse market, where a high caste Arab frequently brings from £300 to £400. It is advisable to take out sailors. Our Correspondent may consult with advantage Stoequeler's "Handbook of India."*
"*R. H.*" *Winton.*—*The shareholders are always who have signed the deed will be the responsible parties.*
"*A Tourist*," *Liverpool, is recommended to provide himself with a passport from the Belgian Embassy.*
"*J. K.*," *Stepney.*—*The sketches are left at our office for return.*
"*B. . . B.*"—*We will enquire.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *and* "*A Lover of Music*" *are recommended to apply to the music publishers. We do not like to subject ourselves to the charge of puffing of any particular establishment.*
"*. . Har.*"—*We gave an account of the origin of the new Reformation in Germany in our No. of September 20. Our Correspondent seems to labour under an error. The tenets of John Ronge are purely Protestant, and it is not at all "curious" that he should be popular in the land of the first Reformation. The Germans are not an "idle people," but much the reverse.*
"*A Briton*"—*The statement may seem incredible, but cruelties as great are of common occurrence in Russia; worse atrocities were perpetrated on the women of Poland, in the late political persecutions, and on the Jews. Russia is not yet a part of the "civilized world," and all things are possible where power has no check.*
"*I. E. B.*"—*See the explanation of the triple leg on the Manx half-penny in No. 158 of our Journal, page 294.*
"*B. C. G.*" *may, by application to a police magistrate, recover his goods seized for rent due by his landlord, provided no more rent has been due by us.*
"*A Subscriber from the First*," *Birmingham.*—*Aird's "Self Instructing French Grammar."*
"*An Author in Difficulties*" *should forward his manuscript to the publisher of the "New Monthly Magazine," 13, Great Marlborough street.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should address the publisher of the work, by "Catherine Lazenby."*
"*Daphne.*"—*Advertisements inserted in magazines are subject to duty.*
"*C. C.*" *We cannot insert the p on of the Farringdon Roading remains project.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The Princess' Theatre, in the vicinity parlance, but is open to just the receipts on Monday last were £230. The Haymarket Theatre will also hold £300.*
"*Rev. W. Q.*"—*The Illustration of the Charity shall appear on the 8th of November.*
"*H. T. B.*"—*We do not recommend the project.*
"*H. M. M.*," *Oxford.*—*Not at present.*
"*H. B. L.*," *Blyth.*—*We regret that we have not room for the Illustration.*
"*G. E. B*" *should forward the manuscript.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Mr. Charles Mathews is verging on forty.*
"*E. W.*" *Beaconsfield.*—*Sorry.*
"*R. R.*," *Lisburn, will be pleased to accept our best thanks, but the subject is not of sufficient importance for our artist.*
"*Bluck*," *Liverpool.*—*The "Comic Almanack" will appear at the usual time. "The Illustrated New Testament" not until after Christmas.*
"*J. M. O'B.*," *Tralee.*—*The Civil List, or sum for the maintenance of her Majesty's household, is £131,000 per annum. In which is included the Queen's privy purse, from £60,000 to £70,000 annually.*
"*Adolescens.*"—*It is only customary to leave a card after a dinner-party . . . say, in a day or two.*
"*W. F. B.*"—*We have not room for the Plan.*
"*F. H. L.*" *The anecdote of the aged man at Galway is too well known.*
"*J. H.*" *Kelly's work on Bookkeeping: the price is moderate.*
"*D. G.*" *Kensington-square, should apply to the publishers.*
"*M. L. E.*"—*We believe that The Chisholm is unmarried. His wife, if he have married, would be styled Mrs. Chisholm.*
"*Lucy W——e.*"—*The title of "The Chisholm" means to imply that the person who bears it is the chief and representative of the family of Chisholm. The present "Chisholm" is brother and heir of the late M.P. for Inverness-shire.*
"*W. W. T.*"—*Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Indian merchant, is, we understand, a Parsee, a worshipper of the Sun.*
"*Parsee, a worshipper of the Sun.*
INELIGIBLE. "*Lines by Miss B.*;" "*Lines by E. H.*;" and "*by* ***, *Coleford.*"

THE ESTEEMED POD.—We shall next week give a full description of this interesting Meeting, with Illustrations from Sketches made by our Artists, who attended for the purpose.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

THE controversy about the Statue of Cromwell has been settled, but in a manner rather unexpected by both the parties to the dispute. The question was, whether he should have a place among the rulers of England? The reasons urged against it were both political and moral. The successful rebel, though he gained the regal power without the regal title, was held to have no right to be ranked among those who bore upon their brows "the round and top of sovereignty." As to his moral character, the argument for exclusion founded upon that was of less weight, since, if conduct was to decide the awarding of a niche, many Kings must be excluded whose lives were stained with crimes—if we have writ our annals true. On the other side, the advocates of a statue protested against the falsification of history which would be made by the omission. He ruled *de facto*—was one of our governors, and could not be passed over; and that, whatever was his conduct—how he gained and how he kept his ascendancy—had nothing to do with the matter. It now appears that he is to have a statue that it is to form part of the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; but it is not to be in the line of Kings; he is ranked only among the celebrities of the land, and shares the honour with Purcell, the composer, and Garrick, the player. The whole historical question is thus opened again, as the place of the statue was of the most importance. Nor is this all; two lots have been drawn up, one of personages "unanimously" considered by the Committee as entitled to a statue: the other, of names on which the Committee was not unanimous, but decided by a majority of votes. Cromwell is in the second and doubtful list, classed evidently with military commanders—Wolfe Abercrombie, and Moore—and placed, singularly enough, between Montrose and Monk! one, the celebrated general of Charles the First; and the other, the man who undid the whole work of the Protector and brought about the Restoration. This list, too, is not meant for a final one, but is stated to be rather a guide for another selection, so that there is a chance of Cromwell being, after all, entirely excluded. That this arrangement will settle the controversy—"Should Cromwell have a statue?"—cannot be expected; his place in our annals is surely higher than that of a musician, an actor, an engineer, and a surgeon—for John Hunter and Brindley also stand at his side. All these may be equalled; we have good composers, great surgeons and engineers, now; men like Cromwell can arise but once in a nation's history—and, whether there be controversy or not, the spirit of truth, that should, at all events, inspire the selection of national monuments, ought to give them their proper importance. Two centuries should have sufficed to raise us above the partialities of the past; and the people who have repeatedly set aside the direct line of Royalty, and deposed or banished their Kings with a marked disregard of the claims of legitimacy, have but little right to feel shocked at seeing the figure of the stern plebeian between those of the two Charleses, whose fates he so greatly influenced, and whose reigns he so widely separated from each other.

THE ANDOVER UNION is destined to acquire the kind of fame that may be considered identical with notoriety. The late Master was defended, through thick and thin, by the Guardians, till defence was impossible, and then a dismissal was avoided by the device of resignation. He was succeeded by a protegé of the Commissioners, who now it seems have to be informed by the public press of the characters of their own officers. The person just appointed to the place of Master of the Andover workhouse, had previously gone through the same process at Oxford which made the situation at Andover vacant. Charges were made, a Commissioner's enquiry instituted, and probable censure or dismissal avoided by the device of resignation. When the Commissioners were asked, through the press, how a person who evaded the consequences of an enquiry at one place, could be considered fit to fill the same office at another, they very coolly admit that one of their Assistant Commissioners, was sent down to Oxford some time ago to conduct an enquiry, but that the official report he forwarded to them, had not been looked at or examined from that day to this, and that had they been aware of the previous conduct and character of their newly appointed servant, they would not have sanctioned his nomination! Such a declaration was surely never before made by any body of public officers? What are they appointed and paid for, but to know precisely the things of which they so complacently confess their ignorance. Of what use are official reports if they are neither opened nor examined? It appears that they did hear that the Master of Oxford Workhouse had resigned rather than wait the result of an investigation, and so they considered the business at an end, and never so much as examined the report of their own deputy to acquaint themselves with what was charged or proved against the individual inculpated. Under the Poor Law Commissioners, a resignation is taken as a sufficient atonement for any degree of misconduct in their underlings. We believe no such immunity or door of escape is given in any other department of the public service. In some of them the reins are held loosely enough—witness the Custom House frauds and the Exchequer bill forgeries; but the Government would not have dared to take the mere resignation of Mr. Beaumont Smith, as a receipt in full in discharge of all the liabilities of his peculations. A Custom House officer detected in malpractices would now in all probability be prosecuted, whether he resigned his post or not. The officer who by neglect should run his ship on shore, would not escape the consequences by giving up his command. An officer of the Poor Law Commissioners, if charged with misconduct, has only to resign his post, and he not only escapes all consequences, but is likely, from the ignorance and neglect of his superiors, to be appointed to another district! The disclosures of the first Andover enquiry, were a disgrace to the country; but the carelessness and indifference shown in the appointment made after that enquiry, is equally disgraceful to that system of administration under which such an egregious piece of mismanagement was possible.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, walked this morning across the Home Park to the Royal Aviary, and visited the Queen's kennel on their return to the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Royal and Alice, took equestrian airing this morning, on their Shetland ponies, in the private plantations. Their Royal Highnesses were taken for a carriage drive this afternoon. Prince Alfred was also taken out for exercise in the Slopes. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort, drove out for an airing this afternoon in the Great Park. The Equerry-in-Waiting was in attendance upon the Queen. The Royal dinner party, this evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and Lady Caroline Murray. The military and her Majesty's private bands were in attendance.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—It is understood that her Majesty will pay a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, about the 11th or 12th of the ensuing month. Preparations for the visit have been making on a magnificent scale during the last few months. Thirty or forty German, Italian, and French artists have been engaged in embellishing the principal apartments in the ancient and noble mansion of Hatfield.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE AT BERLIN.—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, are at Berlin. Several grand entertainments have been given to them by the King and the Princes.

THE DUKE OF TORLONIA.—The Duke of Torlonia, the celebrated capitalist, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Rome.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street from Brougham Hall, where his Lordship has been entertaining a succession of visitors. The noble lord intends proceeding next week to the south of France.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Hon. Adolphus Liddell and Miss Frederica Elizabeth Lane Fox was celebrated at Bramham, on Wednesday. The bride was given away by Lady Dorothea Fitzwilliam, Miss Mary Vavasour, Miss Maria Lane Fox, Miss Laura Lane Fox, and Miss Lilly Lane Fox. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Robert Liddell, who performed the ceremony, and by Mr. Henry Milner. The road leading to the church was thronged with villagers, who strewed flowers on the path as the bride and bridegroom passed. A splendid déjeuner was prepared by Mr. Lane Fox, to which a numerous company sat down, including the principal nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

THE HON. CAPTAIN LEIGESTER.—We are gratified in being enabled to state that the Hon. Captain Leigester, of the Grenadier Guards, whose life was at one time despaired of, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, has been pronounced out of danger.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—The new master of the union, Mr. Price, who was appointed on the recommendation of the assistant-commissioner, Mr. Parker, has been dismissed. At a meeting of the board on Saturday, the clerk read a letter from the poor-law commissioners, in which they stated that they were not aware of the previous conduct and character of Price, or they would not have sanctioned his nomination.

SUICIDE BY HANGING TO A GUN.—On Monday morning, about half past seven o'clock, a man named John Knapp, aged fifty-nine years, a gun-smith, residing in Chamberlain-street, Whitechapel, committed suicide in the following manner. He had been latterly in a very desponding way, but he would never disclose to any one what was weighing upon his mind. He retired to bed on the previous night, at his usual hour, without the slightest alteration in his demeanour. In the morning he was missed from his bed by the person who was accustomed to call him, and it being found that he had not gained the house, a search was made for him, and he was discovered in his workshop, hanging by a piece of rope, quite dead. There being no hook or other convenient place in the room for him to affix the cord to, he had tied it to the stock of a gun, which was placed in a horizontal position against a wall, and then, mounting a chair, had thrown himself off.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DECORATIONS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—THE CROMWELL STATUE.

Another Report has been published from the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, upon the subject of the statues and decorations for the New Houses of Parliament. After noticing the portions of the building which the Committee think would be appropriate for insulated statues, the Committee express their opinion "That six insulated marble statues might be conveniently placed in St. Stephen's hall. We are of opinion that it is not desirable that a corresponding number of eminent names be now pointed out, with a view to the future occupation of those places; but we are at once prepared to recommend that statues of Marlborough and Nelson be placed in St. Stephen's porch; and that statues of Selden, Hampden, Lord Falkland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Lord Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Grattan, be placed in St. Stephen's Hall

"We have further to propose that the following three artists, viz., William Calder Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, whose works in the last exhibition in Westminster Hall were considered by us to be entitled to especial commendation, be at once commissioned to prepare models for three of the aforesaid statues, viz., the statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon; and that the execution of such statues be allotted to the said artists respectively, as we may hereafter decide.

"We have further to propose that £2000 of public money be granted on account, towards the payment of such works; and we humbly request the sanction of your Majesty to our present Report."

APPENDIX, No. 1.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE, WITH LIST OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS TO WHOSE MEMORY STATUES MIGHT BE ERECTED.

Your committee appointed to "prepare a general list of distinguished persons of the United Kingdom, to whose memory statues might with propriety be erected in or adjoining the new Houses of Parliament, such list being unrestricted as to the number of such distinguished persons, and as to the time in which they lived," have the honour to submit two lists; the first (A), of names to which they agreed unanimously; the second (B), of names on which your committee were not unanimous, but decided by greater or smaller majorities.

The aggregate of these two lists consists of 121 names, which may probably afford scope, not for indiscriminate adoption, but rather for choice and selection, on the part of the commission at large.

At the same time your committee desire to express their unanimous opinion, that the attempt to execute any great number of these statues simultaneously, would not be conducive to the interests of art.

(Signed) MAHON
T. B. MACAULAY
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS
HENRY HALLAM
SAMUEL ROGERS
THOMAS WYSE
B. HAWES, JUN.

London, March 11, 1845.

(A.)

Alfred	Lord Clive	Cowper
Elizabeth	Lord Heathfield	Sir Walter Scott
Robert Bruce	Lord Howard of Effingham	Bacon
Lord Burleigh	Sir Francis Drake	Napier
John Hampden	Admiral Blake	Newton
Earl of Clarendon	Lord Rodney	Locke
Lord Somers	Robert Boyle	Caxton
Earl of Chatham	Lord Howe	Watt
Edmund Burke	Lord Duncan	Herschel
C. J. Fox	Lord St. Vincent	Cavendish
William Pitt	Lord Nelson	Inigo Jones
Sir Thomas More	Sir Walter Raleigh	Sir Christopher Wren
Sir Edward Coke	Captain Cook	Hogarth
John Selden	Sir Thomas Gresham	Sir Joshua Reynolds
Sir Matthew Hale	Chaucer	Flaxman
Earl of Mansfield	Spenser	John Howard
Lord Erskine	Earl of Surrey	William Wilberforce
Venerable Bede	Shakspeare	Thomas Clarkson
Richard Hooker	Milton	Howard
Sir William Wallace	Addison	Jenner
Sir Philip Sidney	Richardson	
Duke of Marlborough	Dr. Johnson	

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(B.)

Richard 1. Cœur de Lion	John Wickliffe	Ben. Jonson
Edward 1.	John Knox	John Bunyan
Edward III.	Cranmer	Dryden
The Black Prince	Archbishop Usher	Pope
Henry V.	Archbishop Leighton	Swift
William III.	Jeremy Taylor	Goldsmith
George III.	Chillingworth	Burns
Cardinal Langton	Barrow	Sir Wm. Jones
William of Wickham	Bishop Butler	Robertson
Cardinal Wolsey	John Wesley	Hume
Earl of Stratford	Sir John Talbot	Fielding
Lord Falkland	Sir John Chandos	Roger Bacon
Sir Wm. Temple	Marquis of Montrose	Sneaton
Lord Russell	Cromwell	Brindley
Sir Robt. Walpole	John Hunter	John Hunter
Earl of Hardwicke	General Wolfe	Adam Smith
Earl Camden	Sir Eyre Coote	Purcell
Grattan	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Garrick
Warren Hastings	Sir John Moore	
Speaker Onslow	Hawke	

March 6, 1845.—Revised March 14, 1845.

No. 2

REPORT OF COMMITTEE RESPECTING SELECTION OF PERSONS WHOSE STATUES MIGHT BE PLACED IN THE NICHES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The selection of the statues for the eighteen niches in the House of Lords which has now been referred to your Committee, does not appear to them altogether so free, and with so wide a scope, as the selection of the ninety-six figures on painted glass, upon which they lately reported. In this case, the very narrow size of the niches, and their Gothic form, seem to limit the choice of the Commission to characters drawn from the feudal age, and, as usual with effigies of that period, presenting little or no variety of attitude.

On a careful consideration of the characters whom it might be chosen, subject to this condition, your Committee have been of opinion that no scheme is preferable to that which was first suggested to the Commissioners by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, namely, to fill the niches with the effigies of the principal Barons who signed Magna Charta. Your Committee subjoin a list of the names which they would recommend for this purpose. They conceive that the difference of character, as laymen or as prelates, would afford a picturesque variety of attire, and that the historical analogy would be most suitably attained, by placing side by side, in the same House of the Legislature, in windows or in niches, the successive holders of Sovereign power, and the first founders of Constitutional freedom.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury	William, Earl of Aumerle
William, Bishop of London	Geoffrey, Earl of Gloucester
Almeric, Master of Knights Templars	Saner, Earl of Winchester
William, Earl of Salisbury	Henry, Earl of Hereford
William, Earl of Pembroke	Roger, Earl of Norfolk
Warren, Earl of Warren	Robert, Earl of Oxford
William, Earl of Arundel	Robert Fitzwalter
Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent	Eustace de Vesci
Richard, Earl of Clare	William de Mowbray

(This report is signed by the Commissioners, as above.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING PLACES FOR STATUES IN THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Commissioners, having at various times proposed the new Houses of Parliament, with a view to ascertain what situations would be adapted for the reception of insulated statues, and having examined the principal localities on the 25th of April last, for the purpose, were then of opinion—

That, as the entrance to the Houses of Parliament by St. Stephen's Porch will contain statues of distinguished statesmen, warriors, and other eminent subjects, the entrance by the grand staircase, the landing-place, guard room, Victoria gallery, and lobby to the House of Peers, should contain the statues of Sovereigns.

That statues of Egbert, Edgar, Canute, and Edward the Confessor might be fitly placed on the first landing-place.

That the principal landing-place should contain the statues of the Sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to Edward IV. That the statues of Edward V., and Richard III. might be placed in the guard room.

That in the Victoria hall the series should be continued, beginning with Henry VII., and ending with Queen Anne.

That the access to the House of Lords should contain the statues of the Sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, beginning with George I., and ending with her Most Gracious Majesty.

In this proposed arrangement it appeared that one pedestal in the lobby to the House of Lords would still remain unoccupied.

A resolution was referred to (recorded in the minutes on the 21st of April, 1845), to the effect that a statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be appropriately placed in the Victoria gallery (of which the lobby in question originally formed a part).

Thus the situations for statues in the state apartments, and the approaches to them, would, in the event of the above resolution being confirmed, be entirely occupied

* The names of various apartments have been altered and finally determined since the date of this memorandum. The principal landing-place is called the Norman porch; the Victoria-gallery is called the Royal gallery. the lobby to the House of Lords is called the Victoria hall.

According to the above proposed distribution, the number of statues on the landing places and in the guard room would be twenty-two, in the Victoria gallery twelve (William III. and Mary being both represented in the lobby), including the statue of her Majesty, seven.

It was considered that the statues in the robing room might consist of a resolution proposed by Mr. Ralph Knowles, with reference to the allegorical sculpture, consist of allegorical figure

It was further proposed that the lower waiting hall should contain eight statues of celebrated scientific men; that the upper corresponding hall should contain eight statues of celebrated poets, and that the panels in the latter should be adorned with paintings. The lower hall has no panels available for

It was further suggested, if required, statues could be placed in the open area of the quadrangle, and that some of the larger corridors or passages on the ground floor might afford suitable decorations.

The consideration of the place for the statue of Alfred, and of the precise number and situations of other statues in the central hall, was postponed till that part of the building should be more advanced.

Whitehall, April 26, 1845.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Tuesday an objection was made by Mr. Gunn to the name of Mr. Wright and two other members of the Anti-Corn Law League, on the ground that the property by which they claimed was the joint property of the Anti-Corn Law League. The Barrister thought the names of the parties should be retained on the register, the lease being in their names, and therefore constituting them joint occupants.

MORTALITY IN CITY OF LONDON.—The number of deaths during the last week was only 786, showing a decrease of 70 as compared with the previous week. Deaths from diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, are much above the average, having risen to 90 to 98; cholera still continue more than usually fatal, the number of deaths amounting to 67, average for five autumns 31. Only 39 died of old age, being little more than one-third of the average.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN MAYO.

Early on Sunday morning the people began to pour into the town of Castlebar. Up to two o'clock the day was fine, though the weather wise had forecoded rain long ere that, from the clouds which rested on the summits of Nephin and Croagh Patrick. Shortly after that hour the rain did indeed come down, as it only can in Connaught, and continued to descend in torrents throughout the day. At half-past three the head of a wretched procession marched into the town. Some six or seven temperance bands, with draggled banners and weather stained uniforms, five or six gentlemen's carriages, a few vehicles of an inferior class, 20 or 30 horsemen, 300 persons with wands and rebands, and a rack of 3000 peasantry, tramping through the mud and filth, constituted the whole demonstration in the town of Castlebar.

Various resolutions were proposed and carried, after which

Mr. O'Connell then came forward beneath a capacious umbrella. He lamented the severity of the weather, but they were told by high authority that rain fell upon the just as well as upon the unjust." It gave him an opportunity, too, of estimating the patriotism and bodily strength of the men of Mayo, than which he had seen no more able bodied men. Honour made some further remarks on this subject, and on the beauty of the women, the internal proceeded to observe that there were 400,000 inhabitants in Mayo, and that he had not one of them (pointing to a tattered) Union man. He was in Mayo men about him, matches for a dozen Englishmen should such a deputy have only two representatives, while Wales, not much larger, had twenty-eight? (Cheers.) Having enlarged on the definite value of the franchise, and on the injustice of forcing the Roman Catholics to support the Protestant Church of Ireland, he proceeded to denounce Roundtree, which he hated more than Greek and Turk and Infidel. He did not like that much (cheers), and he touch upon the ordinary topics of his addresses—peace, perseverance, and the inevitable success of Repeal—with which he concluded. The meeting, which at the time was estimated at about 3000 miserable creatures, then dispersed amid the pelting of a pitiless storm, many of them to return fifteen and twenty miles before they reached their wretched dwellings.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy has resigned his seat for the city of Cork. He intimates that he has been compelled to yield to the pressure from Conciliation Hall, and that any attempt on his part, entertaining the opinions that he does upon the Repeal delusion, to re-seek the confidence of his constituents, would be worse than useless.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Accounts received from different parts of Ireland show that the disease in the potato crop is extending far and wide, and causing great alarm amongst the peasantry. Letters from the Irish landlords feelingly describe the misery and consternation of the poor people around them, and earnestly urge the imperative necessity of speedy intervention on the part of the Government to ascertain the actual extent of the calamity, and provide wholesome food as a substitute for the deficient supply of potatoes. Mr. John Chester, of Kilscorne House, in Magahale, in the county of Louth, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*, states that he has a field of twenty acres of potatoes, which, up to the 3rd instant, had been perfectly dry and sound, when they were attacked by the blight, and threequarters of them are so diseased and rotten that pigs decline to eat them. This, he says, is the case all through the county of Louth. The *Belfast News Letter* has a still more lamentable account. It says: "We have ascertained from occupying our space with the accounts of the prevalence of the calamity in various places, for this reason, that it may be here stated, once for all, that there is hardly a district in Ireland in which the potato crop at present are uninfected—perhaps we might say, *hardly a field*."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LABURNUM AT SHEERNESS.

The following is S. P.'s official report of the performances of the several ships of the experimental squadron in the last trial cruise:—

St. Vincent, in Plymouth sound, Oct. 10, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the signals and reports of the trials of sailing of her Majesty's squadron under my command, and other documents mentioned in the margin of the schedule. In addition to which, a good trial was commenced on the 8th inst. by the *Queen*, *Canopus*, *Hebrus*, and *Powerful*, in chase of the *Daring*, under all plain sail, and part topmast and topgallant studding-sails; but the fog, which came on three hours after, prevented angles being taken to ascertain the exact result. The *Queen* however gained upon the *Daring*.

You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships that we have had some splendid trials with as heavy a press of sail as could well be carried. On separating with close-reefed topsails and reefed courses, topgallant sails struck, the next under treble-reefed topsails, and another under double-reefed topsails; and as these against a heavy head

In the latter on the 7th inst., the day after the heavy [illegible] the *Rodney* [illegible] the whole fleet.

Nothing could be more [illegible] than the trials than the *Queen* and *Albion*, who never appeared to strain anything; indeed, all the squadron proved themselves such fine ships as to be incapable of being distressed by press of sail, except the *St. Vincent*.

Being perfectly satisfied with the result of the trials, that the *Queen* is the best ship, the *Albion* and *Rodney* next, *Canopus* and *Vengeance* much alike, *Trafalgar* weatherly, but slow; *St. Vincent*, leewardly and crank; and as the weather appeared to set in fine, and not deeming that any further time would benefit the service, I therefore bore up on the 9th for Plymouth, in charge, which I reached with the squadron under my command [illegible] at 1 P.M.

I beg to remark, for their Lordships' information, that all the captains deserve the greatest credit for the seamanlike manner in which they made sail, blowing in the way it did, on the above occasions.

I have, &c.
[illegible], Rear Admiral.

To the Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, M.P.

ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions of officers of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* have taken place:—Lieutenant Langdon Browell (1826), who has been in the Royal yacht for two years, and during the last year first lieutenant, a deserving and highly respected officer, to the rank of a commander. Mates.—Augustus C. Hobart (1842), the senior mate, Edward H. H. D'Aeth (1843), and the Hon. John Russell M. Byng (1843), to the rank of lieutenant.

THE LATE MR. BISSET DEAD.—Mr. Bisset, assistant surgeon, who recently volunteered his services at Madeira, and died on board the *Eclair*, steam sloop, off Ferrol, at Stangate Creek last week, was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of surgeon previous to his decease.

THE "ECLAIR" STEAMER.—Mr. Saunders, the pilot who brought the *Eclair* to Sheerness, from Portsmouth, has also fallen a victim to the fever. Dr. Coffey, and the other sufferers on board the *Worcester*, are going on quite favourably. Dr. Rogers was attacked on Saturday afternoon, [illegible] dangerously ill, but is considered better. Lieutenant Isaacson died on Saturday morning. One other fresh case has occurred. Dr. Heath, of the *Dwarf*, having volunteered his services, has been put on board the *Revenge*, to watch any symptoms of disease among the health part of the crew.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW BISHOP.—The Bishop of Oxford has been gazetted as the new Bishop of Bath and Wells.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY. At the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal West India Mail Steam packet Company, held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, a dividend of 3½s. per share, clear of income-tax, for the first half of the present year, was declared

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING.—On Thursday evening, a party of friends having met at the house of Mr. G. Hearndon, of Upper street, Islington, to celebrate the wedding of his eldest son, Thomas, with Miss Robertson, of Ely place, Holborn, some of them commenced singing, and one of them having sung a song called "The Musicioe Bough," the bride jocosely observed that she would imitate the heroine, as there was no fear of any such fatal result; and, accompanied by some of her female friends, she ran upstairs, followed by her husband, and some others of the company. The ladies concealed themselves in a room on the second floor, when a young man, of the name of Brooks, a law-writer, having succeeded in forcing the door, Mrs. Hearndon, in carrying out the jest, rushed to the chimney-piece, and, taking down a pistol, presented it at Mr. Brooks, and, drawing the trigger, to the horror of all present, discovered it was loaded. The charge entered Mr. Brooks's left side, who immediately fell. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, and Mr. Greigson, of Gibson-square, was called in, who declared the wounds to be of a most dangerous character.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday, between two and three o'clock, as a young man, named Mark Lambert, was practising for a coming rowing match in a very light racing wherry, opposite Strand-lane, he lost one of his sculls, and, in attempting to recover it, the boat upset, and the unfortunate man was drowned, no assistance being at hand. The body has not been recovered. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The down train on the Great Western Railway left Paddington yesterday morning, and reached West Drayton at half-past [illegible]. Here a quantity of luggage was taken in and some passengers. Immediately after the departure of the train, a more than usual quantity of steam was put on, the train being some minutes behind. The engineer, George Vasey, was about to decrease the power, when the funnel of the boiler exploded its fragments in every direction. Vasey was struck by some of the pieces, which, commixed with the overpowering quantity of steam, threw the poor fellow off the engine on to the train rail. The engine was [illegible], by the men on the instant. On being taken up, the unfortunate man presented a frightful spectacle; he was then alive, but expired [illegible]. The engine was [illegible]. Another engine was provided, and proceeded on with the train.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT SUNDERLAND.—A distressing accident occurred at Sunderland on Wednesday, by which four lives have been lost. About noon, the pupils of Dr. Cowan, of the Grange Academy, near the town, proceeded to the sea beach for the purpose of bathing. On this occasion 38 went down, accompanied by four teachers, and they bathed at a short distance from Hendon. There was rather a heavy ground-swell, and four boys, named Archibald Baird and Lennie, were swept out of their depth by a strong sea. On their dangerous situation being observed by Robert Baird and Mr. Special, one of the tutors, they [illegible] assistance of their juvenile friends, but they were both swept away by the ebb current, and neither of them being able to swim they were all drowned. By this time Mr. Wilson, the senior tutor, who was bathing at a short distance, came up, and succeeded in drawing Lennie out of the water, but he was then quite dead. Robert Baird is 18, and Archibald Baird 16 years of age; they are sons of Sir David Baird, whose residence is near Dunbar; Lennie is 10 years of age, and the son of Mr. M'Alpine Lennie, of Dalswinton, near Dumfries. The latter had been only a few weeks at the school

SHOPLIFTING.—At the Brentwood Petty Sessions on Thursday *Mrs. Margaret Sarah Hardidge*, a widow lady of respectable connections, was charged before Messrs. Hay and Beadsted, the presiding magistrates, on a charge of purloining from the shop of Mr. Radford, silk mercer and haberdasher, of High street, Brentwood, a quantity of lace and other articles of value, his property. On the apprehension of the accused, who was fashionably attired, the sum of nearly £900 in Bank of England notes and India Bonds, was found. Mr. James Radford, the prosecutor, deposed that about half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the preceding day, a lady came to his shop and purchased a quantity of articles, which were left on the shop counter, with orders to be sent home. Witness then went up stairs into his warehouse, leaving only one of his apprentices in the shop. In about half an hour the shop bell rang, and on witness going down he found the prisoner in the shop. She inquired for Mrs. Radford, who was engaged at the time, when the prisoner said she would wait to see her; she then commenced looking over a chair. Witness then commenced packing up the goods on the counter, when he missed a quantity of Brussels lace and other articles, of the value of £7. Witness questioned the apprentice respecting the property, but he had not seen any of the articles, and that not no one had been in the shop since he (witness) had been up stairs but the prisoner. Witness felt reluctant to question the prisoner, whom he knew to be a highly respectable lady, and had been in the habit of making large purchases at his shop. The excited manner of the prisoner, however, raised his suspicion, and he asked her respecting the missing property, when she produced a bundle of it, and evinced great indignation on being questioned upon the subject. Witness observed that no one had been in the shop since the articles had been placed on the counter but the apprentice, who, however unpleasant, he must insist upon her being searched. The prisoner, after expressing her astonishment at such a line of conduct, consented that her person should be searched. In furtherance of this object witness called Mrs Radford, who accompanied the prisoner up stairs to a private room. In a few minutes Mrs. Radford rang the bell, and on witness going up stairs, he was informed that the prisoner would not allow herself to be searched. Witness then threatened to send for a constable, when the prisoner became greatly agitated. Witness again left the room, and shortly after was called by his wife, when he found that the prisoner had taken from her bosom and other parts of her person the [illegible] of the articles which had been taken from off the counter in the shop. On the discovery of the robbery the prisoner became almost frantic, and said she would give any money, thousands if required, to be allowed to go. Witness having sent for the police, the prisoner was given into custody. On the officer's appearance, the prisoner took out her purse full of bank notes and sovereigns, and offered it to him if he would allow her to go home, and not be exposed.—Mrs. Caroline Radford, the wife of the prosecutor, was next examined. She proved discovering the stolen articles secreted about the person of the prisoner, who during the time entreated for mercy, and expressed a hope that she should not be prosecuted.—Both Mr. and Mrs. Radford were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr Mayne, the prisoner's legal adviser, but it did not shake their testimony Mr. Mayne said he should not say anything on the part of the prisoner at that time, but he could state emphatically that the [illegible] of the transaction would be satisfactorily explained on a more proper occasion.—The prisoner was then fully committed to take her trial at the ensuing Chelmsford Assizes, and all the property found upon her was produced.—The prisoner was then removed from the dock in a fainting condition.—Before the magistrates left the bench, Mr. Mayne appealed to them to admit the prisoner to bail, which was refused.

THE TYPHUS FEVER AT SUNDERLAND CASES.—Dr. Rogers (of the *Ocean*) is convalescent, and no new cases have appeared since he was attacked, and it is hoped now that the disease is at an end. Mr. Heath, the assistant surgeon of the *Dwarf*, was put on board the *Revenge* on Sunday. The services of no other medical officer have been required, though the assistant surgeons of the *Rosen* cutter and the *Columbine*, 84, were held in readiness to proceed on board if necessary.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—The *Emancypation* of Toulouse gives with great confidence a very improbable report that a marriage has taken place by procuration, between the young Queen of Spain and the eldest son of Don Carlos, who is said to have been represented by the Duke de Rianzi.

ALGERIA.—The Paris journals of Wednesday are [illegible] with official despatches from Algeria. The first is from Lieutenant-General Cavaignac, *ad interim* Governor General of Algeria, and dated Oran the 1st instant. It confirms the fact of a detachment of two hundred French troops, which had been marched from Flemcen, on the 27th ultimo, in order to reinforce a post called Ain-Temouchaen, having been suddenly surrounded by the Arabs, and compelled to surrender. The men, it must be observed, had been selected among those least fit to undergo active service. General Lamoricière concludes his despatch by stating that he is setting out with five battalions, in order to join, at Oran Lake, General Korte, who is proceeding to it with 700 infantry and as many cavalry, and that after effecting a junction, General Cavaignac's column, he will march to the mountains, where the enemy had formed a numerous gathering of rebel tribes. A postscript to the despatch adds, that General Bourjolly has had an encounter with the tribes who have joined Ben Maza, and that he has killed 150 men and captured 100 horses. The second report is from Colonel [illegible], and details the furious attacks which he has had to stand in marching to the western parts of Algiers, that the tribes which had hitherto remained quiet, and in which the most confidence was reposed, have risen against the French; and that both Arabs and Kabyles are fighting with extraordinary enthusiasm and bravery. At one place Colonel Gery had to struggle with them *corps à corps*; and at another, neither party having any more powder, the struggle ended *à coups de pierre*. "We have seen," says Genera. Cavaignac, "as many as seven Kabyles killed over the corpse of one of our soldiers. This is no longer a mere rebellion of the Beni-Ouenoug it is war reviving on the frontier."

THE WAR IN ALGERIA.

Elsewhere, in our present Number, will be found recorded another attack upon the French in Algeria, which has led to the embarkation of Marshal Bugeaud for that ill-fated country. We annex an equestrian portrait of the French Commander, copied from one of Horace Vernet's finest pictures in the Great Gallery at Versailles. The likeness is remarkably correct and spirited.

Beneath is a group of Kabyles, drawn by M. Frederic Goupil, a successful pupil of Horace Vernet. The Kabyles are a strong and courageous race of Algeria, inhabiting fixed dwellings, and employing themselves in agriculture, as well as in cattle breeding. They always fight on foot, armed with a yataghan and a long rifle. They rarely attack by night, for one of the precepts of the Koran is neither to wander nor to wage war by night, and this they pretty scrupulously obey. They are accustomed to greet the French with a torrent of friendly epithets, such as "hahluf" (swine), &c., which is accompanied by a shower of balls. He who falls into the hands of the Kabyles is born under no lucky planet—his head is instantly cut off and borne away as a trophy.

One of their attacks upon the French is thus described in the very interesting part of Murray's *Home and Colonial Library*, entitled *The French in Algiers*:—

"We advanced as usual en *tirailleurs* to cover the watering-place, but we had scarcely reached the further side of the stream when we were greeted on all sides by yells and bullets. The Kabyles had hidden themselves in the brushwood close by, and occupied an eminence opposite to us. In order to make use of our strongest weapon, the bayonet, which is much dreaded by the Kabyles, we advanced up the hill with levelled bayonets, and took it at the first attack. But scarce had we reached the top when we received a heavy fire from all sides, the Kabyles having surrounded us in a semicircle. In a moment we had several killed and wounded, and were forced to retreat faster than we had advanced, the Kabyles pressing furiously on our rear. The commanding officer exclaimed—'Sauvez les blessés! sauvez les blessés!'

"A non-commissioned officer close beside me had been shot through the jaw; he had completely lost his senses, and was reeling round and round like a drunken man. I seized him under the arm, and dragged him towards the nearest blockhouse, into which the company retreated. We were the very last, and the Kabyles yelled wildly close behind us, while their bullets whistled in our ears; I was not hit, however, and succeeded in bringing my charge safely home, conscious of having done my duty as a soldier and as a man. We had but just reached the blockhouse when the Commandant Superieur came up with a reinforcement of several companies, and sent us all out again to rescue the cattle, which by this time had all but fallen into the enemy's hands. The beasts were so deeply engaged in the noble occupation of drinking, that it was almost impossible to move them from the spot. We now repulsed the Kabyles, and at length the horsemen succeeded in driving off the cattle."

MARSHAL BUGEAUD.—FROM A PICTURE BY HORACE VERNET.

ENCOUNTER OF KABYLES WITH FRENCH TROOPS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that Russia lost during the campaign of this year in the Caucasus 3 General Officers, 6 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Staff officers, 200 officers of various grades, and from 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers. The army, says that journal, is at present in a very deplorable state, famine and sickness have carried off vast numbers of men. The operations of this year have wholly failed. It was found necessary to abandon all the posts which had been gained with such great sacrifices, and in no part has a garrison been left. The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 28th ult., publishes an account from Tiflis, dated the 18th of August, of the return to Georgia of the Russian troops of the late expedition in the Caucasus. According to the Russian account, the campaign has been attended with important results, and the troops are said to have returned in so fresh a state that it would not be supposed they had undergone fatigue and privation.

According to a German paper, the barbarous feudal system of duelling has had another victim in Wetzlar. An officer of the Yager Guards, quartered there, Lieutenant von Negri, who was universally respected, was shot by one of his comrades. He had already fallen with his death wound, when he again raised himself on his arm, and shot his opponent in the right arm. Negri died sixteen hours afterwards. The cause is said to have been some unfavourable emarks of the survivor on the nobility of the country, and particularly on the descent of Negri.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Swindon is described as the "disputed railway territory," from the number of schemes proposing at this point to join the Great Western Railway, or to pass over it with independent lines. It is situated in a very fine part of the county of Wilts, 77 miles from the metropolis (81 by the railway), and 116¼ from Exeter.

The Railway Station, or Stations,—for there is one on each side of the road—are, perhaps, second to none in the kingdom; and their accommodation is of the most elegant and splendid description. Independent of the magnificent Refreshment Rooms, on each side of the line, there are an excellent Hotel and sleeping apartments: they communicate with each other by a covered passage over the railway.

The New Town, which has sprung up within the last two years, is principally occupied by the artisans employed by the Railway Company, who make it a sort of depôt for their various works. The houses are all neatly built of stone, with slated roofs, and arranged in streets. They have already Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, and Bath streets; and others are fast rising.

The Church, of which we gave an Engraving in our journal of last week, is situated at the west end of the town, and is a very beautiful structure; and the school-houses attached are built in the same style. Numerous other buildings and villas are in progress; all building of stone, which is very plentiful in this neighbourhood. The old town of Swindon is about a mile and a half from the station, on the crown of a hill to the south. The view from it is very commanding, the country being very flat on all sides, but remarkably rich and finely wooded. The old town has all the characteristics of an English market town. The old picturesque houses and cottages are here beginning to make way for the more modern style of architecture; and, if half the projects now in contemplation are completed, the old and new towns will ere long be amalgamated in one.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE SWINDON STATION.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Railways now occupy such a prominent position in the public mind, that we have no doubt our readers will be interested in the following record of their progress. We select the accounts from various sources —

Metropolitan Termini.—A treaty for the purchase of Northumberland House is going on between its ducal proprietor and the South-Western. The Central Terminus are said to be negotiating for leasing Waterloo-bridge.

Southwark Bridge.—Proposals, it is said, have been made to the proprietors of Southwark iron bridge for the purchase of that structure with a view of converting it into a City termini for the South Eastern, Brighton, and South Western Railways.

Direct London and Exeter.—It is reported in well informed quarters, that Mr Hudson is likely to be connected with this line. The allotment of shares has just been made, and they are much sought after. It is said the Railway King is determined to have a narrow gauge into Cornwall and the extreme south-westerly districts of England, either by means of an extension of his Bristol and Birmingham Railway, or by joining the promoters of this project. He can effect this by his Southampton line, which runs from Cheltenham to Southampton, by a junction with the Direct London and Exeter, near Salisbury or Shaftesbury, which would give him a narrow gauge into Cornwall without an additional mile of new railway.

Plymouth and North Cornwall.—A new scheme has been promulgated under the above title. The course of this railway is as follows —The principal terminus is to be at Sutton Pool, the centre of the established trade, for the deepening and improvement of which a new company, with £100,000 capital, is in process of formation. The line will cross the Tamar at or near Saltash, and proceed by Callington to the vicinity of Launceston, whence it will extend by Camelford to the Delabole quarries, and there form a communication with the Delabole and Rock Railway, for the formation of which an act of Parliament, containing ample power to construct docks and otherwise improve the harbour of Padstow, has been already obtained. Short branches will connect the line with Devonport, Linkinhorne, and Launceston. The capital is £900,000, in shares of £25 each, and the engineer is Mr. George Rennie.

Yorkshire and Lancashire.—The railways in operation in these counties are 23, in progress, 97; projected, 160; of the latter, 22 have been surveyed and settled as to the lines, but the remainder are not yet in a definable state.

Birmingham Lines.—About forty lines immediately connected with Birmingham and the district are already projected, the estimated capital for the construction of which is upwards of £30,000,000 sterling, and there are, it is said, applications for fifty times the number of shares which the projectors have for allotment! Birmingham has thus been made a great centre, from which lines radiate in every direction. The town itself promises to be no less revolutionised. Two magnificent central stations have been determined upon. One to accommodate the London and Birmingham and the Stour Valley traffic, the second for the Grand Junction and the Birmingham and Oxford lines. Another consequence of railway progress, and a most gratifying one, is the establishment of a Stock Exchange, of which the foundation-stone was laid last week.

Projects and Deposits.—Thirty millions have been said to be the amount required in deposits for the new projects, representing a total capital of £300,000,000. The correct account, obtained by a laborious compilation, gives, we understand, 332 schemes brought out up to September 30, 1845, requiring a gross capital of £279,950,000, on which £23,057,493 will have to be deposited. But this does not include 137 projects preliminarily noticed. There have been, therefore, in fact, 469 new schemes projected. Thus much for the English projects. In foreign matters, 66 have appeared up to the 30th of September, requiring £190,010,000, deposits, £17,095,450.

The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.—At the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton meeting, held on Wednesday, a stormy debate took place on the subject of the lease of this line to the Great Western Railway. The report of the directors was, however, adopted, and the necessary resolutions were unanimously carried.

Amalgamations.—It is said that a very satisfactory arrangement has been made between the York and North Midland Railway Company and the Axholme, Gainsborough, and Goole Company, by which four per cent. will be guaranteed to the shareholders in the latter line, besides half the surplus profits; which, it is believed, will raise the dividend to seven or eight per cent. Mr. Hudson will be chairman, and the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett deputy-chairman of the Axholme Company. Other directors from the York and North Midland Company will also be added to the board.

Eastern Counties.—We understand that Mr. Hudson has accepted a seat in the direction of the Eastern Counties, and that he will become chairman of the undertaking.

Durham and Sunderland.—Mr. Hudson, M.P. (on behalf of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company), has purchased the Durham and Sunderland Railway. We cannot state the price exactly, but £33 6s. 8d. has been named as the probable sum per share. Mr. Hudson, in company with other gentlemen, subsequently waited upon Mr Murray, the engineer of the river Wear, and inspected the plan of his proposed docks; and so highly did the Railway King approve of the project, that he at once put down his name for £50,000 (being one-fourth of the entire capital).

Norfolk Lines.—Norwich is to be the nucleus of eight railways, Lynn of four, Ely of seven, Thetford of nine, Bury St. Edmund's of thirteen, Diss of eight, Dereham of five, Newmarke of seven, Wisbeach of seven, Cambridge of eight, Beccles of three, and the small village of Royston of six.

Mr. Hudson.—The testimonial to Mr. Hudson is likely to be of a character worthy of his success in promoting projects of the greatest national importance and magnitude. The subscriptions already amount to £20,000, but what will be the ultimate amount it is impossible at present to estimate. Mr Hudson has purchased Newby Park, one of the beautiful seats of the Earl De Grey. It is bounded by the romantic river Swale, and adjoins the splendid estate of Baldersby, in the North Riding, which Mr. Hudson some time ago purchased of the Duke of Devonshire. As there is no family mansion on the Baldersby estate, this purchase will form a most desirable appanage.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The following are among the newest Railway projects —

Great Western, Southern, and Eastern Counties, or Ipswich and Southampton.—Capital, £1,800,000, in £30 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Sir John Macneill and Mr. W. Thomson are consulting engineers, and Mr. B. Prichard and Mr. J. Thomson acting engineers.

Birmingham and Boston Direct.—A line to commence at Leicester, thence through Melton Mowbray, Corby, Folkingham, and Donnington, "and terminating at Boston." The capital is £1 000,000 in 50,000 shares of £20 each, deposit £2 2s a share. Lord Stephen Chichester heads the provisional board.

Ribble and Humber Junction.—A line to commence at the most convenient point of junction with the Bradford, Wakefield, and Midland Railway at Bradford, thence to proceed to Denholme Gate and Hill to Burnley, where it will form a junction with the Blackburn and Burnley line. The capital is £500,000 in 20,000 shares of £25 each; deposit, £2 2s. a share. Mr. Gravatt is the engineer.

Direct Cambridge, Royston, and London.—A line from Cambridge to Ware; there to join the Eastern Counties. Capital £50,000, in £25 shares.

Bradford, Manchester, and Liverpool Direct.—A line from the terminus of the Leeds and Bradford short line *viâ* Allerton, Ovenden, and Lud-

NEW SWINDON.

denden, to join the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The capital is half a million, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share. Mr. James Murphy is acting engineer.

Sheffield, Worsley, Silkstone, and Wakefield.—A line of railway about fifteen miles in length, commencing at the Worsley station on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, passing through Silkstone, near to Dodworth, and on to Wakefield by Darton, Chapeltborpe, and Nostal, with a branch to Barnsley. Capital £300,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each; deposit £2 12s. 6d. a share.

Great Junction, Great Western, and South Western Junction.—A junction line, commencing at the Farnborough station of the South Western, crossing the Great Western between Slough and Maidenhead, and terminating on the line of Oxford and Rugby line at Reyburg, beyond Oxford, on the route to Birmingham. The length of the line is sixty four miles. Capital £1 200 000, in 60,000 shares of £20 each, deposit £2 2s. per share. Sir John Macneill is the engineer.

St David's and London Direct.—A line to commence at St. David's Head, directly opposite the harbour of Wexford, proceeding through the centre of South Wales by Llandovery, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, and Monmouth, to Gloucester. Thence, by the London, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Hereford Railway, or by one of the projected lines via Oxford, to London, effecting a saving of fifty eight miles in the thorough journey. Capital £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each.

London Mail Trunk Railways Junction.—Another of the lines for the connexion of the metropolitan railways. It is to be twenty miles in length, commencing at Sudbury, on the Birmingham, and terminating at Croydon. Capital £750,000, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share

Staines and Farnborough.—A line about sixteen miles in length. Capital £400,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share Captain Moorsom engineer.

Plymouth and North Cornwall.—An extension of the Delabole and Rock Railway to Plymouth, with various branches. The capital is £500,000, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. 6d. per share. Engineer, Sir John Rennie. A provisional committee not named.

Ruby and Cambridge Direct.—A line vid Wellingborough and St. Neots. Capital £750,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share.

Grand North Central.—A line from near Doncaster to Carlisle, in connexion with varied projected lines. Capital, two millions, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £1 12s 6d. per share.

Plymouth, Bideford, Stayton and Millbach.—Capital £ 60,000, in £10 shares, deposit £1 is per share

Lincoln, Leicester, and Birmingham Direct.—A line from Market Rasen on the Great Grimsby to Leicester. Capital £800,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share.

Lewny Valley and South Wales Junction.—A line in Glamorganshire. The capital is £300,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 per share. Mr Joseph Cubitt engineer.

Brighton Junction.—A line twenty miles long from Guildford, vid Shalford to Horsham, there to join various projected lines The capital is £300,000, in 20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Mr. Charles Blunt, engineer.

Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Atherstone.—A line from Wolverhampton, vid Walsall, to the Atherstone station of the Trent Valley Railway. The capital is £750,000. In £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share. Mr. Vignoles, consulting engineer; Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, acting engineers.

Dudley, Walsall, Wednesbury, Walsall, and Tamworth Junction.—Another line in the same district. The capital is £350,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share

Eastern Counties Extension and Cambridge and Worcester Direct. A line from Cambridge, vid Bedford, Bilsworth, and Stratford-on-Avon, to Worcester Capital a million, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Sir John Rennie and Mr. George Remington, engineers

Direct West End and Croydon.—A line from Hungerford-bridge, vid Cashan and Norwood, to Croydon. The capital is £800,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s per share Sir John Macneill consulting engineer, and Messrs. Hopkins and Messrs. Gough and Romieu, acting engineers.

South London.—A line from the Greenwich Railway through the southern suburbs, with various branches. Mr. John Braithwaite engineer

Wrexham, Nantwich, and Crewe.—A line, twenty three miles long, and with a capital of £450,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s 6d. per share. Messrs. Gandell and Brunton, engineers

Calcutta and St. George's Point.—A line from Calcutta to St. George's Point, on the river Hooghly, at its junction with the Cassai Creek, with a branch to Diamond Harbour. Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each; deposit, 2s. a share. Consulting Engineer, Sir John Rennie; Acting Engineer, Mr. John Galloway

Liverpool, Birkenhead, Parkgate, and Holyhead Junction.—A line intended to run from Birkenhead through Parkgate, and thence across the river Dee to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, by Connah's quay. The line is 13 miles in length: capital, £225,000, in 11,000 shares of £20 each Mr. J F. Bateman is the engineer.

Shrewsbury and Leicester Direct.—A line to be carried along the course of the old Roman road, between the above termini, and intended to connect itself at Shrewsbury with the Direct London and Holyhead line. The capital is stated at £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each; deposit, £2 2s. a share. The engineer is Mr. John B. M'Lean.

Oxford, Windsor, and Reigate.—A line commencing at Oxford, running through Wakington, Great Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, and Epsom, to Reigate.

Aylesbury, Coventry, and Direct London and Birmingham. A line starting at the Aylesbury station on the London and Birmingham Railway, passing in a direct line to Coventry. Length, 60 miles.

Dudley and Rir Junction.—A line from the Dudley station of the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway, to run into the Grand Junction near Birmingham. Capital, £250,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s per share

Lyme Regis and Taunton.—A line connected with the improvement of the harbour of Lyme Regis.

Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford Direct Junction.—Another "Manchester and Southampton" line. The capital is £200,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. 6d. per share.

York and Lancaster.—This line will effect a communication between the capitals of Yorkshire and Lancashire, by the most direct practicable route, passing near Knaresborough, Harrogate, Long Preston, Settle, &c. The grand claim of the promoters is, that they reduce a journey of twelve hours to two hours, while they accommodate a great deal of valuable traffic Harrogate receives no less than 60,000 visitors in a year at present, and Knaresborough and Settle are thriving towns. On the line are mining, agricultural, and manufacturing establishments of an important character, while the whole of the traffic will, under the cultivation, become still more valuable. The termini have also a good population, and there are many neighbouring places which would be accommodated. The line has the support of the local landowners, and a case strong enough to enable it to go to Parliament with the best prospect.

Metropolitan Railways Junction.—The allotments in the Company were made on Tuesday. The line has been received with much favour hitherto

New Line from York to Leeds.—Mr. Hudson is said to have submitted to a recent meeting of the most influential landowners between the above termini a new line of railway, which was entirely approved of. The intended line is to branch out of the York and North Midland Railway at Copmanthorpe, and passing Tadcastle, Sutton, Aberford, Barwick-in Elme, and Manston, is to terminate at the North Midland station at Leeds.

Lynn and Bury Direct Railway.—Another Lynn line from Lynn by Stoke direct to Bury St. Edmunds

The London Union Railway Company.—Another junction line to commence on the London and Brighton line, about four miles from Eustonsquare, then to proceed to the Great Western, and continue through Kensington, Chelsea, Walham green, Parson's green, and Fulham, to the Wandsworth station of the South Western Railway, and then by Upper and Lower Tooting, Streatham, and Mitcham, to Croydon.

The Whitby, Pickering, Thirsk, and Great North of England Junction

Ireland.

Dublin, Meerut, and Loodiana.

A Cork and Dublin Direct.

The Antrim Railway Company.

The Greenwich and Blackwall Extension to Gravesend.

The St. David's and London Direct.

Sheffield, Nottingham, and London Direct.

South Midland and Southampton Junction.

The Peterborough and North Midland.

Jamaica Railway, Annotta Bay to Kingston.

Direct Cambridge, Royston, and London

Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire Junction.

Dover and Deal, and Cinque Ports.

Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex Junction.

Manchester, Leeds, Carlisle, and Newcastle Direct.

Nottingham, Birmingham, and Coventry Junction.

The Monmouthshire Railway.

Ely and Bury St. Edmund's.

Port of Wisbeach, Peterborough, Birmingham, and Midland Counties.

Middlesex and Surrey Junction.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

Boston, Granthan, Leicester, and Midland Counties Junction.

Wolverhampton, Chester, and Birkenhead Junction.

Direct London, Portsmouth, and Chichester

Cheltenham, Oxford, and Brighton Junction.

Great Manx Railway

Limerick and Belfast Direct.

Bristol and Dover Direct.

Nottingham, Birmingham, and Coventry Junction.

Dover, Hastings, and Brighton Junction.

Tring, Cambridge, and Newmarket.

Pontefract, Doncaster, Worksop, and Mansfield Junction.

Manchester and Lincoln Union, and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal Company

Oxford and Salisbury Direct.

Cape of Good Hope.

Western Railway

SCOTCH RAILWAYS.

The Caledonian Canal.—A grand scheme for converting the Caledonian Canal into a railway is in agitation. It has for its object the leasing of the canal, with the improvements now in progress, gathering in the traffic by large vessels from sea to sea, and goods landed in warehouses at Inverness for the west. It will work itself into the Scottish Western half way between the end of the canal at Fort William and Glasgow, and its route will be over an area of some hundred miles. It will be called the Great North and West of Scotland, and will open up and consolidate direct communication with all the northern lines projected and in progress, commencing at Inverness, running along the south bank of the Caledonian Canal to Fort William, thence through Argyleshire, Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire, direct to Glasgow, uniting the Moray Frith and German Ocean on the east with the Clyde and Atlantic on the west.

Extraordinary Premium for Railway Stock.—On Wednesday (last week) the letters of allocation of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company were issued, and the first sale effected was at a premium of £10, and the last on that day at £16 12s. Next day the sales commenced at £21, and closed at £29 premium. This is a most extraordinary rise that ever took place in railway stock in two days in Scotland, if not in England.

Banffshire.—The promoters of this line have recently employed a gentleman of great abilities and experience to go over again the country intersected by the line, with the view of ascertaining correctly its capabilities, and the traffic which may reasonably be expected; and the result of his investigations has been that the existing traffic will yield a revenue of about £14,000 per annum on a capital of £120,000, and that the working of the Duke of Richmond's inexhaustible fields of ironstone, limestone, and manganese mines, independent of many other sources of traffic, will at least add £6000 to the annual receipts.

Edinburgh and Leith Atmospheric.—The current week has been prolific in announcements of railway schemes for Edinburgh with the port of Leith by a direct and independent communication, at the same time introducing the first Scottish atmospheric line. Two schemes came out simultaneously, but the Edinburgh and Leith Atmospheric Railway Company have formed a junction with the Edinburgh and Leith Direct Railway. No sooner was this amalgamation effected than the prospectus of another atmospheric company to Leith was announced.

Edinburgh, Portobello, and Musselburgh Direct.—This is a proposal to construct a railway between these places, to commence at the head of Leith-walk, and proceed by Restalrig to Portobello, thence to Joppa, Fisherrow, and Musselburgh. Capital, £300,000, in 10,000 shares of £30 each. The prospectus leaves it open to adopt the atmospheric principle of traction.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton.—This Company have intimated their intention to apply for power to construct a branch from Bonnington to the shore of Leith. The question of applying the atmospheric principle appears to have been considered by the directors. They are disposed to adopt it, should their engineer report in its favour.

Slamannan and Borness Junction (Glasgow).—The provisional directors of this Company have made the following report:—"The directors are now able to congratulate the shareholders on the completion of the agreement, and the subsequent arrangement between the Monkland Companies and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, which has just been concluded. The agreement with the Monkland Companies was entered into in anticipation of a serious and expensive parliamentary contest with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the terms were highly favourable to the Company. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, however, have now concluded an amalgamation with the Monkland Railway Companies, one of the conditions of which is, that they shall fulfil the obligations of the latter, including this agreement with the Slamannan and Borness Company. By these important transactions, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company will, in a short time, become to be directed not to Glasgow alone opposite to Port Dundas, but to Glasgow, Coatbridge, Airdrie, and Monkland, and will thereby become the promoters of your line."

Lanark, Stirling, and Clamannan Counties Junction.—A line of seventeen miles in length, branching from the Edinburgh and Glasgow to Alloa, Tillicoulty, and other places The capital is £300,000, in £25 shares with a deposit of £2 10s. per share. Messrs. Nell Robson, and James Colquhoun, engineers.

Inverness and Ross.—A line, with a capital of half a million, in £25 shares. Messrs. N Maclean and Mr. H. Morrison, engineers.

Newton Stewart and Portpatrick.—A line from Dalry and New Galloway, to join the British and North Union Railway near Castle Douglas. Capital, half a million, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share. Mr. Locke and Mr. Errington, engineers.

Ayr and Dumfries.—A line, fifteen miles in length, from Ayr, to join the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway. The capital is £250,000 in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Mr. Neil Robson, engineer.

Lisk and Mansfield Railway.—The shares in this line have been allotted, and we hear that, from the high character of the projectors and the general prospect which it presents, it is received very favourably in the City.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Galway and Ennis Grand Junction. The above company has been incorporated with the almost entire Dublin Committee.

Ballyshannon to Belleek.—Colonel Conolly M.P., attended a meeting respecting this new project, at the Town Hall of Ballyshannon, on Saturday, and reported, as the result of a conference with the engineer, Mr. Farrell, that a railway of the county would be satisfied with a single line, to be worked with horse power in the first instance, that such a line might be readily effected at a cost of about £25,000, instead of £75,000, as stated by Mr. Colles; and that in such case, Lord Farnham, one of the Committee, connected with that work, would cheerfully enter on the project.

Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry.—An amalgamation, to a certain extent, between the Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, and the Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry Railway, has taken place.

Irish Great Western.—The exchange of old scrip of the Company is nearly completed, and the new scrip of ten per cent lodged in the bank The Parliamentary surveys are in a state of great forwardness, and a line has been determined upon which will make the length of the line to be laid from Portarlington to Athlone only 30 miles, and the whole distance to Athlone from Dublin to Galway 132 miles; the most direct line. Almost every town in Connaught has pronounced in favour of the one.

Great Irish Central.—The Company's line to commence at Limerick, in the south, and end at Clones, in the north of Ireland, with a branch from Parsonstown to Roscrea Length, 132 miles; capital, £2,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £25 each. The engineers are Mr. Barton, Mr. Nicholson

Navan to Killaloe.—A new line is announced from Navan, county Tipperary, to Killaloe, on the Shannon, connecting the Great Southern and Western with the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe.

New Irish Railway Projects.—A company is in progress of formation in Dublin to be entitled "The Dublin Southern City Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Dublin to Rathfarnham and Ballyboden, with branches to Tallaght on one side, and on the other to Milltown, Dundrum, Stillorgan, the Vale of Shanganagh, and to join the Bray line. Another company is "getting up," for the purpose of constructing a railway on the atmospheric principle, to be worked by water power, between Dublin and the Liffey Water Works, and the whole of the lands from Dublin to Galway 132 miles; the most direct line. Almost every town in Connaught has pronounced in favour of the one.

Great Irish Central.—The Company's line to commence at Limerick, in the south, and end at Clones, in the north of Ireland, with a branch from Parsonstown to Roscrea Length, 132 miles; capital, £2,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £25 each. The engineers are Mr. Barton, Mr. Nicholson

Navan to Killaloe.—A new line is announced from Navan, county Tipperary, to Killaloe, on the Shannon, connecting the Great Southern and Western with the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe.

New Irish Railway Projects.—A company is in progress of formation in Dublin, to be entitled "The Dublin Southern City Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Dublin to Rathfarnham and Ballyboden, with branches to Tallaght on one side, and on the other to Milltown, Dundrum, Stillorgan, the Vale of Shanganagh, and to join the Bray line. Another company is "getting up," for the purpose of constructing a railway on the atmospheric principle, to be worked by water power, between Dublin and the Liffey Water Works, and the whole of the lands in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, and to avoid all tunnels, deep cuttings, or dangerous curves

Omagh and Monaghan.—A new line is projected, taking up the Londonderry and Enniskillen at Omagh, and thence proceeding by Ballygawley, Aughnacloy, and Emyvale, to Monaghan, from whence there will be a railway communication with Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin.

Newry and Castlesblaney.—A line, about seventeen miles in length, proposed to be worked on the atmospheric principle. The capital is £200,000, in £10 shares, with a deposit of £1 5s. per share.

Limerick and Belfast Direct.—A line, about one hundred and twenty miles in length. The capital is a million and a half, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Switzerland. The question of railways is very much discussed throughout the whole of Switzerland. Opinions are divided in a thousand different ways, local interests prevail, and no authority is found sufficient to guide them all to one point. Two schemes have appeared here almost simultaneously. Zurich is to have a line to be called the "Swiss Northern," which is to join either Basle or the German line at its terminus, and Basle is to construct the Swiss Central, a trunk line to Olten, with branches to Zurich, Lucern, and the Bodensee. Both plans have one object in common, viz., the connection of Basle and Zurich; this similarity has, however, failed in uniting the two parties. Some attempts towards a union of the two schemes on the part of the people were rather rudely negatived at Zurich some months ago.

Stuttgard.—On the 26th inst., the finished portion of this line, from Cannstadt to Untertürkheim, was opened amid universal rejoicings, in the presence of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg and a numerous public, whose cheers were loud and long. The result was quite satisfactory.

Brussels and London.—There is a new project to establish a direct line of communication between Brussels and London, to construct a pier and jetty near Adinkerke point (which is about seven miles from Dunkirk), with a railway to Ghent, and with embranchments from Furnes to Nieuport and Ostend. This line will pass through Furnes, Pervyse, Boyckerke, Thouroute, Sweveczele, Ruysselede, and Neville, to the state line at Ghent; and from Furnes and Nieuport to the state line at Ostend stations will be constructed at the above places. The distance which will be saved by this direct line between Brussels and London is estimated at thirty miles and upwards; the sea passage will be performed in less than three hours from Adinkerke pier to Dover and Ramsgate. The harbour will be made accessible at all times, tide and weather, night or day. It is proposed to construct a jetty of a length of 1500 feet, and to offer great facilities to steamboats and passengers, so as to enable them to arrive at Dover and Ramsgate at all hours, and thereby prevent any delay or inconvenience which now takes place at the existing different harbours in landing of the mails and passengers. The distance from Brussels to London will be performed in less than ten hours

Fampoux and Hazebrouck.—The ordonnance and statistics of the Fampoux and Hazebrouck Railway Company are published in the *Bulletin des Lois*. In the list of shareholders are the following:—Count Molé, Peer of France, 100 shares; Count Montalivet, Peer of France, 200; M. Paillard du Cleré, Deputy, 50; M. Mugnos (Jose), 200; M. Augustin Sanchez, Secretary of M. Mugnos, 150; M. Leroy, ditto, 100; M. Barthe, late President of the Cour des Comptes and Peer of France, 100; Count Rumigny, Lieutenant General and King's Aide-de Camp, 100; M. Armand Bertin, Editor of the *Journal des Débats*, 500; Mademoiselle Louise Bertin, 100; and Count de la Payssonniere, Peer of France, 600 shares.

Damish. On the 18th ult., exactly one year after the opening of the Kanning Kanal in VIII. Baltic Railway, the first length of the Konigsberg-Cranz Railway was opened with great pomp at Rendsberg. This railway has, through the zeal of the directors and engineer, been completed in the incredibly short space of five months, with the exception of the Konigsberg terminus, which is not yet completed. It is anticipated that the newly-opened railway will prove advantageous for the trade of West and South Germany, and Austria, at the same time, compensate for the extremely small cost of its erection, viz., 900,000 marks (£65,500).

Railways in France.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces the formation of a new company for the execution of the lines from Tours and Nantes Road, under the presidency of Count Borelli.—The Union Company, which intends to bid for the Paris and Lyons Railway, was about to call on their shareholders to pay into Baron Rothschild's bank the first tenth of their subscription.—A new company has been constituted, to establish a circular railroad round Paris, and a communication between that capital and Soissons.—M. Petiet, former engineer of the Versailles left bank road, had been appointed chief of the *materiel* of the Northern Line.—Upon the first section of the Great Northern of France, extending from Paris to Amiens, the embankments and other engineering works are completely finished; the laying down of the rails is also far advanced, and there will be, very shortly, one continuous way along the whole extent of the section, the second way will not be finished for some time longer, as the necessary materials have not yet been supplied. By the end of February next the first of the ways will be achieved upon this section. Between Arras and Lille and Valenciennes one way is already accomplished, and the other on the point of being so.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Monument to Grace Darling.—The long-contemplated monument to the memory of the late Miss Grace Horsly Darling, is about to be erected in Bamburgh churchyard.

Windsor Election.—Mr. Walter has offered himself for Windsor, with every prospect of success. The struggle will be between Mr. Walter and Colonel Reid, who makes no secret of avowing that he is the "Government" candidate, and that he will be supported by the "Castle" interest. Under the circumstances, there is very little doubt that the battle for the representation of the Royal borough will be hardly fought, and the honour stoutly contended for.

Worcester Election.—The vacancy caused by the death of the Marquis of Ely, and consequent elevation of Viscount Lotus to the peerage, makes little stir in the borough itself as to who is likely to be its new representative. The only candidate in the field at present is that of Lord Alfred Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough. Should he succeed, of which there is no reasonable doubt, his lordship will be the youngest member in the house of Commons, only having attained his majority on the 24th of April last.

Wigan Election.—The nomination of candidates for the election of a member to represent this borough, in the place of the late Peter Greenall, Esq., took place on Wednesday, at the Moot Hall. The candidates were the Hon Captain James Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Balcarres, on the Conservative interest, and R. A. Thicknesse, Esq., son of the late Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., of Beech-hill, near Wigan, formerly M.P. for the borough, on the side of the Whigs.—Joseph Acton, Esq., proposed Mr. Thicknesse as a candidate for the representation of the borough. Hesse Brown, Esq., seconded the nomination.—John Thompson, Esq., proposed the Hon. Captain Lindsay. John Lord, Esq., seconded the nomination.—Mr. Thicknesse and Captain Lindsay severally addressed the electors.—Mr. Acton called for a show of hands, which was clearly in favour of the Captain.—A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Thicknesse, which commenced on Thursday morning. The result of the poll on Thursday was the election of Captain Lindsay by the close votes—Lindsay, 323; Thicknesse, 311. Total majority for Lindsay, 62.

Conflagration at Nottingham.—A very serious fire was discovered about two o'clock on Saturday morning, on Tuesday last, in a range of buildings in Wool-alley, Nottingham, occupied as workshops by Mr. William Bates, of Woolpack-lane, maker of stocking frames. The building in question was three stories high, with the top one being a mere lumber room, long, full of frames; the second contained a workshop and the counting house; and the ground floor, the forge, a stable, and other offices. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood were soon found in the streets to secure their goods, and seek shelter in their neighbours' houses The fire lasted all night. The building was completely gutted, the floors and rooms having fallen in and been consumed. The number of frames destroyed is about 30, a boat one hundred and thirty, and the damage is estimated at not less than £1400. The building was insured, but the frames and other property, unfortunately, were not. The fire originated in the top room, and it is supposed that the fire originated in consequence of some sparks flying unperceived from the forge, upon some shavings left by the carpenters, who had been employed the day before to repair the floor.

Great Fire at Inverness. This town was, on Wednesday week, subjected to a calamity greater than has visited it for many years, three large lofty tenements being totally destroyed by fire, involving the loss of property to a great extent. The locality in which the fire took place embraces part of Inglis-street and Theatre-lane. It broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. M'Kay, merchant, Mr. Mackay, tailor and clothier, and others, from which it spread to two large adjoining, possessed on the ground floor by several shopkeepers, and occupied above as dwelling-houses. The fire was first observed about three on Wednesday morning, and so rapid were the flames over the buildings, that many of the tenants only became aware of their danger by the beds in which they slept being ignited, and were glad to make their escape in their night clothes. The whole of the furniture in the dwelling-houses was consumed. Seven families, amounting to sixty-two individuals, having been burnt out. Great loss was also sustained in the shops beneath. Mr. M'Kay is said to have suffered to the extent of upwards of £4000.

A Policeman Shot at Liverpool.—A policeman was shot at Liverpool on Sunday morning, under circumstances of a serious character. The event occurred in Johnson-street, Toxteth-park, about nine o'clock in that morning. It appears that, about that hour, three very respectably dressed persons, gentlemen by their exterior, were found drunk and disorderly in front of the above-mentioned premises, and the police-constable on his beat came upon being conveyed to Hotham street Bridewell they were searched, and upon the person of one a brace of pocket pistols were found. The prisoner, it is said, took them from under his coat, and, for the purpose of completing the search, and the person upon whom they were discovered seems to have put those present upon their guard, for he distinctly declared, in an audible voice, that they were loaded. Immediately after, however, the youngest of his companions seized one of the pistols and fired at police officer No 418. The contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's nose, and passed, it is said, almost across the head, without touching the brain. He was placed on a mattress in the Bridewell, and surgical assistance was speedily procured. The wound bled profusely. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Infirmary in Brownlow-hill-street, where he lay during the whole of the next day in a very precarious state. Up to Monday night the doctors were unable to extract the ball, and, consequently, to pronounce any opinion as to the probability of the man's recovery. There is every reason to fear that the pistol was loaded with a ball or a large slug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have been inflicted with a charge of that kind, and a large slug has been extracted from the head of the second pistol. It was rumoured that both the pistols had been loaded for the last six months, and that the owner had carried them with him upon a tour he made during the past summer through Wales and the north of England. The prisoners, on being booked, gave fictitious names; but it has since been ascertained that their real names are, Emanuel Bromilow, Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter, who had the sum of £30 upon his person, fired the shot. One of them says that he is a medical man, another that he is brother to a timber-merchant. Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police officer is an Irishman by birth. On Monday the parties charged were brought before Mr. Rushton and a bench of magistrates, when Benbow and Bromilow were charged with forcing open the door of a person called Wotting, in Hill-street. They made no defence. The latter, after examining Wotting and one of the police officers, took up the case of Russell The magistrates have since resolved to send the case for trial, but Russell has been admitted to bail.

We learn from Lucern, that the investigation respecting the death of M. Leu is concluded, and the decision come to is, that he was murdered by a person named Muller, an inhabitant of the canton, who has been for some time confined in the House of Correction, in the city, on suspicion, and now transferred to a more secure prison, as it has been discovered that plans were made to facilitate the escape of the prisoners in the House of Correction.

MUSIC.

A PROVINCIAL CONCERT.

M. and Madame Ostt's Morning Concert at Tunbridge Wells.—An expedition merely to attend a provincial concert in former times, would have been regarded as an act of intense insanity on the part of either amateur or critic; but, with the rule of these "iron times," such a trip becomes as much a matter, of course, as an ordinary attendance at the Hanover-square Rooms. On seeing the programme of a musical entertainment at Tunbridge Wells, with only a dozen distributed in two parts, in which the names of Beethoven, Mayseder, Mendelssohn, Moliqui, Mercadante, Mazzini, Donizetti, &c., were well balanced, and with only *two* vocalists and *three* instrumentalists, we asked ourselves whether a revolution in English taste was about to take place, and that *quality* and not *quantity* was to be the basis of a well-regulated scheme? We speculated as to the remaining such a concert, and resolved to have our question solved by a personal attendance. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, starting from the head quarters of the Illustrated London News Office, 198, Strand, we found that the cab driver drove over Waterloo Bridge as the nearest cut to the London Bridge Station, the cuttings in Fleet-street rendering the circumnavigation compulsory. A pleasant railroad ride is it to Tunbridge Wells *viâ* Croydon, Reigate, and Tunbridge. There was but one casualty; the train being half-a-minute over time at Reigate, an inflammatory gent. menaced to write to the Editor of the *Times* for redress. The line to the Wells is now complete; that is, the train at Tunbridge, by a series of marchings and countermarchings, quits the Dover Line, and suddenly you find yourself looking down on the valley where a few seconds before you had been sliding. We regret that the profane joke relative to the "Wells" is still extant. Everybody knows who Dan Lambert cut the spot that there are divers mounts which bear such scriptural names as Ephraim, Sion, &c. The parish clerk, who had built houses "to let" on the last-named hill, sanctions to have a proper value fixed on his property; and gave out the psalm when his apartments were empty "Mount Sion a pleasant place." From the station at the "Wells" to the Royal Sussex Hotel, where the concert was given, is a legitimate omnibus expanse; anywards, the route d scloxing the sinuosities of the streets of the "Wells," and the remnants of the sanatory heath, very advantageously. The room in the hotel, for a county so famed for hops, we thought small for balls, but for a chamber concert well adapted. There was a good attendance, the visitors arriving chiefly from the town of Tunbridge, and not consisting of the aborigines of the "Wells." Indeed, we heard mysterious whisperings as to funds between the proprietors of the two towns, as to the division of patronage, although a community of sentiment ought to exist, inasmuch as we heard from a competent authority that the "harbours" are indigenous to both places. Pretty, however, were the views, fine and bright the eyes of the fairer portion of the Kentish creature—whether of the "Town," or the "Wells," and right judges did they prove themselves of the dainty musical repast provided for their morning's digestion.

Madame Oury is a *pianiste*, who plays not only with marvellous rapidity and consummate feeling and taste, but she reads off the work she plays with astonishing accuracy. She knows Beethoven's pianoforte compositions by heart, and can execute them from memory. In the trio, in E flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello, her even and firm touch, so delicate and *rotund* at the same time, conquered the greatest difficulties with ease and grace. In the grand trio in C minor (Dussek in Thalberg's "Moïse," in which it would seem as if *four* pair of hands were required to carry out the composer's conceptions; and in the brilliant passage of Mayseder's trio, in B flat, Madame Oury proved her perfect command over the instrument, and the diversity of her style. There is an enthusiasm, a fire, and an energy in her execution, that place her in the first rank of lady-*pianistes*. M. Oury's violin performances establish his claims as an accomplished artist, thoroughly acquainted with the fine thoughts of the mighty masters. The concertante duet for pianoforte and violin of M. and Madame Oury, on themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," owe their great charm to matured practice together, and an intimate acquaintance with executive effects, especially those of modern musicians. Mr Cullum performed the violoncello part in the trios, and, with Madame Oury, a duo (à quatre mains) on Mendelssohn's celebrated March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Cullum is organist of Tunbridge, and is a sound musician, who loves Bach's fugues, and can execute them well.

The singers were Signor F. Lablache and Madame Lablache (formerly Miss Fanny Wyndham). These eminent vocalists have a reputation of their own, singing excellently, establishing what constant practice will accomplish. The younger Lablache is a highly-cultivated musician, as well as singer, whose comprehensive mind has an additional claim for praise in musical matters.

The Concert lasted two hours, and afforded infinite gratification; and, like the Parisian Concerts, the company were enabled to separate without the *ennui* or exhaustion experienced from the lengthened London programme.

It must be recorded as a remarkable instance of English enthusiasm for art, that there was one gentleman present, who has a seat near Leigh, and is building a Music-room, in the Gothic style, eighty feet long by thirty wide, to be called the Beethoven Hall

To any amateur who, like ourselves, may visit Tunbridge Wells on a musical expedition, we recommend, in conclusion, that the return should be made by the Penshurst station to London, inasmuch as the "Wells" and the last-mention place the most charming scenery in the world will repeat his sight. Starting at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m. attending the Concert, visiting the Penshurst, and returning to town by railroad in all, not far short of a hundred miles—we accomplished by half-past ten o'clock at night.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS

The first Concert of the twelfth season was given on Monday last, at Erat's Harp Rooms, in Percy-street. The room was crowded to excess, and rendered oppressive. We were rather disappointed in finding that the only novelty in the scheme was a scena from "Attila," a MS opera, by Howard Glover. This musician is the son of Mrs. Clayton Glover, a distinguished singer, and herself a violinist, and has now an opera accepted at the Princess' Theatre. We presume the scena—which is written for a soprano—expresses affection for some young Saracen who has been taken prisoner. "Maiden dearer" is the "gloomy night," which she, consequently, deemed "fair." The scena commences with an aria, which is broken, for no apparent reason, by some bars of recitative, and then another aria is started. The composer evidently has written the scena well to suit the stage; in a room, it is quite ineffective. Mrs. A. Newton, who sang it, has considerable energy, and a powerful organ, but her intonation is precarious, and her style monotonous. The vocal specimens of Mr. Howard Glover will prove praiseworthy zeal and tact, but the composition itself was frivolous, and fell far short of the solemnity of such a theme as the grandeur of the great Eternal City. Donizetti has a waltz tune during a murder, in one of his operas; and Mr. Howard Glover must record that Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning; but still one does not like, even with these authorities, that Mr. Loder should associate the name of Cæsar, and the "Thor's Hammer wave," with quadrilliads reminiscences. The instrumental specimens of native manufacture, were Macfarren's Quartet in A, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, and H. Westrop's Quintet in E flat for the same instruments, with the addition of a pianoforte part. Macfarren's work is based upon the old system, but will forms but on the ideas of Beethoven—what is good is not original, and what is original is not good. The first and last movements were inordinately long and wearisome; and we do not understand, after the Quartet, why other movements in the fragments at the fantasie should have been made in the fourth movement. The best passages were in the Andante, but they were suggestive of old thoughts. Westrop's Quintet has much genius evidence of the "sacred fire"—that is, of originality. The Andante is instrumented with graceful phrases of melodious imagery; the *presto* was too much in the full of commonplaces. Works of Mozart and Beethoven opened and concluded, as usual, the scheme. The performants were Miss Baxter, a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, who distinguished herself on the pianoforte; Mr. Wilfy, Mr. Watson, Mr. Watson, Jun., and second violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Hancock, violoncello; H. Westrop, piano; and Mr. Lucas, second violin. These are able players, but evidence of want of sufficient rehearsals was affended.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The new opera of "The Fairy Oak" will be produced to-night at Drury Lane Theatre. The *libretto* is by Mr. Coe Cosse, a member of the Chorus. Committee; and the music by Mr. Forbes, many years conductor of the Scots Amateur Concerts. Morlant has concluded his engagement at the Italian Opera, at Paris, and has departed for Madrid. Madame Persiani has been singing incessantly in Paris: it has been remarked that her voice was never in finer order than it is still: the audiences are delighted with the French critics. Lablache, Mario, and Grisi maintain their sway. Victor Hugo has positively refused to allow his story of "Ernani" to be attached to Verdi's opera, a new plot has been written, called "The Proscribed," or, Cæsar of Venice." Duprez has left Paris for Italy, during his two months' leave of absence from the Académie Royale. His voice latterly had quite recovered its pristine power. It is believed that Jenny Lind will finish her engagements with the Drury Lane Lessee in the course of the ensuing spring: Meyerbeer declared lately in Paris, that he would not speak to Jenny again, unless she kept her contract with Mr. Lumley. We may add, no doubt has been expressed on this subject, that we have seen the agreement for 20 representations in London, signed by Jenny Lind, in Berlin, in presence of the Earl of Westmoreland. The portrait and memoir of this celebrated *artiste*, the chief successor of Sontag, appears, in the last number of the Illustrated London News

"The Swiss Bellringers," who performed some time since at the Adelphi Theatre, have since travelled with great success through the Drury Lane circuit, the Canadas. At the date of their last letter, the ringers were staying at Boston, to 1000 persons nightly; and they propose to start from New Orleans, for Havana, Mexico, and the West Indies; and then return to England

Professor Keller is giving two series daily of the *Poses Plastiques*, in Suffolk-street. The exhibition consists in some very artistic groupings, by real figures, in tight shape dresses, representing several well-known pieces of sculpture: the "Gladiators," "Cupid and Psyche," the "Ariadne," the "Graces," &c. These are improved by a little more attention to the *mise en scene*, as well as the costume of the *artistes*. All colours, even of the flaunt tints, should be done away with, that the figures might resemble marble! The unseemly wrinkles of the clothings" might also be improved with advantage At present, the display is a species of compromise between painting and sculpture, being neither one thing nor the other.

Mr. Selby's dramatic adaptation of "Le Diable à Quatre," is announced for Monday, at the Adelphi. Report says it is to be performed with great spectacular pomp.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

In the days of our boyhood, we have often been amused by the old pantomime trick of a candle which could not be put out. It is al. in vain that the Clown places his foot on it; when he lifts it up again, the candle is gone from under it certainly, but it is blazing away in some other corner of the stage as unquenchable as ever. Pantaloon does his utmost to accomplish the task, with no better success; for, after stealing up to it with the greatest caution, and covering it with a huge extinguisher, when he lifts it up with his cry of "Now I've got 'em!" he finds that the candle has disappeared, to appear as quickly in some other place

Such is the manner in which Abd el Kader has been amusing himself lately, with the France and Morocco (as Clown and Pantaloon) have been ravouring to put him out.

First comes France, who attacks him, disperses his troops, and compels him to become a fugitive, whom Fortune seems to have for ever forsaken, but, in a short time, he is at the head of his troops as active as ever.

Then comes Morocco, who endeavours to exterminate him in some other manner. with no better success. He is now at the head of his troops, who, elated with their late victory, idolize their leader, and follow him, more for the purpose of ravaging Algeria, and preserving their country from the tyranny of invaders, than from any hope of gain.

Wild, ardent, and enthusiastic, taught from their very childhood to admire courage, activity, and perseverance, it is no wonder that they are devoted to Abd-el-Kader, who has proved, beyond a doubt, that he possesses each of those qualities in a great degree. When it is also taken into consideration that he is fighting for their rights—that he is heading them against the enemies of their country and their faith—and, that, no matter what their petty quarrels may be amongst themselves, they are sure to make common cause against a common foe, it is not surprising that Abd-el-Kader himself is accustomed to hardships of every description that he has been living precariously in the desert, the curse of continual defeat oppressing and overwhelming all others, but not him, with a great measure make up for the unperseveringly pursues—living among a people who, if they do not openly avow themselves his friends, help him with supplies and information in private, we are forced to think that it will not be so easy to destroy him as some at present believe.

He is now able to collect about 4,000 men for a short expedition, of whom 300 or 400 horse, and 1200 or 1500 on foot, would be regular troops; it is true that they would not all be disciplined, but a never dying patriotism, and a zeal passed in the endurance of privations and fatigues, which would kill a European in such a climate, will in a great measure make up for the want of discipline Sir Roger de Coverley says, in speaking of one of his ancestors (Sir Hugh de Coverley), "That he was a brave man, and narrowly escaped being killed in the Civil Wars, for he was one of the field on a private message the day before the Battle of Worcester" Abd-el-Kader and his adherents have had a similar escape from utter destruction. A Correspondent of the *Times* says:—"There has been more commotion in the Palace (St. Cloud) caused by the disaster in Algeria than such an event ought to produce. That the King was deeply affected by it I have already informed you. Upon these martial youths, the Princes, the effect was that of fire communicated to gunpowder. The three at present there (Prince de Joinville, and the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, at about prepared for instant departure to coerce Morocco, and seize upon or destroy Abd el Kader, and his adherent Arabs and Kabyles, and probably to exterminate the race of each. The Duke de Montpensier was, perhaps, the most impatient and ardent of the three, but the King interfered, and positively forbade their departure."

It is fearful to contemplate what the consequences would have been to Abd el Kader had they gone.

There was a singular case brought before Mr Cottingham at the Southwark Police-court one day last week. *Lord Gage*, a paper hanger, was charged by Mr. Strachey, the landlord of the Sun and Pilot on Bermondsey wall (by the by, it's a very queer place for a sign to be, and he must be a clever pilot who brought it there), with stealing a curious snuff box made out of a deer's hoof; but it seems there is evidence that it was the prisoner's dog who stole the snuff-box; and it was proved that the said dog was very much in the habit of taking, or, more properly speaking, stealing, any little article on which he laid his hand—we beg his pardon—his paw.

In dismissing the case, the magistrate gave some very good advice, which we shall take the liberty of giving to our readers in our own words:—

Little pigs, little pigs,
Why do you steal?
Give it up, give it up,
Or you'll be sent,
Some unfortunate day
—If you go on this way—
You'll be brought up and committed to gaol.

There seems to be a war mania raging at present as strongly and as widely as that of the railway. In Italy, they are up and stirring; in Spain, they are far from being quiet; in Mexico, Otibe and Rosas continue to keep the inhabitants in a state of blessed unhappiness; as a sample of which, we give an extract from a morning paper:—"An English family had recently received into its bosom their only son, who had returned after finishing his education in Europe, and as Rosas had intimated his intention of calling all males of a certain age (between 20 and 50) to take up arms, the youth would have to assist (being born there of English parent)—see Sir Robert Peel's explanation, 4th April), in driving his parents out of the country." In the United States (Illinois) the mob are up against the Mormons, nearly one hundred of whose houses have been burned; and, sick and well, young and old, women and children, all alike, turned out into the woods and prairies, where the fate that awaits them, God only knows!

The Indians on the frontier, the Kickapoos and Camanches, have also the infection, and commenced scalping each other as soon as they met each ever. The Mexicans have had a hard battle with the latter, killing 100 of their men, and taking prisoner the wife of the principal war chief.

The mania has extended to Madagascar, where it has put to the natives, and has been communicated by them to some English and French soldiers who were about the place at the time; we hope that it will not extend amongst the latter, as they may be possessed with a desire to scalp themselves in the places of the natives, and if such were to take place, between the climate, which is most fatal to Europeans, and the natives, who are cruel and faithless, we very much fear that they would "pay too much for their whistle"

At Cadiz ten brigands embarked in a boat, for the purpose of taking an English brig which was lying in the harbour, but it is needless to add that they "caught a tartar"

Two battalions of the 58th Regiment (French), who were at work on the Chiffa road, had three men killed by a *coup de-soleil*, before they arrived at Bouffarick; this goes far to prove that Algeria is becoming too hot for the French

En fait, that "Poet Bunn" has, for the present, resigned the quill to Rooke, the composer of "Amélie," who is engaged in preparing an opera for "Old Drury." Hungerford Suspension bridge was sold last week for £226,000, yielding a profit of £63 16s. on each share. It is to be hoped, for fair, considering the short period during which it has been open. The speculators begin to fear that the supply of iron will not be sufficient to meet the demand necessary by the multiplicity of railroads about to be formed. If any of our readers feel in want of amusement for a wet day, they will find plenty in the advertising columns of the *Times*. A few days ago we were informed that "a child of Mr. Watson, dentist, which had been for some days was in want of a commercial gentleman," and, in another part of the same impression, we were likewise informed that "a gentleman, who had been in the habit of *drawing ten ivories*, wished for a re engagement!" This last beats Ax ley hollow!

Opening of the New Hall, Lincoln's-inn.—It is understood that her Majesty has fixed the 30th instant to open the New Hall, which is now in course of completion, at three o'clock, p.m. The festivity is to be a morning collation, not a dinner or banquet, as originally proposed; and we understand that the guests will consist exclusively of her Majesty's Ministers and immediate attendants. The reason for thus limiting the invitations is the very large number of members of the Inn claiming to be present as of right. The Benchers will receive her Majesty in full professional costume. Lords Brougham and Campbell (both Benchers) are expected to be present

M. Thiers.—Last Saturday, this eminent individual, accompanied by Admiral Tilers, proceeded to the British Museum, for the purpose of viewing the magnificent collection of that establishment. He was received by Sir Henry Ellis, the librarian; Sir F. Madden, Mr. Hawkins, &c., who conducted him through the library, the antiquarian-room, the Chinese-room, and the various other departments, and who explained the history of the most important subjects in the Museum It being a day which was not open to the public, every facility was thus afforded for viewing the entire establishment, at which M. Thiers expressed himself much gratified. He also visited the National Gallery. M. Thiers inspected Woolwich dockyard on Monday morning, and was accompanied by the Hon. H. F. Prittie, private secretary to the Admiralty, with a party of friends of the late Prime Minister of France.

Departure at three o'clock, p.m., and was received by Sir Francis A. Carr, Knt., C.B., and Lady, the captain-general of the forces, and conducted over the factory, boiler-maker, and foundry departments, and over the *Gremmes* frigate, of 50 guns, the *Terrible* war-steamer, of 800 horse power, and the *Royal Albert*, first-rate man-of-war, of 120 guns; and also over every part of this great naval depôt worthy of notice. M Thiers left London on Wednesday for Bowood Park, Wilts, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, having received a pressing invitation from the noble Marquis. From Bowood, M. Thiers repairs to the Grange, Hampshire, to visit Lord and Lady Ashburton

General Francis Slater Benson.—This venerable general officer (formerly of the 1st Life Guards, expired on Tuesday (last week) at his seat in Essex, in his 76th year. The deceased General had seen much service in the army, having assisted in the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794, and at the taking of the last mentioned town he was severely wounded in both legs. In 1812 he took part in the campaign under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA.

This magnificent Christian Temple is now in course of erection; and, when completed, it will form a splendid ornament to "the City of Palaces." The first stone was laid October 8th, 1839; the architect is Colonel Forbes, of the Engineers.

The style of architecture is Gothic, or, as Mr. Britton terms it, Christian, modified by circumstances, that is, Indo Gothic, or Indo Christian, if such words may be allo ed.

The extreme length of the building, including the buttresses, will be 247 feet, and its width 81, and at the Transepts 114. The height of the Tower and Spire, from the ground will be 201 feet, and of the walls to the top of the battlements 59 feet. The East and West Windows will be 41 feet high by 14 wide; the others, which will go round the building at intervals of eleven feet, and open to the floor for the fullest admission of air, 33 feet 3 by 4 feet 6 inches

The roof will be flat, or rather, a flat curve, as generally prevails in Calcutta, and, indeed, almost universally throughout the East, in European buildings. A pitched roof would have required for its support double rows of enormous columns in the body of the Church, which would both have obstructed the full ventilation of air which is indispensable in this climate, and have greatly lessened the interior space and the facility of hearing. The north and south Transepts will be on either side the Lantern of the tower, and will extend sixteen feet and a half beyond the body of the Church. The Pinnacles of the Tower will rise 76 feet 3 inches above the roof of the building, and the Spire 98 feet 10 inches above the Tower. Thus much of the general circumstances.

The internal dimensions and the distribution of the parts of the Building will be as follows:—the western carriage Verandah will be 61 feet by 31 feet 5 inches, and is 16 feet high; over which will be the Library, of the same length and width. The Nave, which is carried to so great an extent in the old Cathedrals at home, is omitted at present, but there is a Western Vestibule, 61 feet by 22 feet 5 inches, with side doors, in which will be the entrance to the Library and Tower. The Lantern will be open on its four sides by lofty arches 43 feet 9 inches high, by 14 wide, and will have eight windows, 17 feet 3 inches, and by 3 feet each, at a height of about 82 feet, to illumine it from above. The Lantern will be 27 feet square, and above the roof 35 feet 6 inches. The Transepts, north and south, will be 44 feet by 28, and will serve, during the hours of divine service, the one for a Vestry, the other for a grand side Entrance.

The internal dimensions of the main body of the Cathedral will be 137 feet in length by 81, spanned by an iron-trussed roof, adorned with Gothic tracery; the height 47 feet.

The body of the Cathedral, if fully pewed, will accommodate at least 900 persons; and if galleries should be added hereafter, and chairs be occasionally placed in the aisles, as is done in all our Calcutta churches on the great festivals, 1300 or 1400. The Transepts, also, Lantern, and Western Verandah, should they ever be wanted for separate congregations of Catechumens or Sunday Schools, would furnish above 400 additional seats. The capacity of the Cathedral will not be less, therefore, than for 1,700 persons. But the arrangement of the sittings will be ruled by circumstances, and the convenience of the congregation; as all the stalls, pulpits, reading desks, pews, and benches, are intended to be moveable.

Coolness will particularly be consulted. The freest possible circulation of air, and the full effect of the Punkahs (for these as well as Venetians to the windows are indispensable in Bengal), will be provided for by the extraordinary height of the roof, by the thickness of the walls and buttresses, by the absence of galleries and clustered columns, by the darkening of the windows with deep-painted glass, by shielding the grand western entrance with a wall and verandah, by the raising of the floor four and a half feet above the ground, and by creating currents of air between the lower divisions of the windows of the sacred edifice and the Lantern. On the whole, the Bishop hopes it will be the coolest church in India, if such language can be applied to any edifice in such a climate.

We subjoin from a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Suez, May 5, 1845, the following very interesting details:

"I landed at Calcutta on Sunday evening, April 26, and had begged the Venerable Archdeacon and Colonel Forbes, my incompatable engineer and architect, with my Cathedral Secretary, C. E. Robinson, Esq., to meet me at the Ghaut. Other friends joined, and we drove to the Cathedra. before I went to my own Palace. I entered the sacred edifice, after an absence of more than one year and a half, and in a week after my landing, with considerable pleasure and solemnity of mind. When our party reached the middle of the Choir, I paused and offered up, with a loud voice, my thanksgivings to Almighty God, for permitting me to live to proceed thus far, dedicated the place to the glory of Christ, and prayed that it might be filled with thronging converts to sound forth the praises of His redemption. The 'Gloria Patri' was then sung. The scene was overwhelming to me, while all Colonel Forbes took me over the buildings. I was astonished; the effect was so much grander than I had anticipated. I must have forgotten English cathedrals, or our Lantern surpasses in equal many of them. Eighty-three feet high and fourteen square, with eight lancet windows toward the top, for which deeply-stained glass, as well as for the great eastern window, is preparing in London. Our progress could not be

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, AT DALSTON.

On Wednesday, this excellent Institution for the reception of the German sick poor was opened with due ceremony. The establishment originated at a public meeting held in June last, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. A subscription was then opened, and our advertising columns have borne testimony to the munificent manner in which the wealthy and great have contributed to this noble object. Since then, the Committee have secured the premises shown in our illustration; they are situated in the healthy suburb of Dalston, and consist of a large building, and several acres of gardens and pleasure grounds, which is an excellent provison for the use and recreation of convalescents. Our Illustration shows the garden front.

The day chosen for the inauguration was singularly appropriate—it being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Prussia.

The ceremony was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present, there were—Prince George of Cambridge; his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister; Rev. William Kuper, D.D., Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, The Lodge, South Lambeth; Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy-street, Strand; A. Bernays, Phil. Dr., Prof. of the German language at King's College; Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S.; Rev. Louis Cappel, Phil. Dr, Minister of the St. George's German Lutheran Church, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel; J. C. H. Freund, Esq., M.D.; Frederick Huth, Esq., Treasurer; William Kuper, Esq.; R. M. Philippi, Esq.; C. A. Preiler, Esq., Sub Treasurer; Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Trinity lane, Cheapside, Honorary Secretary; D. H. Wales, Esq.; John Wilson, Esq., M.D.; Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D.; Dr. Sutro; Dr. Steinau.

Soon after one o'clock, the company assembled in the chapel, when the beautiful German hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott," with its celebrated air, both two hundred years old, was sung by a choir of German boys and girls, and accompanied by the Chevalier Neukomm, on a sweet and powerful melian of the fabric of Mr. Meyer; the Rev. Dr. Kuper, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, engaged in prayer, then read the 41st Psalm, and part of the 29th chapter of the First Book of Chronicles; after which he delivered an address, all in German. Another stanza of the hymn was then sung; after which the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy-street, Strand, delivered another address to the people in German, and then pronounced a benediction. The concluding stanza of the hymn was then sung, accompanied as before, after which the company retired to one of the ward-rooms, where the English part of the ceremony commenced.

Chevalier Bunsen then addressed his Royal Highness Prince George (the President), stating the objects of the Charity to be, first, to give relief in case of illness to as many as possible of their own poor and indigent countrymen, of whom there were no less than 30,000 to 35,000, industrious in their habits, and unexceptionable as to their general conduct, living in this metropolis; and, secondly, to offer a limited number of rooms with somewhat superior accommodations to such as were able to pay for their maintenance, and yet did not possess homes where they could obtain the comforts they required in periods of illness. They were promised the assistance of the first members of the profession, both in the medical and surgical departments of the London hospitals; and, finally, they would have the good fortune to receive further assistance in each of these departments from German practitioners, who were either here or had professed their willingness to come without any salary. (Hear, hear.) With respect to nurses, he had received positive assurance that before six months had elapsed, they should be able to introduce, for the first time in England, three "Deaconnesses," or Protestant Sisters of Charity, from the establishment at Kaiserwerth, near Wesendorf—an institution the fame of which had already spread through Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, and many parts of France. These Deaconnesses were trained nurses, who had devoted their lives to the care and attendance of sick persons, and who performed all the labours and services for which the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity were so justly praised in many countries. He was enabled to say the institution would be opened on Thursday, to all who spoke the German tongue, without distinction as to religion or creeds, from Switzerland to the banks of the Rhine, and from the banks of the Rhine again to the Baltic and the North Sea. (Hear, hear.) It would be open in the freest possible manner to all visitors every part of the day, and would at all times afford assistance to the full extent of its resources. His Excellency, in conclusion, adverted to the benefit this institution would receive from the presidency of his Royal Highness's venerable parent, and thanked his Royal Highness for his attendance on that occasion. The above, however, is but an outline of Chevalier Bunsen's judicious and feeling address, which was loudly applauded by the company.

His Royal Highness Prince George then replied as follows:—Chevalier Bunsen, in my own name, and, I am sure, in the name of many I now see around me, I beg leave to say one or two words in answer to the very able speech you have given of the arrangements of this establishment. In the first place, it gives me very great pleasure to be here on this occasion, however unworthy I may feel myself; for I am ashamed to say I am not farther connected with the hospital than through my father, but I trust ere long to be so. (Applause). As the Duke is unable, very much to his own regret, to be present on this occasion, I have great pleasure in taking his place. As far as the establishment is concerned, I think it is extremely creditable to the committee to observe the manner in which they have forwarded the work, considering especially the short time in which it has been done. Though the work is more especially connected with Germany, still, from what I know of the Christian and charitable feelings of my countrymen, I am sure that Englishmen will do all that lies in their power to assist in forwarding an undertaking so desirable. I trust that this hospital may flourish, and may succeed in its benevolent design of affording comfort and relief to those who are in distress. I have great pleasure in assuring you, and I am sure I shall be seconded by those around me, when I say that we shall always feel a deep interest in the hospital, and we hope that it may meet with every success. (Great applause).

The Prince then accompanied the Chevalier Bunsen through the wards of the establishment; and having walked some time in the grounds, left the hospital. The general company separated soon afterwards.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.

RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

RAILWAY Speculation has become the sole object of the world—cupidity is aroused, and roguery shields itself under its name, as a more safe and rapid way of gaining its ends. Abroad, as well as at home, has it proved the rallying point of all rascality—the honest man is carried away by the current and becomes absorbed in the vortex—the timid, the quiet, the moral, and he who "has no speculation in his eyes," are at last, after some slight hesitation, caught in the circle of the whirlpool as it expands, and they follow in the giddy whirl with as much excitement as those whom they have watched with pity and derision.

"Why not I as well as my neighbour?" says the baker, "it is the most rapid way of making one's bread."

"It's nothing but a joint concern," says the butcher, "luck's luck; "every man takes his chance; what's one man's meat is another's poison—I shall have a cut of the carcase."

"I hope it will last," says the shoemaker, "for what boots it sticking to trade when your sole chance is the railroad."

"Friend," says the Quaker, "I will go partners with thee, for thou hast laid thy lines in pleasant places."

The Duchess of nineteen quarterings, with her friend the Countess, blush as they put their delicate hands to the horrid documents, so like a bit of trade, but congratulate themselves that "*finis coronat opus*."

"Lord! Marm," says the washer-woman, "have you heard how Mrs. T. made £500, Ma'am, by railways, in ten days, Ma'am; that is a short way of getting up things, indeed: and everything 's got clean by steam, and ironing the road flat for miles and miles. They must take care they don't get in the suds, for I heerd 'em say that these quick things very often go too fast and blow up their coppers."

Thus from mouth to mouth goes the cry, gathering strength from each new reporter, that all begin to think themselves actually culpable for allowing prudence to button up their pockets, which, in keeping fast what they have got, decidedly keeps out what they have not.

The thought once entertained, becomes powerful and irritating; the patient puts on a decidedly calculating look; caution keeps shaking his head, but avarice paints a picture at which the infected one smiles, and crams his hands up to his elbows into his breeches pockets. Wonderful philosophers must these Stock Exchange chaps be, thinks he, making a £10 note into twenty in a twinkling, pop it into your fist, make a bow, and say thank ye, sir, as if they were much obliged to you. I wonder how it's done. I'm hanged if I shouldn't like to go and have a peep. Accordingly he does. His heart beats high as he walks down the famed Bartholomew-lane, to the entrance of *the court* which gapes with wide and long jaws at its particular old chum and money-lender, the Bank, opposite, which, with equally open mouth, appears to invite you in to fill your pockets at your pleasure. Charming association! How the astonished speculator longs to go into the temple forbidden to the uninitiated, in hopes that, like at a glass blower's, he may see the brokers at work, making their more expensive bubbles; and, with a power only known to themselves, turning shillings into sovereigns, merely by hallooing at each other, and putting down immense cabilistic sums in very minute memorandum books. He passes up the court through a very motley mob of men, who look very like the people who stand at large tavern doors for the sake of the smell and the broken victuals. They do, I believe, stand there to catch what they can, and bear a strong resemblance to the high priests of the interior, as to the books, the pencil-cases, and the noise, but like the outsides, at a sta-

tioner's, they are rather ragged at the edges, and slightly dirtied, and have no particular office or particular client, but live in the excitement and the hope that the turn of the market may be a chop and some half-and-half in their favour.

The aforesaid innocent speculator pushes open the swinging doors, which are just as quick to catch you as any animate body inside; here e is disappointed; he gets no view of the interior, but is arrested by a man in livery, who (the place being very far from like a church is not called a beadle, but being a sort of half-and-half breed they call him porter) puts his finger upon him with an impressive look and says, who? that the rash intruder does not exactly know; before he can answer he s pushed on one side by eager inquirer for Timson Janson, Bobstooth, or Snobs—or the porter shouts their names down a tin serpent that twines thro' the walls of the temple. Yells meet frightful instantly arise; the foregoing names roll and scream, above, below, and around, they are at it! hear that hubbub! that awful growl! those laughs! what can they have to laugh at? Perhaps it is settling day, and Mammons fling the defaulters—the perspiration stands upon the listener's brow, who repents as he thinks of trusting his stock in such a chaos, and like the man who determines to have his tooth out, but when close to the door of the operator makes up his mind to keep it in. Yet he is irresolute to go or stay, when a rush of brokers of the liveliest order (with burst crowns to their hats, or pens stuck in the back of their collars), showing the vigour of the struggle inside, lift him out of the vestibute, and leave him with his hat over his eyes on the foot pavement.

He walks away, but the money burns in his pocket. Railway plates meet him at every turn. He runs against a young gentleman, with his eye to a little telescope, looking at a thing with alarmingly long legs; and, getting out of his way, bolts up against another, holding a long rule upright, apparently doing nothing: what are they about? Why preparing "the Anti-Omnibus Railway;" for people will no longer be content to come fifty miles an hour by Rail, and arrive at a terminus, enter an omnibus, and consume another hour in getting four miles to their homes: nothing under shooting them into their own doorways, with railroad speed, up to the very scrapers, will be tolerated. He walks, if he is a countryman especially, into a Burton Ale or Stout House, just to moisten his parched mouth, takes up the newspaper, which is crammed with Railway advertisements—one, particularly, which must prove highly productive, called the General Terminus Railway—where, from one rotunda you may, by different doors, go at once to any part of the Globe! In vain he struggles against the many-armed Demon; he finds a broker, who takes his directions and his money, and lays him gently on the red-hot gridiron of Speculation.

Who is that Young Gentleman, in that dog-cart, with his loose white coat, clubbed oily hair, and fast trotting pony? What is that hat, which rolls about, even with his elbow! Oh! I see, it has a mite of a boy in it, his tiger. How he bowls along, with a knowing chuck of his elbow at the long-stage coachmen and omnibus drivers: where can he be going so fast? To the City. Impossible! He is. He is a young Stock-jobber—Railway made. A few months back he walked to town in shoes and dirty cotton stockings, with a hack knife, and his dinner in an old newspaper, in the crown of his hat. He wrote from his employer's office for shares—why shouldn't he? He had nothing to lose—which is the finest thing to begin speculating with in the world. He now has his offices—banker—cottage out of town—and thinks the National Debt a trifle.

The Moor wakens up from his trance and hopes to clutch some more gold to imprison in his iron coffers, so tempting is the bait, that he even unties the hard knot of avarice from around the mouths of the money bags, and drops piece by piece into the vortex with a fierce agony of hope.

Feeble old age, trembling with eagerness, holds out its withered hands for a share of the golden shower, with an unhallowed desire for a piece more of the world which it is leaving.

The pleasant country town and the peaceful village are no longer free from these money fevers—the Railway is coming! Shares must be up, the Line is so fine, so much wanted. Out comes the Farmer's canvass bag—the shepherd's savings—the young lady's card-purse—all must write for Shares, their little pleasant circles become scattered, the simplicity of retirement flies, and the railway whistle scares the cattle from the pastures, and pride and vanity pop up and down with every train; last year's fashions become no longer bearable or tolerated, they can go to London in no time and be back to tea, a journey that took their grandmother, if they ever thought of a thing so rash as going, two or three days.

The little village shopkeepers are next to feel the change—all that the careful house-keepers want they have from London, it is so much better and so much cheaper, until the hitherto prosperous tradesman in small way closes his shutters and is seen no more.

The Railway, in fact, is the *ultima linde* of all classes. The peer looks out to become the Chairman or ruler, that he may carry it through his waste land and furze bushes, that compensation may portion the junior branches of his Right Honourable Family; and a lump of shares may patch some little indiscretionary hole in his rent-roll. The Squire takes it up, that, as fox hunting is somewhat cut up, he may pop some of his young cubs into good cover, as clerks, overlookers, and station inattentives, who lounge away their time at some magnificent station, and manage never to be in the way when they are wanted, either as a reference, or in cases of accident. Tradesmen leave their shops to the care of their assistants, that they may watch for contracts, and, neglecting the little things that made the fortunes of their forefathers, grasp at great ones—for now has arrived the time for lottery fortunes to be made, when immense sums are to be realised from the maniac state of the public mind, and the boldest get the greatest share, leaving the timid only regrets and the union workhouse. The poor man—agriculturist or otherwise—sneers at the paltry stipend he has hitherto gained, leaves his wife and family, with his spade on his shoulder, to seek the El Dorado of the Rail, and to gain one pound, thirty shillings, or more, being three times the sum he ever expected to be the recipient of. Well, he joins an army of debauched ruffians, who soon teach him to become one of themselves: the comfort of his home is lost in the migratory life of a Railroad man, and he turns a low sot, and his high wages were worse than nothing, and few and far between are the driblets that conscience wrings from him for his absent family, who are left, to starve at home, or to the tender mercies of the Union.

Politics are no more—the patriot's voice is hushed—Railways sops are flying about, and they must be all gobbled up before they can attend to business. That great and influential body called senators no longer attends to the petty affairs of Army, Navy, Corn-laws, &c., but allows itself to be cut up by the Railway shares into small lots, as Railway Committees, &c. &c., in which capacity much fatigue must be endured, in keeping their worthy constituents in the dark as to their proceedings, and endeavours to do the best for themselves. Of the great stirrers up of this Railway cauldron, who keep it on the move, that it may not burn, and of their workings, in our next—Earnest in Jest.

MR. MACREADY, AS HAMLET, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

On Monday evening Mr. Macready appeared, for the first time, at this theatre. Long before the time appointed for opening the doors, a vast crowd had collected at each of the different entrances, and the mass accumulated to such a degree, that, at half-past six, it became evident not above two-thirds of the multitude would be able to find room. A terrific rush took place when the doors opened, and the house was quite full a few minutes afterwards. Not only was every inch of standing room occupied, but many resolutely took up their position in places from which it was impossible to get the slightest glimpse of the stage; whilst, it was said, as many went away, as there were others packed almost to suffocation in the theatre. The effect of this on the other theatres was very remarkable: those who were disappointed in obtaining entrance at the Princess', having determined upon making a play-going night of it, directly posted off to the Haymarket, Adelphi, and Lyceum, and we were told that a sudden influx of visitors was observable at all these houses about a quarter past seven.

The tragedy of "Hamlet" was chosen for the occasion, and the earlier scenes passed almost in dumb show, the restless and crowded masses in the pit and galleries rivalling, with their noise, the clamour of "Boxing-night." But the appearance of Mr. Macready was the signal for one of the most extraordinary bursts of excitement we ever witnessed. The whole house rose, cheering and huzzaing with an enthusiasm that appeared perfectly frantic. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving in all directions, and roars of welcome succeeded one another with such unflagging heartiness, that we began to think, at one time, the chance of silence ever being restored was somewhat remote. At length, however, the tumult subsided, and the play was permitted to proceed.

It is almost a work of supererogation to enter into a criticism of Mr. Macready's performance of *Hamlet*, so very frequently as it has been noticed in all quarters. We may, however, say that his reading of this very difficult part is the most effective we can imagine—melo-dramatic, it is true, but marked with the highest degree of intelligence, the interpretation of the philosophical character evincing throughout the mind of the scholar, the gentleman, and the accomplished actor The finest points were educed in the most masterly manner, so as to render the various shades of temperament intelligible to all; albeit, this was accomplished by the most delicate touches. The deep interest Mr Macready excited by his powerful delineation of this most indefinable and mysterious creation of Shakspeare was the best proof of its excellence. The mere dramatic action of the play was almost lost sight of in the wrapt attention with which the commentings of the chief character were listened to.

We do not recollect ever to have seen Mr. Macready play with such fire and effect as on Monday evening: and he must have been rewarded by observing how every point was made to tell with the audience; the applause being throughout hearty and general, at the same time discriminating and properly bestowed. He was very fairly supported by the other characters, although few of them rose above average respectability. The best acting, to our thinking, was that of Messrs. Compton and Osberry as the *Gravediggers*. This was admirable; and the abolition of several conventional pieces of business connected with the parts made their assumption still more praiseworthy. Mrs. Ternan played the *Queen* judiciously, evidencing the experienced actress. Miss Emma Stanley is a very clever young lady in vaudeville, but the character of *Ophelia* is a little beyond her grasp. The tragedy has been placed upon the stage with great care. All the appliances are in excellent taste; and one scene in particular—that of the Castle Platform by Moonlight—painted by Mr. W. Beverley, is eminently beautiful.

On Wednesday, Mr. Macready appeared as *King Lear*, supported by Mrs. Stirling as *Cordelia*, Mr. Wallack as *Edgar*, and Miss Marshall, a clever *debutante* as well as actress, as the *Fool*: the text of Shakspeare being followed. The house was scarcely less full than on Monday evening, and the performances went off with the same acclamations. The engagement of Mr. Macready appears to be the most promising speculation yet entered into by the manager. We hear his salary is fifty pounds per night: and, from a rough estimate formed on Monday evening, we think there must have been over three hundred pounds in the house.

A new farce is announced, called "Jack o' Both Sides," as well as a new drama, in which Mr. Wallack will sustain the principal character. Mr. Edward Loder's opera of "Giselle," and the ballet "Le Diable à Quatre," are also in active preparation.

LYCEUM.

A piece was produced at this house, on Monday evening, called "The Last of the Bravoes," being, if we mistake not, an adaptation of an idea from, rather than a translation of, a French vaudeville, called "*La Fils d'un Bravo*." The humour of the plot turns upon the dilemmas into which *Giacopo Ruspantino* (Mr. Keeley) is perpetually getting, from the circumstance of his being the son of the celebrated Venetian bravo of the same name. He is residing

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.—NEWPORT-MAYO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at Venice: and whilst he can never go out of doors without being escorted and beset by the public, on account of his fraternal descent, he is always being visited at home by jealous senators and dissipated nobles, who want some enemy removed or some love intrigue carried on, for which they all pay him handsomely. This position gives rise to some very entertaining situations.—The prettiest bonne that in which two senators, *Andrea Montelcone* (Mr. Frank Mathews), and *Antonio Spondin* (Mr. F Vining), rivals for the affections of *Giacopo* (whose name Mr. Arden), engage him in turns to kill the other *Giacopo* locks them both up at his house, in separate rooms, and at last allows them to peep at each other through two openings in the doors. The scene arising from this is exceedingly laughable. We do not, however, think the piece likely to attain very great popularity. The consciousness of the audience as to what was going on caused throughout a destroyed interest and induced ennui: the introduction of action as recorded the two senators, in the dilemmas in which they were constantly involved, was somewhat tedious. It is, however, but just to say that the applause was very general, especially when Keeley hoped he should never hear the "last of the *bravoes*" of his audience.

To burlesque of "Aladdin," which ran some sixty or seventy nights last year, was revived on the same evening with the same gorgeous splendour, all the scenery and dresses being entirely new. Miss Georgina Hodson played the *Princess*, originally sustained by Miss Woolgar. The young lady does not improve. With the advantages of a pretty face, and an agreeable person and voice, there is an utter absence of intelligence, which, as we have remarked upon former occasions, is fatal to burlesque jokes and allusions. Every point fell still-born from her lips. The *Aladdin* of Mrs. Keeley is one from which we can furnish quotations from us. Her consummate acting made every line tell, and she looked as if she had stepped out of one of the cases at the Hyde-park Collection.

SURREY.

There are some very extraordinary little people now performing at this house, whose exercises will well repay a visit. They are called "The Lilliputian Lauri Family," and are described in the bills as "the only successful rivals to the Ruleys." In some of their feats of agility, we think they go beyond them: their evolutions, groupings, and transformations, it certainly do beat we have ever seen—of the kind. After their performance, a new three-act drama was produced, called "Ecarté; or, the Salons of Paris." It is a version of the novel of the same name which came out a few years ago, and obtained some popularity. The present piece contains all the elements requisite for the success of Surrey drama, and was well acted throughout—the principal parts being sustained by Mr. Henry Hamilton and Mrs. H. Vining.

Monsieur Pièce and his family, the *French artistes* on the light rope, will appear next Monday; and engagements are said to be pending with one or two very popular performers. Mr. Edward Stirling, the active manager, is about to dramatise Mr. Albert Smith's romance of "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," from *Bentley's Miscellany*, for this theatre.

An exhibition called the ALETHORAMA has been opened at the Princess' Concert Room. It is a very ingenious mechanical representation of living objects, but not altogether novel, being constructed on the same plan as the Rifle Tableaux on Lorsbrack, whom our readers may remember to have watched, riding, every half minute, across the window in Leicester-square.

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

NEWPORT-MAYO

Newport Mayo, in the county Mayo, is situated on a little river that empties itself into Clew Bay, on the western coast of Ireland. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donell, the nominal owner of eighty thousand statute acres of land, but, unhappily, like many Irish lords of large sound, but of little value, owing to long leases, mountain waste, and bog land. He resides at Newport, and this little town is an evidence of what a good resident landlord may be. If Ireland had all such, a very different state of things would be the result. As late as 1839 it was a wretched place, and had previously been a mere collection of hovels: now it has a good and comfortable inn, a bridge and brewhouse, a fine quay, nursery and Lancasterian excellent free school, and a good sign of prosperity in trading vessels and warehouses. A cheerful, lively, improved, and improving place, well adapted for shipping trade, and especially situated on both. It is well sheltered by hills and trees, and is close upon the bay, although hidden from the sea by the turn of the stream and the high rocks. Nothing can be more beautiful than Clew Bay, with its myriad islands, and grand coast scenery; the mountain Croagh Patrick, and the Island of Clare, being among its more important features.

For the fisher Newport affords attractions. In the Lake of Burrishoole, in its immediate vicinity, it is common enough to take half a dozen salmon and a score or two of large trout in a day. Indeed, to the tourist and occasional resident, Newport has many inducements, and, like the whole land, its attractions to the sportsman and angler are abundant, and both may pursue their pleasure without hindrance, the sole stipulation being that they shall reside at the inn, which is the most respectable and most comfortable to be met with in the district. A few miles hence is Westport, at larger, but less pleasantly situated seaport, the ride to which is agreeable. Around this district are the haunts and caverns of the hardiest fighting race of Ireland, but full of interest and character to the curious inquirer—the people, most primitive in manners and customs; civilisation has hardly interfered with this district, where few roads, and those of recent formation, but ordinary carriages

The ride from Newport to the island of Achill, round the heights upon Clew Bay, passing the Castle of Carrick a-Hooley, once the residence of the famous Grace O'Malley, or Grana Uaile (a sort of pirate chieftainess, who owned the islands of Clew Bay, and the sovereignty of this part of the country), is as grand as any in the way of coast scenery could possibly be. The myriad of islands that dot the bay (between 50 and 60 in number) add greatly to the beauty of the scene. From Runown a splendid panorama of the entire scene is obtained; and a day the loveliest the world can produce, deur, is scarcely to be equalled. We say a fine day, for rain in Ireland falls so heavily, that nothing can be seen at a half mile distance in a good soaking shower, and these are few and far between. It is also a very uncommon thing to be in the midst of sunshine and fair weather, and to find it suddenly obscured, "clouded up," the rain to fall in torrents, against which umbrellas offer no defence. And after the whole country is hidden from view for an hour or more, the clouds will as suddenly break up, roll over the mountains, like a curtain withdrawn, and the sun beams forth with a brilliancy upon the wet grass and trees, that gutter in its beauties with a clear green unseen elsewhere, and which, indeed, justly entitles the country to the name of the "*Emerald* Isle."

THE MARKETS.

(ublished this week.)—During the present week the arrivals of Eng. ish wheat somewhat have been moderately good—viz., 5649 quarters, but by land carriage and sample very little has come fresh to hand. The stands to-day being fairly filled, and the accounts from the north representing the progress of the harvest more favourable, the demand for all sorts of tions of wheat of home pro ance was dull, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. In free foreign wheat, very little business was transacted, at unaltered terms. The little new barley here has gone off on mu the same terms. We continue to have a fair retail demand for the best Scotch and Irish oats, with choice. The new oat is not good, yet the demand was steady, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour, as last quoted.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5649 qrs.; barley, 930 qrs.; oats, 1230 qrs.; wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 16,020 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 13,290; barley, —; oats, 15,700 quarters. Flour, 5610 sacks, malt, 3604 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 45s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 42s to 46s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Ware, Hertford, and Kingston, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 50s to 52s; distilling ditto, 46s to 48s; potatoe oats, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 24s to 25s; Scotch, new, 24s to 27s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; Irish, new, 23s to 25s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; ditto, sacks, 45s to 48s; beans, 40s to 42s; per quarter. Lower-made flour, 35s to 36s; Suffolk, 40s to 42s; Essex and Kent, 42s to 44s; Irish, 36s to 38s; per sack. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Dantzig, red, 35s to 36s; white, 36s to 37s; *fine Hond* barley, —; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s; per quarter.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in steady demand at full prices. In linseed rather more business is doing. Other kinds of seeds are a slow sale

[illegible] per cwt. Hempseed, 34s to 36s; per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s, per cwt. Brown mustard, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 9s to 10s. Tares, 9s to 10s; per bushel. English red clover, 40s to 50s; per cwt. Foreign, red, 30s to 38s; extra, 39s to 42s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 70s; per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of bread remain unaltered. During the week ending the 4th inst. 4lbs. 6oz of flour, 6oz of bran, and 5oz of yeast, produced 6lbs. 6oz of bread.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 57s 9d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 22s 4d; rye 34s 2d; beans, 35s 1d; peas, 34s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 11d; barley, 31s 0d, oats, 22s 7d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 35s 3d; peas, 33s 3d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 19s: barley 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 1s 0d, peas, 1s 0d.

Sugar. The net quantities of East and West India sugars have moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of raw sugars comparatively little business has been transacted. Refined goods are full, at 45s for lumps, and 44s to 45s for standard bloqs.

Provisions. For all kinds of Irish and foreign butter we have to notice a heavy demand, at a decline of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Bacon, Dutch, 52s to 58s per cwt. Hams, Dorset, new, per flitch, 48s to 52s; fresh, 12s per dozen. Bacon is a dull sale, and lower per cwt. Lard heavy, and rather lower. In other kinds of provisions there are no alteration.

Grass. Most kinds of meat are in good request, at fair prices.

Coals (Friday).—Braddyll's West Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; New Hetton, 16s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 16s 6d; Hetton Lyons, 16s 6d; Hetton, 15s 3d; Adelaide, 15s 6d; Tees, 15s 6d; Tees, 16s, Llangancoch, 22s per ton

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 45s to 65s; new ditto, 40s 15s to 56s 15s; old clover, 65s to 80s; new clover, 54s 10s to 65s 10s; oat straw, 21s 10s to 24s 10s; wheat straw, 24s 10s to 27s 10s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Although the show of new hops is on the increase, a very large amount of business is doing in them, and the late advance is fully sustained in the value of the finest. Duty is called at 50,000 The following are this day's currencies. New Hops: Sussex pockets, 40s to 47s; ditto, 48s to 52s; ditto, Weald of Kent ditto, 40s 10s to 47s 10s; ditto, 48s to 52s; Farnham, 60s to 70s. Yearlings: Sussex pockets, 36s 6s to 42s 10s, Wealds, 36s 10s to 42s 0s; Mid Kents, 42s 10s to 47s; its per cwt

Potatoes. The various metropolitan markets are well supplied with potatoes, which realise from 70s to 90s per ton; Scotch, 80s to 120 tons.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day being rather limited, and the attendance of buyers somewhat numerous, the best trade ruled firm, and Monday's quotations were supported in every instance. There were on sale about 2,200 oxen, 60 sheep, and 4 calves, per steamers from Holland. Although the numbers of sheep were as small, the inquiry for them was in a sluggish state, at barely steady prices. In calves, a fair average amount of business was transacted, and some superior breeds realised as per cwt. The next trade will take place at our quotations. Mr. cow moved off slowly, at from 2l. to 2l 10s each.

Per lb., to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime large coarse ewes, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, [illegible] 801, sheep, 2[illegible] 2[illegible] pigs, 331

Per Londesbrat [illegible] the supplies of meat here this morning were not to say [illegible] a short time on the 10 o'clock train [illegible] beef, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d. ROBT. HARRISS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WE-

The English Market displayed some improvement at the commencement of the week. Consols quoting 89¾, sellers, firm. The extraordinary pressure for money, arising from the settlement of the Shares in the Account, during the same day as the English and Foreign Accounts, caused a depression of about ¼ per Cent. in prices on Wednesday; this decline was added to on Thursday, by the announcement of the Bank Directors, that the rate of the Discount would be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent. Consols immediately declined about ¼ per cent. upon the previous day's price, but have since partially rallied. Bank Stock has fluctuated, and closes rather heavily. Exchequer Bills are also worse. The closing prices for money are Bank Stock, 86½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 86¾; Three per Cent Consols Annuities, 86¾; New Three per Cents, a Quarter per Cent., 79; Long Annuities, Jan 1856, 10¼; 28 years, Oct. 10, 1885, 10⅜; India Stock [illegible], South Sea Old Annuities, 96¼; Consols for Account, 96⅜; Exchequer Bills £1000, 14s, 8s pm.; Ditto, £500, 8s pm.

The Foreign House has been scarcely attended, although the settlement took place on Tuesday. It was a very unimportant affair, and, consequently, passed off without much difficulty. The principal fluctuations have been in Brazilian, which was done, on Monday, at 86¼, but receded to 85, and, the following day, to 84, at which price it closes. Columbian improved, on Monday, to 18, and, on the following day, to 18¼, but receded, on Monday, stood at 61, and was a trifle flatter on the following day, quoting now, nominally. 60. Spanish Securities have not varied more than a turn, and close at 16, 17, the close of the week, but 16 is wanted for the Active, and a Half per Cents. are 6⅝; Four per Cent. Certificates, 94, Equador, 42, and Mexican, 22¾, for the Actives; Deferred, 15¾

The assigned cause of the Discount made by the Directors of the Bank of England, on the rate of discount, is, "to put a time check" upon the present Railway Speculation. If this be true, a more harmless demonstration could scarcely be devised, to effect that purpose. Persons in the Stock Exchange and Discount houses will not give more than 2½ "for the call," the only result therefore, that can arise from the measure, is, that instead of going to the Bank of England for the money, they will go to the Railway deposit. Anything more ominous, therefore, cannot be conceived. The last state of the Railway market towards the close of the week, has been affected by the above cause. Nothing, however, can be further from the fact. A settling like the present is an affair that requires a week to complete, and all parties are prepared for it, until after its close. Hence, prices have not materially varied, except in a few instance. Eastern Counties have been done as high as 21. Mr. Hudson having announced the Chairmanship of the Board of which he is a member on Thursday. Blackwall also quote an advance from the understanding that it will be offered terms to join the Eastern Counties in connecting the Northern traffic proposed to be thrown on the line with the East end of London and South bank of the Thames. Nothing has and Boston have advanced considerably upon the confirmation of Mr. Hudson having joined the direction. The Essex and Suffolk Railway have received an increase to their Board, two of the Directors of the rival line having withdrawn for the purpose of joining it. The Great North and South Wales Company are in treaty with the South Wales Company. The scheme has been welcomed cordially by the local parties affected. Wainfleet-haven and Lincoln Railway is progressing favourably, a great probability existing that the Government will make it a harbour of refuge. Prices were firm at the close, quoting as follows—Aberdeen, 6½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 127; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 53; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 12; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Ditto New, 12 pm; Caledonian, 14½; Ditto Extension, 5½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 6¾, Cambridge and Oxford, 2; Chester and Manchester, 12 p; Cheltenham and [illegible] 6d, 5; Dublin and Drogheda, 2; Direct Gloucester (Rennie's), 4; Ditto (Sandwich's), 7¼; Direct Northern, 3½; Eastern Counties, 23⅜; Ditto New, 1; East Lincolnshire, 5½; East and West of England, 13; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 8; Edinburgh and Dalkeith, 5; Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central of Wales, 3½; Grand Union, Great Eastern and Western, 33; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23¾; Ditto Extension, 16; Great North of England, 127; Ditto Extension, 94; Ditto New, 12 pm; Caledonian, 14½; Ditto Extension, 5½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 6¾, Cambridge and Oxford, 2; Chester and Manchester, 12 p; Cheltenham and [illegible] 6d, 5; Direct Gloucester (Rennie's), 4; Ditto (Sandwich's), 7¼; Direct Northern, 3½; Eastern Counties, 23⅜; Ditto New, 1; East Lincolnshire, 5½; East and West of England, 13; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 8; Edinburgh and Dalkeith, 5; Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central of Wales, 3½; Grand Union, Great Eastern and Western, 33; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23¾; Ditto Extension, 16; Great North of England, 127; Ditto Extension, 94; Ditto New, 12 pm; Hull and Selby, 104; Irish North Midland, 12; Lancaster and Carlisle, 1; Leicester and Birmingham, 5 pm.; Leicester and Bedford, 2¼ pm; Leicester and Tamworth, 2½; Lords Extension, 1½; Lowestoft, Beccles, and Lowestoft, and Newcastle Junction, 6¾; London and Birmingham, 218; Ditto Quarters, 26; Ditto Extension, 23; London and Blackwall, 11¼; Ditto New 3; London and Brighton, 50; London, Chatham, and Dover, 8; London and Croydon, Cheltenham, Oxford, Gloucester, and Hereford, 12; London and Greenwich, 16; London and South Western, 7 Ditto New Consolidated, 3; London and Birmingham, 5 pm.

THE CABINET EDITION.—LODGE'S PORTRAITS.—The First Number will be published November 1. The Work to be completed in 6 Monthly Numbers, each containing Five Portraits and Memoirs. Price 1s. Prospectuses may be had of all Booksellers.—London: WILLIAM PICKERING, 177, Piccadilly.

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STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY—BY WEEKES

STUPENDOUS BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Neva, at St. Petersburg, is crossed by three bridges of boats, which are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice, both at the beginning of winter and in the spring. For some years past, attempts have been made to supersede one of these aboriginal contrivances by the erection of a fixed bridge; but the work was beset with so many engineering difficulties, that the project has only of late promised realisation. Pérronnet, the celebrated French engineer, submitted a design for such a bridge to the Empress Catherine. Sir Isambard Brunel, about twenty years ago, projected a tunnel under the Neva. There have likewise been designs for bridges of metal and granite piers; bridges of suspension with moveable centres; and other designs too numerous to mention.

At length, in 1843, the Emperor of Russia approved of the project of a fixed bridge across the Neva, with cast-iron arches and granite piles; designed by an ingenious Russian, Colonel Kerbedz. The works were, accordingly, commenced in 1843; and, by the winter of 1845, all the piles were driven.

The new bridge will be situated below Isaac's Bridge, not far from the spot where the old canal of Krukow empties itself into the Neva: it will thus afford communication with the most important portion of the city. It will be a truly magnificent work; for such is the elevation of the middle arch, that large vessels may pass under it in full sail. It is expected that this superb bridge will be completed and opened in the year 1847. Its entire length will be nearly 1,100 feet.

STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

"This cleverly-executed marble Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Weekes, the successor to Chantrey, was included in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It was a commission from the Honourable East India Company; and it has lately been removed to the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, where it will occupy a prominent position, as a memorial of their high sense of the Marquis's brilliant Administration in India, and which, too, has been productive of lasting good. An outline of his Lordship's Governor-Generalship will be found in the first volume of our journal.

Of his Lordship's six or seven years' service in India, it has been well observed, that, "without adopting all the exaggerated eulogies of the panegyrists of the Marquis Wellesley, his policy was, in the circumstances of our Eastern Empire, the wisest and most just that could have been adopted. His Government marks the commencement of a better æra of English rule in India."

CHESS.

"Peter."—*In the problem by Brede, (mate in two moves) published in our notices to Correspondents, the week before last, black's queen must be placed at his Q. B.'s 3rd, not Q. B.'s 2nd.*

"A Subscriber, S. J. W." *will find plenty of problems adapted for a young player in the six volumes of the Chess Player's Chronicle. His second question we cannot answer. With respect to the notation and nomenclature of the pieces adopted in England he should consult Mr. Tomlinson's entertaining little work, entitled "Amusements in Chess."*

"Feu de la Reine"—*Is doubtless right. Such fearful odds must afford a skilful player abundant opportunities of winning.*

"Chesapeake" *is thanked for the correction of white's 60th move in the "Pion Cosse" game. The printer omitted the small "r" over the "K." The right move is obviously Q to Kt 5 ch.*

"E. A." *Ambleside.—Black will have some difficulty in bringing his Kt into good play, but, notwithstanding that disadvantage, we should take his game for choice.*

"J. H." *Liverpool.—Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, is the publisher of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," which you can readily procure through any respectable bookseller in Liverpool.*

"J. W." *Bridgnorth.—The words "dis. checkmate," in the solution of problem No. 88, are merely an abbreviation of "discovering checkmate."*

A Moderate Player" will perceive, by the solution of No. 90, that he was mistaken.

"U. C."—*We have not the problem alluded to at hand, but "U. C." may depend upon us that the mate cannot be effected in less than the prescribed number of moves. The proper mode of defence shall be shown in our next.*

"A German."—*See the notice above to "J. R.," Liverpool. Many thanks for the problems.*

"H. A. Stacey."—*In the position sent, as it is clear the white King cannot take the Kt without going into "check" of the adverse Queen, he is checkmated.*

"E. W." *South Wales. In availing ourselves of your friend's ingenious little problem, we have ventured on a trifling alteration, without which the mate might be effected by two different modes of play. The second position shall be examined.*

"X. Y."—*Your game is very well played in parts by white. We shall be glad to receive some more specimens of his skill when exerted against a more powerful competitor. With respect to the solution we can give no opinion; the problem must have appeared nearly two years ago, and we have no copy of the journal at hand.*

"Beta." "D. W." "E. N." "A Subscriber."—*The position by Brede should be as follows:—White, K at his B 2nd, Q at K B 5th, B at K B sq., Kt at K B 6th. Black, K at Q 5th, P at Q B 3rd. White to mate in two moves.*

"A Bad Chess Player." *on looking at the problem again, will perceive that on Black's advancing the K R P, White would take the Q B P with his Kt, giving mate.*

"Spectator."—*We are happy to correct an error into which we were led by our misconception of the parties in Paris who challenged the St. George's Chess Club lately to a match by Correspondence. The theft in question (which is most most gallantly left open for acceptance by any club or body of players in England) was fully sanctioned, we are told, by the Paris Chess Cercle, and, if taken up here, will be sustained by Messieurs Kuzeritzki and Laroche, and ma ny other of its brightest ornaments.*

"J. H." Woolwich.—*The correction was made and your problem published in the last No. of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"Amateur," Bury St. Edmund's.—*Too simple in construction for our columns.*

*** "X. T" *will be glad to play a game by Correspondence. Address, Post-office, Melton Abbot.*

Solutions by "G. N. W." "D. G. R." Harborough; "W. D. J." Chesterfield; "Dundee:" "V. J. C." "J. H. W." "F. H." Woolwich; "D. W." are correct. Those by "F. C." Torquay; "H. R." Norwich; "D. T. C." "M—y" "L. G." "H. P. V." "A. Z." are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 90.

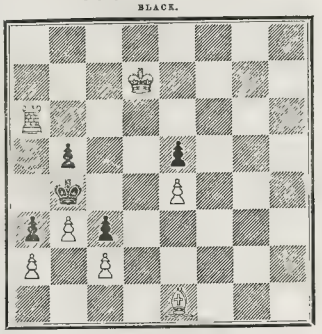
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
2. R to B sq (ch)	K to Kt 5th
3. R to B's 4th (ch)	K takes R
4. Castles (giving ch)	K to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K's 3rd (ch)	K to R's 5th
6. Kt to K. B's 3rd (checkmate)	

PROBLEM No. 91.

By an Amateur.

White playing first checkmates in four moves

BLACK.



WHITE

DEATH OF MRS. FRY.

We are sorry to learn that the excellent and philanthropic lady, Mrs. Fry, who for so many years devoted her time and her purse to ameliorate the miseries of the inmates of our various prisons, died on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness. Her whole life was one continued course of active exer

THE LATE MRS. FRY.

tion, which has been attended with many beneficial results. She gav e much attention to the condition of female convicts and prisoners, at a time when our prison discipline and management were many degrees worse than they are now. Her efforts secured her the respect of all Christians, and acquired for her name European reputation. About two years ago Mrs. Fry was seized with a pulmonary complaint, but the proximate cause of her death was paralysis. It will be recollected that when the King of Prussia recently visited this country, his Majesty paid great attention to her, and visited her at her residence at Dagenham, in Essex. The whole of Mrs Fry's family and the leading members of the Society of Friends were present at a public breakfast upon the occasion.

Mrs. Fry was the sister of Mr. Gurney, the principal partner in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. She was the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, Norfolk, and was in her sixty-sixth year. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict, and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that sect. It was in 1800 that she married Mr. Fry, whose estimable character fully justified the choice.

NEW BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 18, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 182.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1845. [Sixpence.

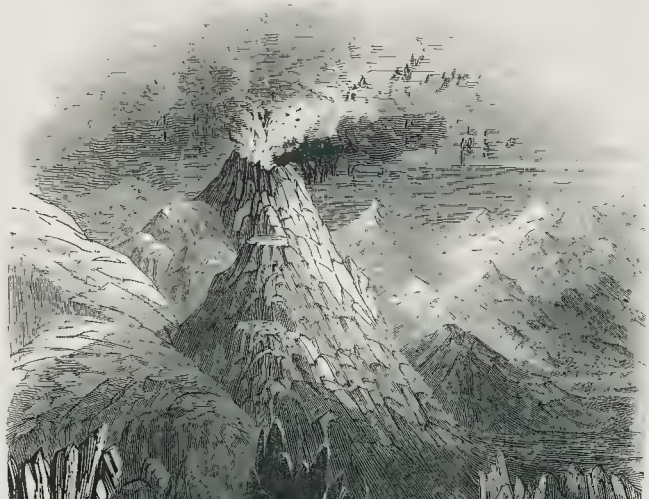
THE "CLOUD IN THE WEST."

The "uses of adversity" are as well known to politicians and statesmen as to philosophers, and, by the former, are much more frequently applied to a practical purpose.

In a time of public calamity or danger, a ruler can resort to measures which, in a period of calm or tolerable prosperity, he would not dare to attempt. The extraordinary crisis must be met by extraordinary means; they succeed; but things do not invariably return to the state in which they were before; the Dictators of old did not always lay down their power with the return of peace; half of our taxes were invented and imposed to carry on the great Continental war, and we are still paying them, after thirty years of tranquillity. Political dangers and necessities make things possible—even easy—that seemed out of all probability should ever come to pass: the Duke of Wellington passed the Catholic Emancipation Bill, he said, to escape a "civil war." Sir Robert Peel drew a deplorable picture of the finances and credit of the country, and obtained the Income-tax for three years: it is found one of the best instruments for conveying the earnings of the people into the Exchequer, so it is continued for another term, and, in all human likelihood, our grand-children will pay it, as we are paying it now. The Duke pointed out a public danger to be enabled to pass a measure that would have been rejected in a period of security. Sir Robert alleged public necessity to obtain a tax, that, without such a plea, he would have asked for in vain. Both statesmen understood and applied the "uses" of a crisis of political "adversity." The same application is now about to be made of another public calamity, which threatens us, though its effects are not yet visible. The general impression of the deficiency of the harvest, the failure of the potatoe crop throughout Europe and America—extending, unhappily, to Ireland, where it is the staple food of the bulk of the people—will be made the imperious necessity for giving a heavy, if not a final, blow to the Corn and Provision Laws, which were imposed at the risk of exciting a rebellion, were passed amid riots in the Metropolis, and have never been popular at any period of their existence. Repeatedly altered and amended, they never seem to have answered any of their ostensible purposes. They have not benefitted the farmer, for the agricultural interest is the very one that has most frequently suffered from embarrassment and distress, as the records of Parliament abundantly prove; they have not made us independent of Foreign supply, for they have more than once been suspended during actual times of scarcity by Orders in Council; and, whether they have been of any real advantage to the owners of land themselves, by whose influence they were passed, is a question open to great controversy. They have been strongly attacked, and not strongly defended; they are not in the catalogue of party measures; their continuance or their change has always been a commercial problem that involved no religious or political principle; they have been supported by Liberals and denounced by Tories, so that the opinions of public men, upon other questions, give no clue to their probable conduct upon this. For some years the number of the adversaries of the system has been increasing; among them may be counted now, all the Leaders of the Opposition; and from much that has also of late years been visible enough, it may be doubted if the Head of the Ministry will be found a very firm defender of it. It was long ago said of these Laws, that they could be tolerated quietly as long as they were, from the circumstances of the country, totally inoperative; but, in periods of scarcity—to say nothing of absolute famine—their existence would be perilled. Such a period seems at hand; and already rumours are rife that an Order in Council will suspend the Corn Laws for a limited time, and permit the importation of grain into the Kingdom, duty free; this, joined with the "foregone conclusions," contained in the speeches of Capt. Rous, Mr. Sotheron, and other Members of the Legislature, and the Address of Lord Ashley to his constituents, have created a deep and universal impression that the days of the Corn Laws are numbered, and that, in the words of Sir R. Peel, "the principles that have been gradually applied to other branches of industry" are about to be applied to Agriculture.

The Premier once alluded to a "cloud in the West," in a manner of which he was frequently reminded on subsequent occasions. But, a disputed boundary or an unpeopled tract, sinks into utter insignificance compared with another "cloud in the West," he has to encounter in the impending famine in Ireland. The "great difficulty" is increased to an incalculable amount: political discontent will be deepened by physical destitution. Without trade, without resources, without employment, and the great article of food, the staff of life, failing—the worst and saddest results are but too likely to be produced. A Statesman, too, who is charged with such an immense responsibility, must provide for the worst possible. Political disaffection can be curbed; the days of political rebellions have passed away; the systematic "agitation" that has succeeded the reign of violence, keeps for its own efficacy within the Law, and produces its effects but slowly by means of registries, elections, and other means that require time. But famine has no laws, no arguments, cannot be curbed by force or cajoled by conciliation; it needs no leader, for all suffer alike; it is desperate, as are all struggles for life and death, and its wild ravings can only be pacified by one remedy—food. Some step, then, in anticipation of the pending calamity, must be taken; and thus we hear of a contemplated suspension of the Corn Laws. Already, too, the consequences of this movement are appearing in alleged differences in the Cabinet; the Premier is the man of the hour, meeting exigency by expedient, and not disposed on any question to make himself a martyr to consistency. He has abandoned old principles when they became impracticable in things involving far deeper responsibilities than a question of taxation, import and export, and which, after all, though great in appearance, can be brought down to the level of a Custom House regulation. But some of his colleagues are less impressionable, less easily convinced of the necessity for a step in a new direction, more tenacious of their old opinions and policy. If the suspension of the Corn Laws is to be followed up, on the meeting of Parliament, by any extensive modification of them, as all men seem convinced will be the case, the Premier will need all the support he can derive from the necessity of the case; the "uses of adversity" will be again exemplified, and the "cloud in the West" will be pointed at with an effect nobody can withstand. The temporary suspension will not be much opposed; but, in any discussion on the general question, it will be used as an argument against the whole system. It will, moreover, be an act of the Cabinet for which the whole Cabinet is responsible, and the resignation of Lord Stanley, on account of the step, does not seem anticipated. But he may not be as willing to join in a course of legislation which would change the law altogether—though the author and advocate of the Canada Corn Bill is by no means incapable of making a compromise on the subject. The same may be said of the great landed Peers; they cannot help the suspension of the law, for a temporary object, but they would strongly oppose an alteration in the law itself. However, wider differences than this have been got over, and rougher opposition than the Premier will have to encounter on this question, smoothed down. For the present, the suspension of the import duties, by the Order in Council, is enough to occupy attention. It is up to to the present moment a measure of precaution, rather than necessity, induced, no doubt, by the similar step taken by the Dutch, Belgian, and Russian Governments. They have suspended the collection of all duties on the importation of grain; in Russia the vessels freighted with it are exempted even from the usual port dues. It is obvious, that if England kept up her present high scale of duties, while other countries were suspending theirs, all import here would cease; grain would go to the untaxed market; nay, the grain now in bond here might be taken out and re-shipped for re-exportation.

With the present population of England, the conflicting, but, on the whole, unfavourable, reports of the harvest, and, above all, the failure of the potato crop—the withdrawal of the foreign supply—would throw us wholly and entirely on ourselves—a step which, though its wisdom is often praised in argument, no men placed at the head of affairs have ever liked to carry out in practice. The risk would be too great, and Peel is now only



(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

doing what Canning did in 1826. But the Corn Laws will no bear now the shock of these suspensions so well as they di twenty years ago. If in a time of plenty they are not wan no imputation at a profit being possible, and if in a period t dearth they are neutralised by an act of the Executive, the keyn, a duty being imprudent, those affected by them will perhaps begi to ask, of what use are they at all? The present state of the C tis not, too, will give the agriculturists of England a clearer idea the productive powers of other countries. They are by no mea the inexhaustible sources of supply they have been represent H land imports at all times; Belgium has a dense population t feed her whole can spare any for others; and Russia—even Tam boff itself—is now importing. The farmers of England have bee induced to believe that all the produce of grain-growing countri could be brought into competition with them, while it is only the superfluity of which we can avail ourselves. This is not too muc for us to hold at command, over and above our own supply, when we consider our limited surface, our uncertain and ungenial cli mate, and, above all, our enormous and yearly increasing p opulation. If we learn from our present difficulties our real strength and that of our neighbours, the people, too, may have made some "use" of their "adversity," and the "cloud in the West" will no have passed away without leaving some portion of wisdom to com pensate for the suffering it brought with it—great part of which human means, we trust, will be found for alleviating.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA

A few weeks since, intelligence was received that the largest of the Orkney Isles was, during a violent storm from the north-west, on the night of the 2d ult., covered with fine ashes, resembling ground pumice stone; and that it was thought they had been driven by the wind from Mount Hecla in Iceland, as similar appearances had been observed from a great eruption some years ago. We now learn, that, on the same or the following night the crew of a vessel, bound to Copenhagen from Reikjavik, observed, whilst about eighteen English miles from and, volcanic flames on the southern coast of Iceland. According to letters which have been received at Co penhagen, an earthquake occurred on the previous day in the west, north and east portions of Iceland. A few days after the first shock arrived, anot appears that Hecla, after reposing seventy three years, has again burst forth. In the night of the 1st of September, a frightful subterran an groaning filled the inhabitants around with terror. The groaning continued till the 2nd, when the mountain burst in two places with a horrible crash, and vomited masses of fire. In former times these explosions came from the summit, where Hecla has no crater; but this time, but the same torrent of lava flowed down two gorges on the flanks of the mountain.—Letters from Reikjavik of the 13th state that up to that day no great damage had been done to the Sysels of Rangervalla and Arnes, situated nearest to the moun tain, inasmuch as the openings whence the ignited masses issue are fortu nately on the north and north west sides, and consequently took that direc tion, in which there is neither a habitation or a human being. Besides, the wind has constantly blown from the south and south west, has driven the ashes and dust towards the opposite points. From the close of the smoke and vapour the top of the volcano could not be seen. The sheep on the heaths were driven down to the plains but not till several of them were burnt. The waters of the mouths bring down new the eruption become so hot that the fish were killed, and it was impossible for any one to ford them even on horseback. Although the lava and ashes took a northern direction, the erup tion was not known on that side of the island till after the 10th; and even as late as the 15th the people at the Sysels of Mula in the north east were ignorant of it. In the western parts, the noise accompanying the eruption was distinctly heard, like the rolling of distant thunder. Nothing was heard at Reikjavik."

Hecla is in the southern part of Iceland. It is neither the most elevated nor the most picturesque of the Icelandic mountains, but it has become famous by the tremendous eruptions of twenty three of which are upon record since the year 1004; but this statement is far from complete. Hecla has now been quiet for more than seventy years, and remained tranquil more than seventy years before the last eruption in 1772. Its summit is divided into three peaks, the middle of which is the highest. The craters form vast hollows in the sides of these peaks, which are mostly filled with snow. The mountain consists mostly of lava, forming ridges and ridges, which are very variified wall, like glazed brick, seventy feet high, around its base. When Sir George Mackenzie ascended Hecla, in 1810 the vapour of water was so copious at from the middle peak, that the thermometer was not to be trusted; but that a thermometer placed an one the ridge rose to 144 deg. Mr Barrow, on his visit to Iceland, in 1834 did not ascend Hecla, which he compares to the projects "three forked" Parnassus. The people in the neighbourhood, it seems, attempt to ascend every one from ascending. It is stated that a French doctor, in 1670 was assured that it was the practice to the Icelandi regi on, and that the devil was always in attendance to punish the sacrilegious those who had fallen in attempting. Sir Joseph Banks was told that the mountain was guarded by strange black birds, resembling crows, having beaks of iron with which they would tear to pieces any human being that should enter upon their territory. Sir Joseph found the mountain surrounded for two leagues with cinders, pumice stone, cinders, and ashes. On reaching the sun out, the cold was extremely severe, and the party had their clothes so covered with ice in such a manner that, to use his own expression, "our clothes resembled buckram." The surrounding country was formerly in habited a most close to the mountain, and what to have been gardens, is now beautiful and fertile, but the successive irruptions of lava have subombed the farms, and the verdant meadows have been almost entirely covered with sand and pumice. In the last eruption, the shower of ashes, &c., was carried by the wind, and fell like rain on the Ferroe islands, 300 miles distant.

The Geyser Springs are in the neighbourhood of Hecla. "On entering the plain" says Mr. Barrow, "we were at once in the midst of enormous steam, rising above an around us and of boiling springs of boggs and heated mud at every step we took. The ground seemed to be shaking and trembling under our feet, and below we could hear a sort of murmuring or rumbling noise, not unlike that of distant thunder."

The eruptions of Hecla become inferesting in connexion with the Phenomena of the Geysers. Mr Barrow rightly considers steam as the prime cause of these extraordinary eruptions of hot water. "The spectator is everywhere surrounded with steam, he sees it—he hears it—he feels it, and he smells it, impregnated with a small portion of sulphur. We know of no projectile force if the elasticity of steam to be much increased by the direct flame, the smoothness, and the form of the cavity in which, but, if it be acted upon the fire is that produces all the steam and boiling water, no one will be hardy enough to assign a local habitation to that element which Sir Humphry Davy has called "an unerring fire to the labyrinths of the earth." The first operative cause which heaves up mountains—clouds them to vomit forth red hot lava—rends open deep chasms in the surface of the earth, and supplies the fountains of the Geysers with boiling water and steam? A question may be raised, whether the same fire that supplies heat for the Geysers, melts the streams of lava that flows from Hecla? The tranquility of Hecla is against such a presumption.

The height of Hecla is variously stated. Sir Joseph Banks calculated it, by a Ramsden's barometer, to be 5000 feet. Subsequent observations give the altitude at something less than 4800 feet; but the measurement made by Sir John Stanley gave only 4300 feet. Nevertheless, it is stated, in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, at 52.0 feet.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday night (last week) Mr. Coxhead, well known on the theatrical world, and who, it is said has lost £15 000 in theatrical speculations, went into a bath-dresser's shop in Kennington, where after he was shaved, he inflicted a dreadful gash across the throat. Surgical assistance was instantly provided, and as soon as the necessary remedies were applied the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed in a cab to his residence in a very helpless state.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.—On Sunday night last, about ten o'clock, after the mail train had arrived at the Sheffield station, the engine was detached, and after going about the length of a coach, was driven on to another line of rails preparatory to being attached to one of the mineral trains. At that time a man, named Matthew Jessop, a platelayer, for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the line in that direction, to Rotherham, was engaged in shunting several carriages, and among these was one heavily laden with iron. It was a part of the man's duty to do this work; but he was employed that evening to supply the place of another man who was ill. For the purpose of shunting the carriages towards the Sheffield station, he had to take a long chain on to the centre hook of the last carriage, and when the engine was attached to the tender when was going in the same direction down another line. He placed his back against the carriages, for the purpose of unhooking the chain, when the engine was backed, he inferred from the character of the noise it was to take, found that he had placed himself out of the line of the hook nearest to the direction of rails which the engine was going down upon. The consequence was that the chain was drawn in a direct line across the poor man's breast, and was dragged along till the stopping of the engine relaxed the bent of the chain. He then fell, and was immediately afterwards found in a sitting position. On being spoken to, he merely said he should be better if he could cough, and died in about three minutes afterwards.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS AND

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS Wednesday.

The subject that engrosses all conversation is the late defeat suffered by Abdel-Kader in Algiers. The great talent of both the Emperor and his General has raised the name of the former to a height that has excited the military ardour of all Europe. Comparisons are made between the new of the British force in India, and here in Mauritania and of the Duke of Isabella in Algiers. With one party, Marshal Bugeaud is compared to Washington; with another to Napoleon. The *entente cordiale* is of course the name of a state of feeling which had your Correspondent remarked in the year 1840 it would have called forth the *Times* and *Globe* articles, which are now in the habit of running down the French with a spirit worthy the days of the Crusades. But the demonstrations there are not the spirit of humanity and civilisation which the movements are here displayed, to seek a comparison between the Emperor of Morocco and his enthusiastic followers. The result will be, that the spirit of the Koran will fall before the deadly influence of chivalry, and they fall before the sword of the Infidel, as they have already fallen before their bows in the great honour of reading the soldiers' names inscribed on tablets, and their officers defiled by some spouter of blank verse on a provincial platform.

The race of the Duke of Aumale is still in great force here; scarcely a day passes but new wonders are advertised, and received for. I do not allude to the political Duc d'Aumale, which are rife in the richest palaces and chambers out of the real Dunsmanse, who vend their pots, powders, and potions. One of the most celebrated of the quacks rejoices in the cognomen of Jean Wagl ire Cadet: he is tall and meagre as he Knight of La Mancha, and is voice is of that peculiar *timbre* that belongs to the Scotch style of conversation; his complexion is allied to the mummy of old Egypt, and his whole person and genius. Pinter has M. Morgue declared him fit for the practice of his forbidden art; and, but a few days since, the author repeated their terrors on the still dreaded. The scene sent to the court was the day's dinner, and never was I more amused by a party *table personne* than on the present occasion. I give you but a faint outline of the dialogue.

The President:—"You fabricate a certain powder?"—"I do not fabricate; I invent from my ancestors, who were profound alchemists, a high-purified medicine, the powers of which each of them essayed on their own erudite and skilful bodies."

"But you sell them?"—"I sell to the rich, but I distribute to the poor."

"You have placed in our hands a paper, in which you speak of the wonderful cures you have made"—"I can furnish you with fifty cures proved by sundry evidences. They comprise the incurables that have been pronounced past recovery, and have been by the medical faculty. Could I refuse succour to the poor? Have I not assisted by my

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Abergavenny, Nottingham, and Boston — The Abergavenny, Nottingham, and Boston Company have determined to extend their line from Grantham to Sleaford, and surveys for it commence have been commenced.

A New Railway Department at the Stock Exchange. The new system of the Stock Exchange, decided upon for the establishment of a department for the registration of late business affecting railway shares, English and foreign. Circulars are to be addressed to the different companies, requesting a transcript of the reports, tables of calls, &c., and weekly returns of traffic belonging to each undertaking. A sub-committee of quarters is also sent to be filled up. Kentish Lines. The rage for railroad making does not appear to have reached us yet. In the course of fourteen days, 79 new shares have been brought out to the public, the aggregate amount of which is £31 850,000. The county of Kent is interested with lines from all quarters. Four lines of Canterbury are before the public, and I am told that the neighbouring town and no bounds. That many will fail to the ground there can be no doubt, but others, exhibiting a decided public benefit, will obtain their adoption, will, in all probability, receive the sanction of the Legislature.

Peterborough and Nottingham Junction — A very numerous meeting of the proprietors and occupiers of land was held at Stamford's Head, Stamford, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the advantages which the projected line of railway from Peterborough to Nottingham was calculated to afford to the town. The meeting, being numerously attended, was very spirited, and unanimously passing a series of resolutions approving of and pledging their support to the Nottingham, Stamford, and Peterborough line, and the Sutton-bridge, Stamford-Leicester, and Nottingham junction line.

Railways in the City — Within the last few weeks several new schemes for joining together, and giving a City terminus to the railways which enter London on the north side of the river, have come before the public. The proposition of the Brighton Company to buy the Fleet-market for a terminus, and of the Direct Manchester Company to buy the Fleet-prison, is likewise engaging attention. The general-street extension is also proposed by the South-Eastern line, and an infinite number of other projects for the same purpose. All this clearly proves that the subject is really becoming an important one, and that I will engage the serious attention of the Government.

Railway Streets. — The question of adding Railway viaducts to street traffic so as to improve instead of destroy the property they possess, and diminish the cost of their construction by the removal of new building from the line. The proposition is to receive, it is conceived, a practical solution in the experiment about to be tried on a great scale by the Thames Embankment and Railway Junction Company. The object of this company (projected by the Duke of Buccleuch) is to form a line of communication with the railways entering the metropolis from the east and west, and to connect them, by a Railway bridge, with the lines approaching the Thames from the north and south. It is intended to form the new line of Mount and Blackfriars-bridge a level street, nearly a mile and straight as Oxford-street, with a Railway viaduct for atmospheric carriages in the middle, constructed with cast-iron girders, supported by columns along the side pavements, parallel to those of the Quadrant. The new street, which will give a frontage to Doctors' Commons, and open a view of St. Paul's from the south, will, in one line with the embankment line, if carried out as intended, form one of the most noble streets of the metropolis. The chief City station will be immediately at the back of the Mansion-house of William-facing Lombard-street, but it is intended to have a station for goods a little further to the north, near Broadway, in Blackfriars.

Herks and Hants. — In line which is to connect the Great Western and South Western Railways together has been laid out, under the superintendence of the Company's engineer, Mr. Bidder. It is said that it will be completed in nine months.

Sheffield and Manchester. — The work upon this line of railway are, for the present, suspended, and the rails laid; the tunnel, however, remains unfinished, but nearly 2000 workmen are engaged fixing the mass ary

Deal and Dover. This line proposes to complete the chain of coast communication, and to avoid the engineering difficulties of the Gentle Hill, at Dover. It is to throw a belt of railway communication round the entire coast, reduce the distance by about two miles between its proposed terminal, and complete the military road by uniting even the most naval arsenals.

Regent's Canal — A meeting of the proprietors, householders, and occupiers, along the canal was held on Thursday, at the Vestry Room, for the purpose of petitioning against the construction of a Railway. Mr. Cumbert was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs Sadley, Greenhaugh, Dudley, Denton, Lee, Norwood, Yeates, Calcutt, Macardle, and others. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the proposed Railway were passed, and an amendment to appoint a deputation to wait on the Directors, was lost, only six or eight voting in favour of it, the room being filled up in favour of it.

Bedfordshire Lines — The most extensive part of the county of Bedford is likely to partake largely in the benefit of Railway communication. There are no less than six Railways contemplated, to pass in the town of Bedford, or within a very inconsiderable distance from it, and Dunstable. Of course, some arrangement must be made between them, as it is absurd to suppose that four Railways should exist a few miles from each other.

London Atmospheric Line — On Monday there was a special exhibition of the working of the atmospheric line of the London and Croydon Company. At nine precisely, two trains, the one for the Croydon and the other for London, were arriving at the Dartmouth Arms, the point at which the atmospheric line commences, in seven minutes and a half past two, the train for London started from the Dartmouth Arms in the direction of the station at Croydon at the rate of nine miles an hour, and pro ceeded at a rapid rate. With a momentary stop of 12 miles an hour was attained in the second minute, 18 miles an hour in the third minute, 25 miles in the fourth minute, and 30 miles in the fifth minute, and from the sixth minute it reached its maximum speed, which was about 32 miles an hour, at which it continued till it decline d speed, on approaching the Croydon terminus. The whole distance, about eight miles, was performed in about eight minutes. The train was heavier than on the first experiment, consisting of three carriages, which with passengers, exceeded fifty tons. The last train on the piston carriage indicated a pressure of eleven inches of mercury. The stopping party, having inspected the machinery, left Croydon at a minute and a half before three. At forty seconds before three the piston entered the tube, perfectly fitting it to the Dartmouth Arms in the same manner as at the Croydon passage at the New Cross Station. The stoppage was made in four minutes, for the efficiency of the "breaks" intended to be used on the line. On leaving the Dartmouth Arms, the line drove was again attached to the tube, and the party were once more safely launched in London. The travelling was constantly during the great part of the journey, but at times it le to considerable speed, perfectly frightful. On their return, one of the party occupied first class carriages. The movement of the train was scarcely felt; it formed a strong contrast with the o cillation when it was experienced after leaving the atmospheric line. Another experimental trip took place on this line on Tuesday. The highest speed attained was nine mile in sixty two seconds, being a fraction over forty-eight miles an hour. The ordinary on the third-class carriages was not so favourable as on the previous day. It is understood that the line will be opened to the public next week.

London and York — The directors have issued the usual legal notices of their intention to present a petition to the ensuing session of the House of Commons in the next session of Parliament, for the introduction into that house of a London and York Railway Bill, to enable it in every respect as the said London and York Railway Bill when it was read a third time and passed by the House of Commons last year.

Direct Northern. — The promoters of the line here named, it is said, also propose to go to Parliament, as they have altered their line so as to avoid Chesterfield.

Electric Telegraph. — The Electric Telegraph is being laid down on the London and Dover railway.

Southwark Bridge and North Kent Railway — This bridge has been erected by the Bridge Company (Vignoles' me) subject to their assent, and the consent of the projectors. The sums are £200,000, or a toll of £12 000 per annum. The payment not yet decided upon. The bridge is to be 42 feet wide, and 1,000 feet in length. The number and the tile machine value of a 4/6 share, until lately, was £3. The bridge was surveyed by the Thames Embankment and Railway Council, a company, we believe, to the same object, by Messrs Rennie and Rendel, engineers, more than £150 000 on the ground that a new rival way-bridge could be built for nearly that sum that would have to be spent in the re-construction of Southwark bridge to adapt it for railway traffic, without closing the bridge for a public month.

Miscellaneous Railway News Among late items of Railway intelligence, it may be mentioned that the London and Brighton have applied to Parliament for power to construct a railway from Croydon to Epsom, and to purchase the Croydon and Epsom Railway Bill, the same

LUTHER'S CHAMBER, AT WITTENBERG.

NEW FOREIGN BAGGAGE WAREHOUSE, ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

The St. Katherine's Dock Company was the first to provide accommodation, in front of the Dock premises, for landing and embarking passengers, without using the diminutive London wherries previously employed for these purposes. This increase of the public convenience was planned by Sir John Hall, the indefatigable Secretary of the St. Katherine's Company, who, on April 9, 1830, had the gratification of seeing his improvement consummated, by the embarkation of 400 passengers in the *Harlequin* steam-packet, for an excursion to the Nore. This occasioned a complete revolution in the affairs of steam-packet companies; the accommodation thus afforded to passengers was highly and justly commended in the public journals of the day; and the managers of companies found themselves unable to resist the demand for similar accommodation at other stations.—(*Cruden's History of Gravesend and the Port of London.*)

The improved system commenced by the St. Katherine's Company, or rather by their Secretary, has been ably followed up, in the erection of the New Foreign Baggage Warehouse, represented in our Engravings; the object of which is to obviate the numerous complaints which have been made of the want of facilities for the landing, examination, and delivery, of the luggage of passengers, to or from the Continent; as well as the landing of foreign cattle, fruit, and other imports. The wharf will also afford convenience for despatching the baggage of a large number of passengers, in the event of several steam-vessels arriving together, which is by no means a rare occurrence; and, by this means, several vessels may be cleared in less time than has hitherto been occupied in the case of a single arrival, and but few passengers. These improvements have the entire sanction and concurrence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Customs, who have, it is known, evinced great solicitude on the subject.

The contractors for the new premises were Messrs. I'Anson and Co., the respectable builders, of Marylebone; and, extensive as is the pile, the works did not occupy more than six weeks; although they included the raising, *en masse*, of the roof of the original building, in length about 120 feet. The interior arrangement consists of a suite of rooms, four in number, which are approached by capacious and easy staircases. The apartments are a large General Waiting-Room, with a separate one for the use of ladies; both being in direct communication with the New Baggage Warehouse. This room, which is the principal one, contains three separate "loopholes," or "scuttles," each of which is furnished with the necessary appliances for the expeditious housing of luggage; it has also a *monstre* counter, about 120 feet long, furnishing ample room for as many as six landing-waiters, if required, for the examination of baggage. Adjoining is the floor appropriated to the delivery of examined baggage, and to such deposit of it as may suit the convenience of passengers. The whole is well warmed and ventilated, and brilliantly lit with gas.

We congratulate Continental travellers, and the owners of the numerous steam-vessels engaged in foreign traffic, on this important addition to their accommodation; and we wish the spirited proprietors of the wharf that share of public patronage which they obviously merit.

NEW FOREIGN BAGGAGE WAREHOUSE, ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

FINE ARTS.

A Chart of Anglican Church Ornament. By F. Bedford, Jun. Weale.

The study of ecclesiastical ornament, apart from its sacred associations, possesses high secular interest, inasmuch as it involves the consideration of many nice estimates of the progress and data of ancient art. To assist this study is the object of the artist in producing the *Chart* before us; which, however, is a far more pictorial production than the title would lead the reader to suspect. It aims at systematizing the various emblems by which our pious forefathers sought to personify or typify the men and means through whom and by which our Redemption has been wrought out.

The "Chart," or characteristic delineation, is admirably lithographed, to the size of 15 by 11 inches. The framework is a border, somewhat in the style of German illustration, rich in floral ornament, and bearing medallic portraits of the great English antiquaries and chroniclers—Camden, Dugdale, Speed, and Stowe. Within this frame are portrayed, whole-length, the Holy Evangelists, Apostles, and other Saints commemorated by the Church, with their distinguishing emblems: the figures are somewhat small, but remarkably spirited and characteristic. Beneath these are Examples of Stained and Painted Glass, arranged according to date; showing the distinguishing character of each succeeding period of the art in England and elsewhere, by which the age of Painted Glass may, with tolerable accuracy, be ascertained. These Examples are brilliantly coloured. Thus, we have the elaborate Norman, or twelfth century, crowded with figures, radiant with ruby and blue, and many-tinted border-work. To this succeeds the Early English, or thirteenth century, wherein the figures are superseded by elaborate geometrical forms, bright bands, and panel portraits of Kings and Saints. Then comes the Decorated, or fourteenth century, with its florid architectural picturesqueness, and leafy border; and, lastly, the Perpendicular, or fifteenth century, in which the architectural beauty of the period is finely carried out, and, with the story of a Saint, shows the advance made in the art. Here Mr. Bedford's Examples terminate; for, with the sixteenth century, the simple beauty of the Designs is almost lost, and the Colours are far inferior to those of the earlier works.

We trust that amidst the present revival of church ornament the art of glass-painting will receive the attention of scientific principles which would soon tend to dissipate the notion that the present artists [illegible] Mr John Martin, if not a glass painter, maintains that we can even surpass the ancients "in a much higher pitch than the ancients sought in one particular colour (ruby), and we come very near to that. We can blend the colours, and produce the effects of light and shadow, which [illegible] by harmonizing and mixing the colours in such a manner, and fixing by properly enamelling and burnishing them, that they shall afterwards become just as permanent as those of the ancients, with the additional advantage of throwing in superior art. Under patronage, and with the advance of chemistry, we could achieve the above triumphs; but the past will blind us to the advantages which we possess in our own times."—(*Evidence before Parliament.*)

To return to Mr. Bedford's "Chart:" the lowermost portion is occupied with the emblems of the Passion of Our Lord; also, of the Trinity, and of the Evangelists; sacred monograms, &c. There are likewise notes on other symbols and ornaments used in churches. The whole sheet is admirably arranged and executed, and the artist is much to be commended for his taste and skill. The effect is judiciously heightened by working on a tint. The whole costs but three or four shillings, and it merits a place in the library of the divine, the architect, and the lover of artistical ornament. We have seen, from the same hand, a sheet of specimens of the architecture of York Minster, beautifully drawn on stone. There is nothing like this instant and direct education of the eye.

LUTHER AND MELANCTHON.

In our paper of October 4, we mentioned the purchase of two interesting residences—the one of Luther, the other of Melancthon (*alias* Dr. Schwartz—or, in plain English, Dr. Black)—the great leaders of the Reformation. The King of Prussia is about to convert them into schools; and a Correspondent has obligingly forwarded the annexed views of these interesting memorials, which were procured in Wittenberg. The town is familiar to us as the location of one of the oldest Universities in Germany, and is a large place, of 8,500 inhabitants, about thirty miles from Berlin, on the railroad between that capital and Leipsig. The church in which Luther is buried is at one end of the town, and his dwelling at the other. Melancthon lived in the centre of the principal street. The inscription on Luther's grave, cut on a simple bronze tablet, is as follows:—

Martini Lutheri S., Theologiæ Doctoris Corpus hoc loco sepultum est qui an Christi MDXLVI., XII. Cal Martii Eyslebii in Patria.
S. M. O. C. V.
Annos LXIII., M. II., D. X.

The two lines are put for

Suam mortem obiit cum vixisset.
Sixty-three years, two months, ten days.

MELANCTHON'S HOUSE, AT WITTENBERG.

The grave of Melancthon and inscription is almost the same, varying only in the dates. He died the Calends of May, MD.4XXIII. "in hâc urbe. C.V. Ann. LXIII., M. II., D. II."

It is curious they should have both lived to nearly the same age, there being only eight days difference. The grave of a Dr. Schneifer is between them. His epitaph records him as "totius orbis literati decus immortale." In little places little men often occupy the public eye more than the world's best men.

Luther resided in the Augustine Convent. The annexed is an exact copy of his room. The ceiling and sides are painted in flower-work. In the seat, by the window, the guide relates that Luther and his wife used to sit. The basil relievi on the stove are representations of the four Evangelists. The room is in a dilapidated state, and propped up by bearers along the centre. Over the door which leads to the Bedroom and Lecture-room of the Professor, Peter the Great inscribed his name. In the Lecture-room, are preserved Luther's Throne, or Professor's Chair, and various relics—such as embroidery by his wife and the cup he is said to have broken when, on one occasion, the aforesaid lady did not please him.

LUTHER'S HOUSE, AT WITTENBERG.

On the house of Melancthon the inscription is, "Here lived, and taught, and died Melancthon."

The Brazilian Slaver "Echo".—This vessel, on board which the murderous conflict took place with the crew of the *Felicidade*, is now in Ilfracombe harbour. She was sold at Sierra Leone, after condemnation as a prize, and now sails under the British flag; she is named the *Elizabeth*, in her new register. The *Elizabeth* (*Echo*) left Sierra Leone about three weeks after the *Eclair*.

Shipwreck of the "Mary" from Sydney.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the *Bucephalus*, Captain Small, from Bombay, we learn the total loss of the above vessel, and seventeen of her unfortunate passengers, women and children. The *Mary* left Sydney, N.S.W. on the 19th May, and all went on well until the 24th, when the vessel, about midnight, struck on a reef in Bass's Straits, and immediately went to pieces; the passengers and crew, with the above exceptions, saving themselves with much difficulty, and ultimately reached Flinder's Island in safety, whence they were conveyed to Launceston, New South Wales. Captain Collins, a passenger, has written a long narrative to one of the Sydney papers, in which he deprecates in strong terms the unseaworthy state of the vessel, as it appears she began to leak shortly after leaving Sydney; he also says, that from the striking of the ship to her parting and going down, only seven minutes elasped. We subjoin a list of passengers saved and lost:—Saved. Captain Collins, 13th Light Dragoons; Mrs. Collins, Miss Elizabeth Collins, Miss Emma Collins, Miss Straethallen Collins, Sarah Sarson, Mrs. Newby, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Hefferman, Mrs. Hefferman, Stephen Dwyer, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mr James Abbott, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, George Hempson, Patrick Gardiner, and all the crew. Lost: Mrs. Heather and two children, Mrs Grey, Mrs. Turnbull, two daughters of Captain Collins, three daughters of Captain Newby, Sara Fowkes, and six children of Mrs. Evans. The *Bucephalus* received her report from the *Indian*, bound from Launceston to London, which vessel she spoke on the 6th instant in lat. 27 N.

OPENING OF "HORN FAIR," AT CHARLTON, IN 1745.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LEEDS CASTLE, KENT.

Embosomed in one of the richest vallies of the luxuriant County of Kent, (between four and five miles from Maidstone),—its grey towers mirrored in the lucid waters of an encircling lake,—its fair domain dotted with the graceful figures of innumerable deer, and girded by a belt of stately trees, almost coeval with the edifice itself—Leeds Castle offers to the eye of the

LEEDS CASTLE.

ourist a noble specimen of the Feudal Keep, in its most picturesque and least repulsive form. A stone bridge of two arches connects the Castle with the Park, by which means, in belligerent times, the complete isolation of the structure could be easily secured. The Castle itself mainly consists of two venerable gateways, a grand Hall, and a magnificent suite of state apartments. These are ranged round an ample quadrangle; and, being constructed entirely of stone, and exhibiting the architectural features of a variety of epochs, combine to form a grand and imposing *tout ensemble*

Leolan, Counsellor to Ethelbert II., appears to have been the first founder of the Fortress, *circa* 978, and from him the Castle and the adjoining village derived their names. In 1119, a Priory of Black Canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded here by Robert de Crepito Corde, or Crevecœur, Knt., the revenues of which, at the period of the Dissolution, were rated at £269 7s. 7d. Old writers concur in representing the Abbey Church to have equalled a Cathedral in magnitude and beauty; while the Monastic buildings, judging from the existing remains, were upon a corresponding scale of grandeur. William of Wykeham and Henry VIII. both contributed to the erection of the present Castle; though, what particular portions of the pile owe their foundation to the munificence of the one, and the architectural skill of the other, we have no means of determining

Part of the building has been modernized; the foundations of the more ancient part rise immediately from the water.

Leeds Castle was the residence, occasionally, of Richard II, and Henry IV.

During the Volunteer mania in 1779, and while the celebrated encampment was formed on Coxheath, George III. and his royal consort and suite were entertained at Leeds Castle with extreme splendour. The present possessor of the Castle and its domains is W. Marten, Esq.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE NEW HALL AND LIBRARY AT LINCOLN'S INN.

On Thursday next, the magnificent pile of buildings just completed for the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, will be opened by her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other distinguished personages, are expected to be present. The Benchers, who will be robed to escort the Queen over the edifice, will give a splendid breakfast on the occasion. Mr. Simpkinson, the Queen's Counsel, is the present treasurer; and it is rumoured that some mark of honour will be conferred, to commemorate the event.

Next week, we shall present to our readers a series of highly finished Engravings of this handsome addition to our metropolitan architecture; the ceremony of the opening, &c.

The entire structure has been erected from the designs of Mr. Hardwick. The foundation-stone was laid by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, April 20th, 1843; and thus, notwithstanding the extent and nature of the works, and the care bestowed upon them, they have been completed within two years and a half. "The other buildings of the inn have very little to recommend them: for, besides that the older ones are so huddled up as to be a confused medley, they are all more or less disfigured by modern additions and alterations, many of them in very barbarous taste; while the new range of buildings erected by Sir Robert Taylor, and called Stone-buildings, is altogether different from the rest; and is, besides, a very insipid specimen of the style it professes. (It has lately been completed by the addition of a pavilion at the south end, corresponding with that at the north, according to Sir R. Taylor's design.) Great inconvenience having been experienced in consequence of the present Dining Hall being used as the Lord Chancellor's Court, and also from its not being sufficiently commodious in itself, the Benchers determined to erect an entirely new and distinct building, comprising not only a Dining Hall upon a much more extensive scale, but a spacious Library, Benchers' Room, Drawing Room, &c. "Such was the origin of the noble structure to be opened on Thursday next. The style adopted is the best Tudor —that of the early part of the sixteenth century, or the reign of Henry VIII., of which we have many fine examples. The exterior is of red brick, chequered with darker-coloured bricks; and the finishings are of fine stone. Architectural effect is extended both by terraces connecting the structure itself with the gardens, and by the adjoining entrance from Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The preparations made for the Royal Visit are of a very superb description. In the Library, which is situated at the north end, and runs transversely to the rest of the plan, a splendid throne will be erected, upon which her Majesty will receive an address from the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. This is a very fine apartment, 80 feet by 40, and 35 feet high; lit by two large end and side windows; in the central one of the latter are gorgeously emblazoned the Royal Arms. The Vestibule connecting the Library with the Great Hall, is chiefly lit by an octagonal lantern of elegant design. But the glory of the pile is the Dining Hall, wherein her Majesty and Prince Albert will partake of a *déjeuner*, to be served, as in olden time, at the upper or *dais* end, where the Royal throne and draperies are in excellent taste. The Hall is, indeed, a magnificent apartment, exceeding the present or old Lincoln's Inn Hall as 5 to 5, and being considerably larger than the Middle Temple Hall: it is very lofty, and reminds one, generally, of Crosby Hall, one of the finest examples of its class. It has an open oaken roof, and a *louvre*, or lantern, which forms, externally, an elegant ornament to the large roof. We shall not, however, trench upon the interest of our forthcoming illustrations, by describing the structure at present; but reserve the architectural details to accompany our account of the Royal Visit on Thursday next.

Among the removals from the old Hall are Hogarth's picture of Paul before Festus, which has been placed high above the *dais* of the Hall, and the statue of Lord Erskine at the west end of the Library.

IFFLEY CHURCH

This beautiful specimen of Norman and early English architecture, situate at a short distance from Oxford, has lately been restored, by subscription, internally; but the funds raised did not allow of the work being extended to the exterior. Great care has been taken to preserve the architectural character of the interior details—especially in the fine zig-zag moulding. It has an addition to the Chancel of early English, and some inserted windows of decorated and perpendicular date. The Norman portion is remarkably well executed; it has a groined chancel, three fine door-ways, and a handsome west end.

We trust that the interest which has been excited in behalf of the preservation of this venerable monument of the piety of our ancestors will not be allowed to falter; but that the success with which a portion has been restored, will stimulate the lovers of archæology and the public to aid the promoters of the good work in its completion.

IFFLEY CHURCH

The yew-tree shown in our illustration is a denizen of the churchyard, supposed to be coeval with the church itself.

CHARLTON FAIR.

This old-established fair, better known as "Horn Fair," and held adjacent to the park of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Charlton House, commenced on Saturday last, the festival of St. Luke; and from the Woolwich and Greenwich steam-boats and the adjacent country not less than 15,000 persons attended. The fair was continued on Monday and Tuesday; and the greatest order and regularity are now preserved; though, formerly, impropriety and riots were of such usual occurrence that it passed into a local proverb, "All is fair at Horn Fair."

A fair in our times is but an unpicturesque scene; and our artist has preferred carrying the reader back a century, availing himself of a drawing of that period, in the possession of Sir T. M. Wilson. It was then customary for the Lord of the Manor to open the fair by reading from a scroll a sort of proclamation to the crowd assembled on the green in front of the manor-house, in the manner shown in our illustration. The people then dispersed throughout the green, and the holiday sports began. Some years since, the green was enclosed, and a wall built around the manor house; and the fair was then removed to its present site—a field adjoining the village.

The vulgar tradition of the circumstances under which the grant for holding Horn Fair was obtained from King John need not be repeated. The following details, from a clever "Pictorial Guide to Eltham Palace," are in much better taste —

"The Horn Fair of bygone times we learn to have been a much more extensively celebrated festival. An old newspaper informs us that so late as 1779, it was the custom for a procession, formed of a king, a queen, a miller, &c., to leave some of the old inns in Bishopsgate-street, accompanied by a great concourse of people, all of whom—

> "'In comely sorts their foreheads did adorne,
> With goodly coronets of hardy horne;'

when, after proceeding through Greenwich and across Blackheath to Charlton, they paraded round the church three times. Nicholas Breton's 'Antidote for the Headache,' published in 1612, gives us some rhyming particulars respecting Horn Fair, which would, however, lead us to suppose that this festival had even then fallen in popular estimation. He says—

> "'Long time this solemne custome was observed,
> And Kentish men with others met to feast;
> But latter times are from old fashions swerved,
> And grown repugnant to this good behest;
> For now ungrateful men these meetings scorn,
> And thankelesse prove to Fortune and the horn,
> For onely now is kept a poor goose fair,
> Where none but meaner people do repair.'

"If we are to believe what the local antiquaries have written on the subject, Horn Fair would seem to boast a more reputable origin than that ascribed to it. Philpot states it to have obtained its name from the

annual sale of horn drinking cups, spoons, winding-horns, and other articles manufactured of that material. The sign of one of the Charlton inns (the Bugle Horn) bears, perhaps, some allusion to this supposition as to the origin of the fair. Another ingenious conjecture connects it with the sale-like day on which it happens to be held. St. Luke, to whom the church is also dedicated has for his symbol a winged ox; and of the painted glass that before the Protectors adorned the church windows, all that were preserved from the fanatical iconoclasm of the Puritans were a nine small remains of the evangelist's head and shoulders, and fragments of his ox "bearing goodly horns upon his head." These also have been carefully replaced in the upper parts of the present window. A sermon was formerly preached during the fair time, for which the rector received 20s., the bequest of a morris-dancing parson; for, for some reason, however, the sermon is now discontinued upon the festival day.

A Spanish journal notices the existence of a veteran of the army of Spain, who was born in 1731, and consequently is now 114 years of age. He remained in the army till he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and afterwards received his discharge. In 1815, when 84 years old, he married a young woman of 21. He is said to be still so strong and active, that no one would think him to be more than 70. His only infirmity is total deafness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 26.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity—Great Riots at Bristol, 1831.
MONDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs, A.D. 74.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804—Hare hunting begins.
THURSDAY, 30.—Alfred the Great died, 909; buried at Hyde Abbey, near Winton. The County Bridewell is built over his grave.
FRIDAY, 31.—Allhallow Eve—Plough horn, 1560.
SATURDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints—Great earthquake at Lisbon, 1755.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 1.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 29	11 50	0 0	0 31	0 58	1 23	1 51	2 18	2 49	3 20	3 52	4 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"T P T P."—Nunwich Castle is one of the seats of the Earl of Carlisle: it is now in course of restoration from the effects of the great fire on May 18 1844; two Engravings of which entire type appeared in No. 108 of our Journal.

"R W."—Algebra (from the Arabic Al jebr e al mokábalah, restoration and reduction) is the expression of quantity and the operations of quantity by conventional symbols. Thus: a, b, c, are used to express known quantities, x, y, z, unknown quantities.

"Rosalind."—New Holland (Australia) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1515; New Zealand by Tasman, 1642; the Philippines, by Magellan in 1521; Norfolk Island, by Cook 1774. The position and site of the Palace at Hampton Court are about three miles in a direct line.

"A Constant Reader," Dorset.—One of the best works on Chili is Dr Pueppig's "Travels," which has furnished the staple of the excellent article in the "Penny Cyclopædia," whence are

"I and one." "The Seven World's Seven Wonders were—1. The Walls of Babylon; 2. The Labyrinth of Egypt; 3. The Pyramids of Egypt. 4. The Mausoleum of Caria; 5. The Colossus of Rhodes; 6. The Statue of Jupiter Olympius; 7. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

"A Subscriber," Bucknell.—We do not know anything of the report in question. Metaphrases are 1. The defence of the general effections of sub stances genius, the difference and use of terms. 2. The science of the principles and causes of all things existing. The term Metaphrases is from Mets beyond what might be understood by Physics or Nature.

A "Bolton." The price of the back Numbers of our Journal is 6d. each.

"Pembroke Groom."—The accent in Latin is on the last syllable. The old ox of Sir John Hay hold is Cuthbertsmith Knox.

R S."—Hudson's interesting "Game for Making Wills" price about 6s 6d

P. B. MP."—The reply to your seventh query there is how to square the circle.—Pope Leo XI VIII from 1484 to 1492. We believe that printings are received for sale at the Pantheon Bazaar, Oxford street, and at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent street.

"A Subscriber," Newcastle.—"T and "T B," Dorchester.—Shortly

"H. E." and "H G"—The distinguished author referred to "Benedict, the married man."

"A Reader"—Address Sir Henry Ellis British Museum

"A sorry Subscriber" should consult Mr Burke's "Abstract of the New Laws of Debtor and Creditor" a cheap and lucid work.

"O Brien."—In Wellington street Strand

"T E S"—"The Pen of London," published by the Useful Knowledge Soc'y, price 2s.

"Young Lady."—Truro.—So runs the proverb. See an Answer to a Correspondent in our Journal of last week

"A Phonographer" Stamford.—The invention is scarcely yet mature enough to judge of its practical merits.

"J. L. Penrose."—Hogg's Bee is not accurately printed, a letter but a note of apparition, before a vowel; and, among the poets, it sometimes obtains a power of a consonant. Critics have contended about whether a letter or not; but, in English, it is as much a letter as any other consonant In Latin it always comes before one of the five vowels only.

"Tenax Fortune Fundo" should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners for his district

"George."—We cannot venture to advise the artists of the rejected cartoons

"E. B."—and "T. J."—Lancaster.—Received "Amusements in Cheap," price 4s 6d; Birley's "Treatise on Perspective"

"D. B."—The authorship of "the Listener" is Caroline Fry; the late philanthropist's name was Elizabeth Fry

"An Old Sub," Coldwell.—The Italian Opera usually commences in February or March. The hotel named is on a establishment of first-rate appointments

"G. G. B."—We have not room for the long poem

"J. M."—is facetious upon the "Forty Oak." See our critique.

"R. J. B" Southampton.—We do not settle disputes at cards.

"A Sub"—Calais, should send the portrait to a respectable picture dealer.

"Homely," Newbury.—Doubtful

"R. B. M."—Jackson's "Treatise on Wood Engraving," or the Numbers on Wood Engravings in Vol IV. of our Journal.

"F. J. P."—Nope, inevitable

"A B."—Windsor, it will favour us the sketch

"A subscriber," Liverpool, is thanked for the suggestions.

"R. E."—Portsea.—We believe our Correspondent's statement as to the removal of the old houses in Fleet street to be correct in the main.

"Commodite."—We have not room for the jeux d'esprit.

"Omicron," and "N H," Wick edward.—Declined.

"A. B. T."—Pembroke College, Oxon.—A request to copy brasses in West minster Abbey addressed to the Dean, would doubtless be acceded to, as the Very Reverend Gentleman is a sincere archæologist.

"Chelsea Herald."—Greenwich is thanked

"A Subscriber."—A list of Master Printers will be found in the "Post office Directory."

"R. J."—Carnarvonshire, is recommended to stay at home.

"H. H. L."—Nunnery Farwell.—No.

"J. B. B."—Tuscan.—Blunderbuss, as it's name shows (Mus, castra), was a Roman solution, the Maccusium of the Antonine Itinerary

"A Poor Body"—Bromley-street.—The pressure of fluids is regulated by the height, and not by the quantity

"H B H., a Novice."—A Railway Step is a person who applies for shares in a Railway Company, and who, by receiving an allotment of shares "rents," and does not pay the deposit, unless he can sell the shares or letter at a premium.

"X Z."—Next week

"Cantab," Trinity College, is thanked

"A Subscriber, Clara P."—Mr Hudson's address is York. We do not receive the question referred to.

"W B.," Lemington.—Spa.—Roberts's or Booth's "Treatise on Brewing."

"S. G., an Inland."—Cooley's "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts" does not give the proportions of malt and hops in Bass' Pale Indie Ale, but it gives that "if so, perhaps as near an approach to the malt liquor is capable of receiving; it is, indeed, the "wine of malt"

"Pica."—The inquiries of our correspondent were answered some time since in our Paper.

"T P T. P."—It would be a very difficult task to ascertain which is the old est family in Great Britain. In England the contending inheritances, Beaumont, Percy, Neville, Talbot, and many others, trace a splendid lineal descent from no remote a period as any of the Continental nobility. In Scotland, he Douglases, in point of antiquity and historic fame, are unrivalled

"J. M."—Here Buddens is a pianist, and certainly not a rival to either Hermann or Thalberg. The proper mercantile opinion of Buddens is that a man who sells at the third rate is very good but will be seen to far Abroad

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th instant, with a Portrait, was born in February 8 by Sir Sheridan

"Bridgewater."—Exeter's name is by no means Kerny

"T. M. Nun"—Morris is a bachelor. We have not his parish register by us to refer to, but we have the Count of Cavan.

"R. J. Manchester."—The rule is, in no fewer than, extends from G, the 5th line of the stave, to F in the 4th space

"A Subscriber," Merrefield.—Address the secretary of the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover square.

INDIVISIBLE.—"The Runaway," a Parody; "The Impostor's Man."

*** We have received a copy of the Baronetage (a work that's elegant to wear), "Bentinge at Baddon Hall," which shall be noticed, with several other works, as early as our arrangements will permit.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON SATURDAY OCTOBER 25 1845

GREAT numbers, acting under one impression, but without concert in any of its extremes. The Railway world are not exempt from this failing; from a readiness to buy anything and everything in the shape of shares, they have flown suddenly to the determination to buy nothing, and the market is stagnant; good schemes and bad are, for the moment, alike valueless, as scarcely any sales can be effected. And very few can render any reason for this sudden change, except the appearance of two or three articles in a leading paper, violent and alarming enough, certainly, but containing nothing that should have thus deprived men of their faculty of judgment. Neither the facts nor arguments of these articles are by any means unimpeachable. If the present amount of speculation was thrown into Spanish Mines, Foreign Loans, and many of which no one knew either the nature or the chances of the returns, the prospect would be disastrous enough; but every one knows what a Railroad is; we have them in daily operation, of all degrees, from those that make a good return, to those that are working at an actual loss. The boldest prospectus cannot venture to paint a Railroad as a gold mine; but many of them may be fairly considered as good investments. That very many are unnecessary and absurd, is also evident; but these will never cross the threshold of Parliament, or will be thrown out there; of these, the paid deposit will cover all expenses; those who have paid them, to that extent being losers, as they would have been had they spent the money on anything else without proper consideration. On most of the sound schemes—those which will be proceeded with—five per cent has certainly been paid up, and the other five per cent. will only be required when the Bill is ready to go to the House of Lords, on many of them that per cent. is paid up already. For the completion of these ones we have no doubt the money will be found with no difficulty, and, as their construction will be gradual, extending over some years, the capital employed returning during that time into the general trade of the country, no shock need be apprehended to the monetary system. The panic seems to have been produced by taking the whole number of proposed lines, calculating their expenses, and then asking whence is all the money to come from? But, as comparatively few will be actually constructed and those few gradually, the money will be found without pressure. How did the country find the scores of millions it spent every year during the war, in Foreign subsidies, and he pays and provisions of troops abroad? Are we, as a nation, less energetic, with less command of capital, after the accumulation of thirty years' peace, and when it is known that all the outlay will be in labour at home? But the public mind is perplexed with the multitude of projects, and, being unable to distinguish the bad from the good, is frightened by a kind of argument made to apply alike, although unjustly to all.

MR. PARKER, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, who conducted the inquiry at Aldbury, has been required to give in his resignation, and has done so. Why he was set up did the world of his masters too well, and by no means expected he would be visited with punishment. The Commissioners dismiss every body—the persons who are accused and the judges who try them—what rule they go by it would be impossible to say. For Somerset House is a law to itself. As far as any one could understand the ambiguous slip-loop of the "instructions," which seem now the recognizance sign go in all cases, Mr Parker has done his duty. All it does appear, Mr Parker appeared to have complied with them. All the uncertainties, doubts, doing one day and countermanding the next, were the Commissioners' own, and were all quite consistent with the easiness which could leave an official report affecting the character of an individual unread, for many months. It is quite time Parliament, or the Secretary of State, stirred up this Commission, and made it do the duties it was set to do, or undo them. All it does at present, is to make a bad law worse, by its mode of administering it, writing letters and instructions in bad English, while it dismisses officers for obeying, and instituting inquiries into mal-practices, without troubling itself about the result.

We are glad to see public—we wish we could add official—attention drawn to the scandalous manner in which the luggage of passengers arriving by the foreign steamers is examined at the Custom houses. The outports are not enough, but all of present management, and it is here, the palm must be given to London. The mode in which the business is conducted is a disgrace to the country: we can speak from personal experience on several occasions. An English-man landing at any French or Belgian port, has his luggage examined by the Custom-house, searched, and given up to him within twenty minutes. Several men are employed, and they do not, as officials, think we ready scoundrels, unwilling to pay in England. Consider every man guilty till you prove him innocent by a most minute and insulting investigation—this is the mode in action on here. But it is not the search that is complained of so much as the tedious manner in which it is done. Two men to examine the luggage of two hundred and fifty passengers, some with three, four, or more packages each, is the utmost a country with the great resources possessed by us can afford to employ; and the search is not merely nominal, as in France and Belgium. There all the passengers and all the luggage are sent into one room together; each gathers together his own, and unlocks bag and box; the officers come round, peep in, ask if Monsieur has anything to declare, perhaps move an article or two, chalk a mark on the package, walk on to the next, and you are at liberty to go your way. If there are parts from this rule, it arises from some act of rudeness on the part of the traveller himself, or some reasonable ground of suspicion in the officer. But politeness, civility, and, above all, despatch, are universal. An Englishman landing in London finds all this reversed. His luggage is conveyed into one room, he stands in another. His name is called from some list given in by the captain of the steamer—in which, in all probability, his name is not entered. It is certain not to be, if he does not take a berth, and on many occasions the vessel is so crowded there is no berth to take. Then, again, it happens frequently that three or four berths are taken in the name of one of a party, unknowing of the inconvenience this will cause them a landing. As only the person called is admitted, sometimes like a light of stairs on the part of the others to get in also—as they have a right to do. But as his masters believe all men are smugglers, the tyrant is constituted that all men are liars, so that he sees and the key is turned for another half hour. Those who see names are not down must wait till all the luggage is despatched, of all of that are. A delay of three or four hours is quite usual—sometimes for a single carpet bag. A few more hands employed, with a large room—and there is ample space in the Custom-house—with the passengers admitted at the same time, and many hours, in each morning, and much discredit to our government, would be saved while the revenue would lose nothing, for all this search does not detect anything in one case out of twenty. From the gentlemanly turn of our dry-shirts and stockings, it might be imagined the officers were making up in this share for their remissness elsewhere. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of duty were evaded in one year, the goods being passed under the very noses of the officials. At this moment large quantities of watches and jewellery have escaped them, which they have only seized after importation; and even now, perhaps, another huge batch of Custom-house fraud—may await discovery.

If half as much vigilance had been exercised in other departments, it would have been more creditable to the Board of Commissioners. Let the search be made as strict as may be required, but for the sake of our national character let it be made with some regard to public convenience, and with despatch. At present, all the arrangements are utterly and wholly disgraceful. It will be seen, from another part of our paper, that an advance has been made towards some improvement in the system at the St. Katherine's Docks.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Queen and the Prince promenaded this morning in the private grounds. The Hon Keppel Craven were taken out for their airings this morning; and again in the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, shot this morning over the royal preserves in the Great Park. The Prince was attended by Mr Anson, of Exeter, Lord Hardwicke, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr J. E. Anson. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, visited her Majesty, at the Castle, and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty was driven out in a pony phaeton, for an airing, this afternoon, to Virginia Water, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The equerries in waiting were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince. The Royal Inner party this evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson.

POSTPONEMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.—This interesting circumstance, which has been talked of for the last year or even more, and for which the most costly preparations have been made, has been suddenly put off by her Majesty. There are various reports of the cause of this disappointment, the most probable of which is that Prince Albert is amused by his recent accident; and as pheasant shooting would be the leading sport of the day for his Royal Highness, the visit is consequently postponed until her Majesty's Royal Consort is quite recovered from the fall.

DEPARTURE OF M THIERS FOR PARIS.—Vascoe Malton had the honour of entertaining M Thiers at a dejeuner on Tuesday morning. His Lordship's guests on the occasion included the Marquis of Salisbury, Colonel Gurwood, Mr Hume, M.P., Mr Hayward, Mr Harcourt, M.P., &c. M. Thiers, accompanied by Count Walewski, left Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday morning at an early hour for Paris. We understand M Thiers had a lengthened interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday afternoon, and was to have met with the noble viscount and vice-admiral in the evening, who had invited a select circle to meet the ex Premier; but owing to other engagements he was only glad to decline the pleasure.

THE SON OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.—The christening of the son of the Crown Prince of Hanover took place in Hanover. It is report that as Majesty will himself stand as one of the godfathers of the young child, who will be called Ernest Augustus.

THE RESIGNATION OF EARL GRANVILLE.—Earl Granville continues in every precarious condition, and breath and strength gradually declining

HER MAJESTY'S INTENDED RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty has announced her intention of rewarding Colonel Wemyss and Colonel Gurwood, Mr Hume, M.P., Mr Hayward, Mr Harcourt, M.P., Mr C. Thiers, accompanied by Count Walewski, left Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday morning at an early hour for Paris. We understand M Thiers had a lengthened interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday afternoon, and was to have met with the noble viscount and vice-admiral in the evening, who had invited a select circle to meet the ex Premier; but owing to other engagements he was only glad to decline the pleasure.

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POSTSCRIPT.

STOCK EXCHANGE AT LEICESTER.—A Stock Exchange was opened on Leicester-a Wednesday at the sale-an of the Exchange. The association consists of eight firms, comprising thirteen individuals. The subscription is £20 per annum, and the entrance-fee £10. The hours of business are from eleven to all past and remain two to half past. The dealings are for cash or for every of or purchase.

THE ARTHUR'S TEAS, MIDLAND RAILWAY.—There is a rumour that Mr. Robert Stephenson has died at their parlour, Liverpool. Mr. Bowler has been a member of Co. formerly for fifty-one years; he presided at the Secession in Friday last week, and was observed to be in his usual health and spirits. It when conversing with some of the magistrates, observed that "when the railroad-act was completed, he should be able to travel from Canterbury to London in two hours and a half." The coming event has not very much to blame for allowing the train to proceed at when he knew that the other engine would be only active and assist, and as he could only get on at the rate of five miles an hour. Had he stopped at the station, the accident would have been prevented."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE.—It seems from the latest French papers, that, after all, Marshal Soult will retire from the Ministry of War; but that he will retain the Presidency of the Council. It was said that General Prim would be the new Minister. The *Moniteur* states that the administration of the Paris and Strasbourg, with branches to Reims, Metz, and Sarbruck, and that from Tours to Nantes will take place on the 1st of November next. Preparations for the inauguration of the Paris to Lyons, Lyons to Avignon, and Creil to St. Quentin, were in active progress. The papers contain a series of despatches from Algeria, which state that the Arabs were able to maintain themselves in all their positions, but that they had made no impression on the Arabs. Abd el Kader, who was supposed to be beyond the Tafora, had gone towards the province of the west. His son Ali had been seen with fifteen cavaliers. (Post)

COUNTRY NEWS

DINNER TO MR HUDSON, M.P., AT SUNDERLAND

On Tuesday evening, a public dinner, in honour of Mr Hudson's return for Sunderland, took place in the Polytechnic Hall, which had been fitted up and decorated for the purpose. The walls were covered with banners used at the election, and opposite the chair hung a likeness of the Hon. Member taken by an artist in Newcastle. Upwards of 350 gentlemen sat down to dinner at J. J. Wright, Esq., was in the chair. On his right were G. Hudson, Esq., M.P., Lord Adolphus Vane, the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., Alderman Richardson of York, the Sheriff of York, R. Pemberton, Esq., of the Bishop, and C. Brandwell, Esq. On his left, Lord Shaftesbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, M.P., the Rev. D. Pierpont, Professor Powell, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the Rev. Robert Webster, Esq., &c. &c. The principal vice-chair was filled by R. Spence, Esq.

After the accustomed toasts, the Chairman proposed the leading one of the evening,—

The health of the returned and distinguished gentleman, in whose honour we are assembled, (cheers) and he happened in order to proclaim the high estimation in which we held his talents—the unqualified support we entertain for his public character and the confidence we have in the integrity of his principles and conduct—a confidence that he will still more increase, if, instead of wishing to be thought a statesman, he will be content to be himself, and to place Mr Hudson alone by the side of the Members for Durham and Northumberland, the manner of which he may justly be proud when compared with the effete and effete names, Wellington, Lincoln, Lansdowne, Aberdeen, Peel, Graham, and Gladstone. (Applause.) The formation of Mr Hudson, a system of business and commerce, which has placed the name of Sunderland in the first rank of industry, has already, and will, in the future, be productive of greater benefits to the country than the whole of the Ministers that ever held office since the days of Walpole. (Cheers.) Mr Hudson's success which has become all the envy, have become matters of European wonder for the rapidity with which they have been accomplished, and the unexampled results, and as to the opinion formed of its power, and how it is proposed to be turned to the interest of the country, he would refer to the speech of Lord Ashley, in the House of Commons, on the 11th of last month, in which he said, "I consider the railway system of this country as the most important and valuable, and also as the most dangerous, power that ever was placed in the hands of any body of men." (Cheers.) Mr Hudson's success has been unparalleled, and has been the result of his own unaided energies, and he (the Chairman) felt that he was not trespassing on the feelings of any present, when he said that the honours he had received, and the position he had attained, were not the result of any party or political influence, but were entirely attributable to the high character and estimation in which he was held for his unquestionable integrity and honour. (Applause.) He (the Chairman) was not a party man himself, and he was glad to see so many present who were not of his own political opinions, but that they had made no impression on the Arabs. Abd el Kader, who was supposed to be beyond the Tafora, had gone towards the province of the west. His son Ali had been seen with fifteen cavaliers. (Post)

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CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD Oct 18

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. John Gifford Ward, M.A., formerly Fellow of the New College, to be Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

The Rev. C. W. Bates has been presented by the Crown the Duke of Portland to the living or Rectory of Bothal, near Morpeth. Value £307

The Rev. W. Bodley has been appointed by the Archdeacon of Dorset to the vacant Vicarage of Sandy Lane. Value £85.

The Rev. C. Bailey, rector of Westmarsh at Aarse, Kent, has been appointed to the Rectory of Copford, Essex. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Value £405

The Rev. G. Hodgson, M.A., of Magdalen College, has been appointed Minor Canon and Precentor of Durham.

The Rev. J. West, M.A., Chaplain of New College, has been appointed to the Incumbency of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Sobe's, in the city.

The Rev. R. C. W. Collins M.A., of Exeter College, has been licensed by the Bishop of Hereford to the Perpetual Curacy of the new Church of Aston-le-Walls, Bishop's Wood, Herefordshire, on the estate of John Parlge Esq.

The Rev. S. J. Rigaud, late Fellow and now Tutor of Exeter College, has been appointed to examine in the Honour School of Theology next. Perpetuities for the said office of the Paris to Lyons, Lyons to Avignon, and Creil to St. Quentin, were in active progress. The papers contain a series of despatches from Algeria, which state that the Arabs were able to maintain themselves in all their positions, but that they had made no impression on the Arabs. Abd el Kader, who was supposed to be beyond the Tafora, had gone towards the province of the west. His son Ali had been seen with fifteen cavaliers. (Post)

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 18.

The following appointments have just taken place:—

The Rev. William Henry Thorne, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Rectory of Fen Ditton, near Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Joyce, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Perpetual Curacy of the Holy Trinity, Milton next Gravesend.

NEW CHURCH AT CARDIFF.—The Bishop of Llandaff has signified that he will consecrate the new Church of St. Mary, at Cardiff, on Thursday, the 6th of the coming month.

The report of Mr. A bany Christie, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, having resigned his Fellowship is confirmed. This makes a third vacancy in that society within a few months. Mr Woodmason, of Dartmouth, has formally handed in his resignation of his office as Minister of the Episcopal Church at Dartmouth, and has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. It is believed that other secessions are on the point of taking place. The report of Mr. Crawley's conversion is premature.

IRELAND

THE REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT SLIGO

The Demonstration in favour of Repeal took place at Sligo on Thursday (last week). The procession passing beneath innumerable triumphal arches proceeded through the town to the place of meeting which was a fine field formed into an amphitheatre by the surrounding hills. The speakers stood on the area of a platform which gave its occupants the finest possible entrance. At no time was the field literally filled, and taking every allowance for the persons who came and went during the various meetings, the highest calculation of the number present could not exceed 18 000

Mr O'Connell ascended the platform, looking remarkably vigorous and active. He was greeted with the usual congratulatory cheers and after a preliminary business went on to give the meeting its usual platform speech.

He thanked them all, with light heart and buoyant spirit, for the address which he called more grateful than he ever had deserved. How could it be otherwise, when he had conversed with two millions of his countrymen at their meetings during his progress, all then, at every town and village on his route the universal shout was for Repeal. (Cheers.) Loud was he applauded when he declared himself for Repeal, when, with hands raised up to heaven blessed him and his cause. And the countries, with all their ardour combined from their long hearts shouted their little welcomes. Cheers. He had a right to be elated by the reception he met with but the repeal of the accursed Union would satisfy no heart. Much of the Irish spirit of the Eighteenth century—the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and all the noble spirit of independence and nationality, and they would not to have Repeal. He a sneer was, *Nolo episcopari* (Great laughter). He believed this Saxon to deem that the Union was carried by force, fraud, and bribery. They would not be deceived by such men with him on this point, but were determined his assertion with shouts of scornful laughter, because they could meet him with a flat give. He could not refrain in order to show the wrongful nature of the Union to refer to the great growth in the commercial wealth and May, which he concluded he set it in comparison on the meeting the necessity of paying a fair wage a week, which seems enough, seeing that they could not live on less. Now, by the bargain Sligo by the Union Association. That coarse would expose him seriously to others, and, when facts were calmly considered in Parliament, seventy members would turn the scale. With that he left it to himself

Very loud Voice No never

Mr O'Connell. Yes, but I will tell myself.

Voice No, no!

Mr O'Connell. What were you shocked to, till I tell you my price? My price is Repeal of the Union! Remember—(cries

Mr Wilson and several gentlemen went to explain upon the pleasures of Repeal, and the benefits to be derived from it. Now, in a year were drained out of Ireland their was £550 000 a month—£125,000 a week! What a glorious thing to have spent in bread, which did not want it, but wages! Repeal would bring back the absentees, and the spirit of their fathers. Offices, or religious ascendancy he abhorred. Fifteen hundred men carried Emancipation. The Association had 1,500,000 members! (Cheers.) Any one could be equally confident of his power. He has been told from, to all treason and conviction.

Some further speeches having been made by Mr Somers, M.P., and some Roman Catholic clergymen, in support of various resolutions, and a petition against the Union adopted, the meeting separated peaceably and orderly.

At the banquet in the evening the chair was taken by Mr Somers, M.P., at which he called upon Mr O'Connell to propose the first toast. About 350 persons sat down to dinner, among whom were a large number of Roman Catholic priests and clergy.

Mr O'Connell having returned thanks proceeded to address those present. He began with the usual topic—the progress of Repeal, and commented on the change which had taken place in the tone of Government since the time Sir James Graham had said "concession to Ireland was a crime, its name." (Cheers.) Did he say so now? (Cheers.) Yes, and he had repeated that protest. Having renewed his exhortations to persist in the peaceful course they were pursuing for the success of Repeal, he concluded

"Let us then be determined to act and wait; and let not a delegate of the Repeal Association, or Old Ireland? (Cheers.) Shall our plans succeed or be defeated? As for me, I have the happy ess of knowing that I have worked for my native land—(cheers—my fatherland! the land of the Saints of sages—of heroes and of poet—the land that has lived in the chivalry of song, and has since had her fortunes told by the truthfulness of big dead opera—in fact, on which we stake the whole of our hopes—on which we place the children's name—we will scatter them to the winds. (Cheers.) Yes, peaceably, legally, constitutionally, legally, but flaxibly, determinedly, honestly, and resolutely up up for Old Ireland, or sink all—burn for Ireland!

If she be meet I stood up and cheered vociferously for some moments.

Several other speeches were made in the course of the evening, but that of Mr O'Connell formed the chief point of interest.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Mr Egan, son of Denis Egan of Stroke-town, near Roscommon, a few days ago he got in a fit of passion proposed to cut his throat with a razor he ordered for this purpose by the barrister. The razor did not do even, and Mr Egan returned to at four o'clock for Stroke-town, a distance of fourteen miles. He was met by four men between Tuam and Corbally, where he reached between six and seven o'clock in the evening. He was then within four miles of his father's house when one of the men fired at him, the contents of the piece lodged in the leg of the horse and Mr Egan was driving under a low cart. The man who fired pursued; the assassin and, stabbed him with the wheels are already covered with wood. The horse appears to be pained with blood. Early next morning three men, one of whom appears respectable, were apprehended near Tuam, and Mr. Egan saw the man, but he don't know one of them.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Euclid was beaten in Decalogue for teaching his scholars a mathematical lesson in his school whereby he showed that all the lines, both of princes and private men, tend to one centre—a doctrine to get money out of their neighbours' pockets, and into their own." —*S Ident's Table Talk*

In this dullest of all dull seasons the year for the lover of wonderful of high caste, when sporting pro, I—is the coffin of Mahomet—is suspended between earth and sky—the cre in of horse racing been shunned, and every case as yet a thing permitted, but to his hopes at its very climax, the terval between the Second October and Houghton Meetings at Newmarket, that a special slice of luck it is the something should fall out to stir his dead-and-alive mind. To this end we have been to Drake we will turn our Inand not we, hinting *en passant* that it will greatly tend to favour the stirring up of the racing season of '45 to be quaff d on the coming week

It is to all of the said sinners R yal pleasure Dr Rarle, that being asked by a pupil, how best to ensure success in his profession he replied—

Hovey u, and it's tell you a sure secret to make your fortune; *see all sunday till*. Rade the must have been a true turf, and the there is no other recipe. A racing man without bowels of brass is safe to come to a work course. Did the professors of the sport justice, indeed, they are not troubled with much of the weakness of human nature, called by fools and philanthropists—feeling. In the days of our fathers the turf was used as an amusement, and they bestowed vast care on the quality of their thoroughbred stock in point of honourable emulation. In these times it is a very serious business; and their sons prepare their racers either for Epsom or portable soup, according to the profit to be realised of the one or the other. In short, they "do as they like with their own," to use a coolly overworked expression, of which we are about to give a couple of instances for the reader's learning, hap; and if he chance to retain any leaven of the liberty of the times, may that it is so sombre a season, as before said, to stir his bile and do him good.

It has been the office of these columns to forward to posterity the portrait and the achievements of a steed called The Baron, that won the Derby and the Chesterwitch, and was "booked"—pretty freely—to win the Cambridgeshire stakes also. In this our defence his admirers rested generally up to last Sunday afternoon. We say generally, a few who had previously had a whisper from the lit tle bird having peppered him strongly on the late day of the Second October Meeting. Well, on the afternoon of Sunday, here were rumours abroad that the Baron had been sold—and on Monday all was clear the murder by confession of the perpetrator himself The Baron had been purchased by a gentleman of the name of S. R. Clark, Esq., on entering the Subscription Room at Tattersall's on Monday afternoon, informed the members that he had bought that celebrated animal, and had given a fortune for him; but should not start him for the Cambridge shire Handicap unless 12 000 to 1 000, in pounds sterling, were betted against him, his current price being about one half that quotation. Now, seeing that the purchaser had not a shilling one way or the other upon the race for his own establishment, and that he had given "a fortune" for the favourite, why he should do the honour of winning a stake, which will probably be worth now a ten-thousand pounds, could seem, according to the ordinary routine of business one of the oddest things in the world! But the turf furnishes us with a precedent. In the year 1836, Eis, grey to Doncaster races, was first favourite for the St Leger in this year's betting on the property, his owner, the Earl of Lichfield—one of the most pr ni nent sporting members of the Jockey Club—published at Tattersall's as his for the first that: Will what not go for the St. Leger, nor be sent to sell to the North, unless in the first instance, he can a to We five hundred pounds could be got on at two to one against him" This, it will seem, was a heavier demand than that of Mr Clark, who only asked he did for a place at the same quotation Lord Lichfield got these long odds, no horse went to Doncaster, and he won or might have won, £14 400 by the negotiation. It is, therefore, according to the debtor and creditor of it a nicety that each parties should be rewarded for these its shrewd, at there is, indeed, a sort of distinction between the cases, because Lord Lichfield did not buy Eis on the eve of an event for win on the public had backed him heavily, and his merits seemed to require to be tried by no direct testing. But in many practice be tolerated a principle, in a community associated for any purpose, it is scarce competent to us, number, or any of our to take up any subject to say that it is not our object.

It is not our object, in these short essays upon our National Sports, to advocate the system, because it the popular game that it unquestionably is and which, for that reason we have set ourselves to expose its abuses, feat thus being discredited upon that, the success of which we have at heart. The turf we especially affect, for as much as it disperses the grea est amount of money in the country of any national sport we know of. It is, therefore, with real regret—to use a mi re courteous term than the case deserves—that we see such instances as this constantly arising which must, if long allowed to go on, bring discredit and honourable men

The system of play or play betting, made a business, is the fertile source—the popular agent of almost all the chicane to which it is obnoxious. Would that it were only individually to damage the party now before us by his at this matter of the Baron and the Cambridgeshires stakes, we like it not to put the affair in its real state before the tribunal of public opinion. Wherefore it is here we have done so as "a matter of fortune" for the horse the price is said to have been £5000 with a contingent £1000 on his winning the gre ment. This virtually makes it not worth the buyer's while to run the race for the bargain. Now, by betting against him from the time he won the St. Leger, twenty times that amount would be secured to any one who, having the control, might start him or let it alone, as it had suited his book to do. Such a system of betting is a disgrace to that sport as the sanction is too strong for the stanchest of ordinary virtuous resistance? The system of "betting is a grating abscess of so large for the persons to be of any upon each and, and a invalid good can be shown for the toleration of so dangerous a temptation."

TATTERSALLS.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

MONDAY The betting materially into the railway mania's, are at present in a somewhat hidebound position. After being pulled to all intimate a point Baron has passed from Mr. G Watts possession and that of Mr E. Clark because "of Disay" Clarke, and from John Scott's stable into another—who whose we are yet in the dark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.			
6 to 1 agst The Baron	20 to 1 agst Ivor Ivi	33 to 1 agst Yardley (t)	
9 to 1 agst Eis	20 to 1 — Colwell	33 to 1 — Exeter	
14 to 1 — Wee Bog	25 to 1 — Lord Wilfull	33 to 1 — Jesse Erle (t)	
17 to 1 — Gaberlunzie	30 to 1 — Lanercost	33 to 1 — Lottaine	
20 to 1 — Gold Ingland	33 to 1 — Acton (t)	33 to 1 — Queen's Bust (t)	
20 to 1 — Ellerdale	33 to 1 — Alcander	33 to 1 — Ivi	
20 to 1 — Chesterfield	33 to 1 — Mokeare	33 to 1 — Sibsey (t)	

DRAW.

9 to 1 agst Stilgo (t) 40 to 1 agst Jago (t)

The Margravine out in dead

TUESDAY A full room, and the betting is for the present to be divided on 9 to 1 agst Eis, 14 to 1 agst Wee Bog, and 20 to 1 agst Chesterfield, but was confined to the three leading favourites—could Ivanhoe, Sea. shower, and battery, all having been at the break up at only at about on the places Ivanhoe, Sea shower, and battery, all having been at the break up at only at about on the places that his owner does not mean to start 5000 to 1000; and that Mr. E Salvage has backed him under the odds to take 6

THE CYMREIGYDDION FESTIVAL.—THE PROCESSION THROUGH ABERGAVENNY.

THE TWELFTH EISTEDDFOD OF THE ABERGAVENNY CYMREIGYDDION.

The Eisteddfod is different in its objects to the Musical Festivals of England, whose design is, generally speaking, either charity or ordinary festivity. The venerable Eisteddfod of the Welsh was, in olden time, a congress of all the poets and minstrelsy of the country, attended and presided over by the princes and nobles of the land. It was also a depository for national oral record; and, though falling infinitely short of the plans of the present Eisteddfod, the glorious Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England, appears, as far as possible, to have imitated the customs of her Welsh ancestors, during her progresses and commemorations in England. But the similarity merely went so far as regarded the mustering of an immense host of retainers; for the pomp and pageant and mummery of the one cannot be placed on a par with the solemn ritual and high congress of the old British bards

These institutions seem to be co-existent with the name of Wales, for their name and influence are traceable to the remotest antiquity.

The objects of the Cymreigyddion (*Cymreig*, Welsh—*dynion*, men—Welshmen) or *Cymreigyddion y Fenni* (Cymreigyddion of Abergavenny) are the restoration of any relics of ancient Cambrian literature, and the encouragement of literature generally, including History, Science, and Poetry; the improvement of Welsh Music, more immediately in reference to the revival of the beautiful airs of antiquity—the more general use of the triple harp, the national instrument—and the encouragement of Welsh manufactures in flannels and hats. To these has been added the patronage of the fine arts; and the great prize for the next anniversary will be for a piece of sculpture.

As far as regards that portion of the literature of the Principality, which is of an historical or legendary nature, the Eisteddfodau have done much in calling out some of the greatest men in Europe. The rich virgin-combs of Welsh poetry, still sealed up from the taste of the Saxon, are immense, and it will be long, we fear, before the sweet store is fully developed.

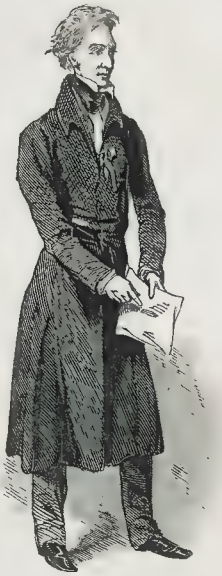
However astounding it may appear that very difficult and chromatic music can be performed with good effect on the Welsh or triple-stringed harp, yet true it is that Parry, the celebrated blind harper of Wynnstay, and his son used to perform several of Handel's choruses in the presence of King George III. some fifty years ago. In Wales there are, even at the present period, several harpers who can play most rapid passages, in thirds and sixes, with both hands, clean and neat; and, notwithstanding all casual flats and sharps are produced by inserting a finger between two strings of the outer row, it is done with uncommon smoothness.

We believe that the Abergavenny Society is the only one which offers prizes for the best specimens of articles of Welsh manufacture—on flannels and hats.

The Abergavenny *Cymreigyddion y Fenni* was established in the year 1833 by the spirited tradesmen of Abergavenny, and has been supported by them ever since with an energy and talent which reflect the greatest credit upon them. The meetings are held triennially

CHORUS SINGERS.

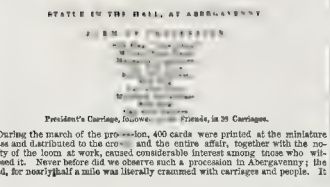
At an early hour the arrival of carriages and parties on horseback from the hills, gave a very spirited and lively appearance to the town—which, indeed seemed all bustle and joy, in which feeling it would have been impossible not to have participated. The continued salutes of the Cannon on the Castle-hill, and the merry pealing of the bells, were amongst the first announcements of the Anniversary of the Ancient Eisteddfod. At eleven o'clock A.M., the President, Sir B Hall, Bart., M.P. (in the absence of Charles Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra, M.P., who was unfortunately detained by affliction of a domestic character), and his



THE REV. T. PRICE.

friends were met at the Cross, a mile from the town, on the Monmouth road, by the members and friends of the Society, when a scene of the most animated nature presented itself. A very handsome car, profusely decorated with evergreens, surmounted by a rich representation of a plume of feathers, and carrying a miniature printing press, which was worked by two lads dressed in Welsh woollen clothes, and skull caps of the same material, was drawn alongside the President's carriage, when Mr. Hopkin Morgan and Mr. James Hiley Morgan delivered the address in Welsh and English. The procession then filed down the road and through the town in the following order:—

STATUE IN THE HALL, AT ABERGAVENNY



President's Carriage, followed [illegible] Friends, in 26 Carriages.

During the march of the pro[illegible]ion, 400 cards were printed at the miniature press and distributed to the cro[illegible] and the entire affair, together with the novelty of the loom at work, caused considerable interest among those who witnessed it. Never before did we observe such a procession in Abergavenny; the road, for nearly half a mile was literally crammed with carriages and people. It

HARPERS

seemed as though the surrounding country had sent its entire population to the Eisteddfod, while the Welsh costume gave an interesting feature of singularity to the crowded picture. The procession halted at the Cymreigyddion Hall-door.

The Hall (see Engraving) was built by Mr. Lewis. The ceiling was entirely covered with pendant evergreens, through which ever and anon hung chandeliers [illegible] ese light shed a rich lustre on the gay *recherché* scene. In the [illegible] rved an illuminated crown beautifully formed, while at the back of the platform a semicircle of jetting flame, inclosing a superb imitation of a [illegible], with "G. and M." in huge letters beneath; and at the lower [illegible] a harp in the same brilliant style, seemed to vie with each other in ef[illegible] tions. Flora, in short, seemed to be the presiding genius of the scene. On the walls on either side were suspended the colours of Wales as carried at the Battle of Bosworth Field, with other banners, on which were inscribed the word "Cymry," in the old Bardic characters, &c., &c., around. On the left-hand side of the platform stood a spendid Statue (see Engraving) of the ancient bard Taliesin pen Beirdd, the work of Mr. W. Jones, of Merthyr Tydvil, who had brought it 150 miles to grace the Eisteddfod of 1845. We extract the following article from the *Athenæum* on the sub[illegible]

"Nor must we omit to notice a striking performance by Mr. W. Jones, the Statue of "Taliesin pen Beirdd (the Prince of the Bards) wrapped in a simple [illegible]ite a monk's, bound round the waist with a rope, one arm raised high above his head, as if in denunciation, with the air and aspect of a prophet. The bard is in the act of exhorting the Clergy to retain the doctrines of the Gospel, as they had received them from the Apostolic hand, against St. Augustine with the innovations of Rome. There is a great spirit and character in this work, the composition simple, the action vigorous, and the meaning clear. We shall see it in marble."

On the opposite side of the Hall was a beautiful marble bust of Mr. Jenkins, of Dowlais.

INTERIOR OF THE CYMREIGYDDION HA[illegible] ABERGAVENNY.

At about twelve o'clock in imitation of the old custom, the Eisteddfod was opened by sound of trumpet, after which the president took his seat in the chair.

A grand chair of native (see Eisteddfod) was then placed during the meeting had in the name of which the Eisteddfod is put was so famous; but the name is to be restored.

The Prince then took his seat in the Bardic chair.

Some "Hard words" were used by Ens Fach and Dryw Fach with six-male singers. (Long continue.)

The Rev. T. Price then rose, and was greeted with a round of applause. He said he considered it a great honour on this occasion of their Institution. The Eisteddfod must be considered as both a literary and a national institution. It was one of the most ancient institutions in the land, and had existed for many centuries. It was the only institution of the kind now in existence in Europe. It was a literary institution, and had been for many years the only literary institution in the country. It was also a national institution, and had been so from the earliest period of the history of the country. It had been established by the Princes of Wales, and had been encouraged by the Princes of Wales, and had been encouraged by the Princes of Wales, and had been encouraged

THE THEATRES

HAYMARKET.

There is a fashion in theatric affairs, as in other things. A new piece of that class of pieces in question is struck—a new dormant chord in the heart of the play going public is awakened, and this reaction is visible in all the theatres, from the highest to the lowest. At the two patent houses, some of the finest specimens of the legitimate of the age are to be seen; at the Adelphi theatre, and the minor theatres, the same thing is done, but in a somewhat different style. Each of the minor houses has its forte in the stuff it serves out for the delectation of the playgoers. At the Surrey, the melo-drame is the order of the day; at the Victoria, the New Cross Road, and the Britannia, the Ratcliffe Highway, are the only things in request; and so on with the rest. Each of them, a high order of play have been selected. Sometimes all the heroes must be of another age, at another time, and in another country; sometimes they only remember where some particular place was recorded, or where some remarkable observation was made, just in time for the "rightful heir" or the Richardian drama to come in to the assistance of their own. At others "Don Cæsar de Bazan," or any other similar creation of the Lemaitre *rôles*, can alone be tolerated. And now after the drama has been in such a trance that one was almost tempted to believe that, with other dear, departed friends, it had left the Sadler's Wells department of our organization, she starts up again, at the Princess' and Nymarket in all her pristine vigour; and Messrs. Macready and Anderson, whom no one had known any thing of for two or three years, except that they had gone to America and come back again, have once more large letters on the placards, and constitute in their own persons the "great attraction" to bring "full nights" of their managements.

Mr Anderson appeared at the Haymarket on Monday evening, as *Claude Melnotte*, in Bulwer's play of "The Lady of Lyons;" Miss Helen Faucit coming forth on the same evening in her original character of *Pauline*. "The Lady of Lyons" is a play which contains all the elements of popularity. It is admirably constructed in a dramatic point of view: the course of its incidents never appear to outrage romance, in a dramatic point of view also; the emotions of its chief ters are natural ones, and there is built a culminating interest, which prevents the action from ever flagging. However beautifull a play may be written, situation, if popular, is necessary, which is also present in this. Although Mr Anders on's is a simple one, *Claude Melnotte* was upon the whole, a most praise worthy performance. We cannot however get it the meed of unqualified approbation. Physically, he had great advantages to assist him in interpreting the character effe rively; but, where acting alone was concerned, his assumption was less calculated to lay hold of the public taste *as an effective artist*; and we were too often reminded that Mr. Anderson had not studied this advice sufficiently. His acting was too gay a rep ; indeed, at the conclusion of the first act, some in stage was quite tiresome and his absence from the parapets. The general impression, however, was most decidedly favourable, as the hearty manner in which he was cheered, at the conclusion of the play, proved. The excellence of Miss Helen Faucit's acting, in *Pauline Deschappelles*, is too well known to require any fresh eulogium. In our opinion, it is the very best character she plays; and she never appeared in it to greater advantage than on Monday. She was loudly applauded throughout, and a shower of *bouquets* assailed her when she appeared before the curtain, at the end of the piece. The house was very well attended.

PRINCESS'.

We remember some two years ago, a reckless comedy was produced at the Haymarket—whether it was "Grand pas Quo" or "Monsieur Mercadet" we decisely recollect, nor we believe to the latter—in which Mr Farren had to say, "Formerly we took torts and injures from the French; now we only take forces!" and the readiness with which the audience seized upon the point, and appreciated it to the full, was a fair proof of its aptitude. And very true it was. There is no class to whom a war between England and France would be a more dreadful affair, than the dramatic authors. Farce and comedy for Farren to revive at the present day, almost forestalls the pieces themselves. The whole of our *modern lite* theatres live upon their ingenuity—at least with exceptions few and far between; and the productions of the old and figure-dramas, so that is a have not, so changed—time their parents would hardly recognise them. Indeed we are on taxes if the piece of "seeing is white"—a thoroughly English one—could be produced at present, it would be found to be identical with "Le Caporal et la Payse" of the Paris stage. We have already noticed one success in adaptation of "Le Vieux Garçon Dauphin" at the Lyceum, under the title of "Next Door;" and now we have to announce another produced on Tuesday evening, at the Princess', as "Jack o' Both Sides," Mr Oxberry sustaining the character played, by Mr. Wigan, and Miss Louisa Stanley appearing in the place of Miss Vallers. The incidents are nearly the same. A little difference has been made in adapting the peculiarities of the different parts to the Princess' company, and this has been well used. We may stigmatise some pantomimic dancing as especially successful.

We are asked on for some good first piece—be it opera, drama, or other wise at the house, to combat the rivalry of the attraction when Mr. Macready does not play. With every department in the theatre, both in the stage and about it, so well filled, no great difficulty can exist in carrying this out.

ADELPHI.

The Adelphi has made a great hit in the production of a burletta from the indefatigable pen of Mr Selby, called "Flunking a Tartar, or Magic and Modern upon," This, as the name imply ses, is in a degradation of the grand ballet, in which Carlotta Grisi has been turning the heads of all the Parisian population, at the Academie Royale, termed "Le Diable à Quatre"—a play the theatre to be crowded every evening, and bringing together a number of artists as players to form the *queue*, who have dined in and about the Rue Lepelletier, on purpose to be in time "Le Diable à Quatre," is founded on the farce of "The Devil to Pay" which, in its turn was altered from an old play, "The Devil of a Wife," first produced in 1686. The character of *Nell*, originally played by Mrs. Clive and Mrs. Jordan is the principal role of the ballet, and many of the melodies of the old play are preserved.

The Adelphi piece, although an adaptation, is not altogether a ballet. Mr Selby has written some humorous dialogue to it; and some very attractive songs are distributed amongst the ch racters. It is scarcely necessary to describe the plot, but this is the outline. *Count Crack-mountain*, Mr. Bradbury, has a daughter, *Countess* Miss Woulger, and opposite to his chateau, is that of *Mazourka* (Mr. Wright,) a drunken basket maker, and *Mazourka* Maid-one Christie, his wife, who is passionately addicted to dancing. To read a proper lesson to all parties the two wives are unmarried, and made to exchange places, and the main incidents of the piece rise out of this change of position. *Jean* (Mr Minyard), a villager, and *Jeane* (Miss Rose) caught carry on a rustic wide-pack of courtship. Mr Selby is an effective dancing master, in breeches of rose coloured satin and pink shoes; and Mr. Paul Bedford is a mighty hunter, being no less a person than *Kickershaw*, the Count's first valet. These, with the aid of a corps of pretty girls and active pantomimists, effect the representation of the most amusing specimen we have seen for some time.

Jones is ready to much to praise in this piece that we scarcely know where to beg it. *Place aux dames!* Madame Celeste's impersonation of the twinkling footed *Mazourka* was admirable. Her broken English, which we do not generally admire, gave a droll quaintness to several bits of the song, to the fit put into her mouth, and her dancing was unexceptionable. She was loudly applauded in a new Mazurka, from the publican ballet; as was also a pas de deux with Mr. Wright. Miss Woulger's *Countess* was a very attractive *Countess*, and played with immitable spirit in the scene where she finds herself changed to the basket in her's wife. She sang a fine parody on Anne Bolleyn's song in "The Enchantress," called "Woman's Tongue." Mrs Keeley Chapman fairly took us by surprise, with her very clever dancing, of which she had a great deal to accomplish. Mr. Minyard, also, is equally entitled to praise. His manliness of Perrot throughout the piece was perfect and his pantomime of the highest order. He is a very valuable member of the Company. Mr. Wright was no unhigh final as *Mazourka*, and his music for a reckoning wife, which he was constantly calling to his aid, in the songs of *Doctor Fudge*, produced roars of laughter. Mr. Paul Bedford had a very facetious part to play, which he sang admirably, and Mr Selby made the most of the dancing man of, quite a prominent character by the excellence of his acting.

The piece has been gorgeously put upon the stage, and the mechanical effects are novel. Some of them are exceedingly beautiful especially the dream in which the second act. The change of the two wives to each other's house, burnt away on their couches by sylphs, is also cleverly managed, as is the last scene of a conservatory, decorated for a ball, exceeding any thing we ever witnessed at the Adelphi. We should not omit to mention in these clever persons who danced a "Pas de cinq-tet" in this scene.

The curtain fell amidst very good cheering, and received the compliment of several of the appl use bestowed upon it. It will run along time. On Wednesday evening, when we were present, the house was crowded to inconvenience long before the commencement.

The music, arranged by Mr Alfred Mellon, we presume from the original is also attractive. There is one passage, however, which runs through the piece, and always makes you look out for good tune, which is never found—only you don't, and that's all. This is somewhat tantalizing.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The amusing, and not comedy, of "Is She a Woman? has been revived at this theatre, and acted every evening this week with great success. It has been well got up in the stage.

Mr Balfe has arrived in town from Paris. Signor Costa, after a tour in Germany has also returned to London. It is rumoured that the Philharmonic Council have nominated him to the post of Conductor for all the Concerts of the ensuing season; such an appointment, should it be accepted by the distinguished *Maestro* would tend to elevate the character of the Society. Letters from Paris mention that Moriani has completely failed at the Italian Opera. His fine acting could not reconcile the French critics to the utter dissolution of voice and bad style of vocalization. Persiani's star was in the ascendant; her singing is stated to be more exquisite than ever and her intonation perfect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

MRS FRY.

Elizabeth Fry, a philanthropist, whose whole life was devoted to alleviating the human misery consequent on poverty and sin, was the third daughter of John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, a member of the Society of Friends.

The family of Gurney—now represented by Hudson Gurney, Esq of Keswick in Norfolk—is of ancient and distinguished lineage. Hugh Gournay, a Norman Baron, Lord of Gournay and Le Bray, came with William the Conqueror, and founded the house in England among the tenants of the Conqueror, and founded the house in England among the tenants of the Conqueror, and founded the house in England among the tenants of

HUTCHISON'S MARKET, ALDGATE.

THE HUTCHISON MARKET.

This new metropolitan Market has just been completed upon ground, the freehold property of Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, Esq., in the rear of Aldgate Church. Part of the site was formerly occupied by meanly-built premises, in a sad state of dilapidation, and partly by two old mansions, which had been for many years untenanted. The property was intersected by a narrow alley, much infested by persons of bad character; and the entire locality bore that aspect of squalid poverty, which causes the passenger to shudder, as he reflects upon the extremes of wealth and want which are to be witnessed in this vast metropolis.

Happily, this accumulation of antiquated inconvenience has been swept away; and on its site have been constructed a commodious market-place, a respectable tavern, and between 40 and 50 dwelling-houses. The market is intended for the convenience of the Jewish population of the district, who consume a considerable quantity of fish. The building will likewise afford a comfortable shelter and place of business, at very moderate rates, to those persons whose little trade is at present carried on in the streets. The tavern is also intended for the use of the Jews, who often find it difficult to procure this kind of accommodation: the house is handsomely fitted up, and contains a splendid room, with paneled and enriched ceiling, Ionic pilasters, &c., adapted for the celebration of wedding festivities, which, among the Jews, last several days.

The Market, Tavern, and houses have been erected from the designs of Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, of Old Broad-street, within twelve months. The Tavern was, indeed, built and licensed within three months. It occupies the place of "the Old House in Gravel Lane," engraved in No. 136 of our Journal. Tradition relates this house to have been built by the Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth; whence it was always commonly called "the Palace," the sign now given to the Tavern. Strype's account, (in his Edition of Stowe) is as follows:—

"In ancient times, on both sides of this Lane [i.e. Petticoat Lane], were hedge-rows and elm-trees, with pleasant fields to walk in, insomuch that some gentlemen of the Court and City built their houses here for air. Here was an house on the west side, a good way in the Lane, [the house in question], which, when I was a boy, was commonly called the Spanish Ambassador's House, who in King James I.'s reign dwelt here, and he was the famous Count Gondomar."—Vol. 1, part 2; page 28. Edit. 1720.

Mr. Ashpitel tried all in his power to keep up the old mansion, but it was too far gone to decay. However, Mr. C. J. Richardson, the author of the splendid work on "Elizabethan Architecture," made careful drawings of every part before it was touched, and intends to publish them.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, AT LEICESTER.

This spacious Building has just been completed in Belvoir street, Leicester, for the Particular Baptist Church and congregation hitherto assembling in Harvey lane Meeting House—a place famous as the theatre of the early ministrations of Dr. Carey, and as the scene for so many years of the pastoral labours of the eloquent Robert Hall. During the time of Mr. Hall's ministry, the Harvey-lane Chapel had repeatedly undergone enlargements to accommodate the increasing numbers who were attracted, no more by the brilliancy of his intellect, than by the genuine piety and christian zeal of that talented divine. Since that time, not only have these augmented numbers been sustained by his successor, the Rev. J. P. Mursell, but even still further extent of ground and building, obtained at considerable cost, have proved inadequate to the full accommodation of all who were anxious to attend. It was, accordingly, resolved to erect a still more commodious building, where, if possible, ample room should be afforded for its stated hearers, and for free seats to the public, and the eligible and central site in Belvoir street was fixed upon.

The new Chapel is from the design of Mr. Joseph Hansom, Architect of the Birmingham Town Hall. It is circular in plan, with galleries and the other fittings peculiar to that religious body. The mode in which the light is admitted, though somewhat novel as applied to places of worship, is found to be highly efficient, and to produce a very agreeable effect. The disposition of the seats leaves but little room for preference. The main Chapel will accommodate about 1,500 persons. There are also a Lecture-room and School-room. Dr. Harris has observed that he never saw a Chapel so beautiful; never met with one so easy to speak in; nor one in which the congregation presented so beautiful a prospect as this did, from its architectural arrangements.

The Chapel was opened for public worship on the 15th inst. The services were commenced by a prayer meeting at seven o'clock in the morning, at which a large proportion of the congregation were present. At eleven o'clock, the congregation again assembled, when the chapel was densely crowded in every part. Arrangements had been made by the Midland Railway Directors for special trains from the stations on their line, the result of which was manifest in the vast audience now congregated, amongst whom were visitors from all parts of Leicestershire, from the surrounding counties, and even from Yorkshire, &c. &c. The Rev. J. P. Mursell having performed the introductory part of the service by prayer, &c., Dr. Harris, President of Cheshunt College, and author of "Mammon," ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent discourse from the words of the 17th verse of the 7th chapter of Job.

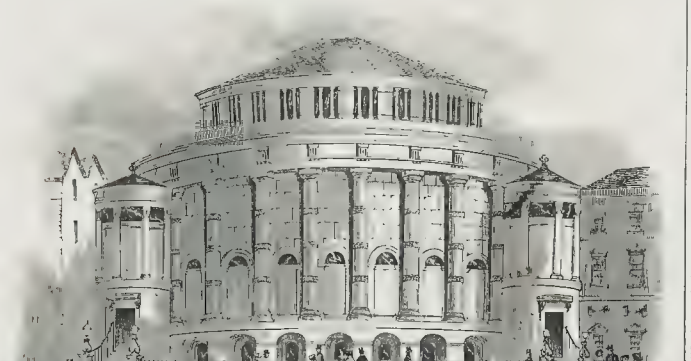
A collection having been made, which amounted to £112, the Rev. T. Mays, of Wigston, Independent minister, concluded the morning's service with a most impressive prayer.

In the afternoon, a public dinner was provided in the New Hall, by Mr. Beeson, of the Railway inn, to which upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. Dr. Legge having asked a blessing, the repast, which was a cold but excellent one, was served up in good style and with the politest attention by the manager. After the cloth was drawn,

Mr. Mursell addressed the meeting, and briefly recapitulated the reasons which had more immediately led to the erection of the new Chapel, and read a list of subscriptions by the congregation, from which it appeared that £2,600 had been already subscribed. It was calculated that the new edifice would cost a trifle over £6,000. Mr. Mursell urged on those present to continue their liberality, and he had no doubt that £1,000 more would be raised by the opening services.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Drs. Harris, Cox, and Legge; the Rev. J. Edwards, of Nottingham; E. Stevenson, of Loughborough; J. Toller, of Harborough, &c.

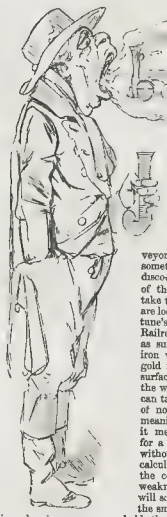
In the evening, an admirable and appropriate sermon was preached by Dr. Cox, from the words, "This is none other than the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." The Chapel was again full, and, lighted up with gas, presented a brilliant appearance. Upwards of £50 was collected at the close of the service. The total of collections was £760. It is computed that at the principal service upwards of 3,000 persons were present, and many hundreds could not obtain entrance.



NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, LEICESTER.

RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.



JOHN BULL, with open mouth, is ready to swallow any quantity of Railroad; and everybody sees, through the aid of his heated imagination, the heaps of gold collected in the Railway sacks, to be ordered into his own individual cellars like coals, if he only choose to bestir himself. The Surveyor's pole appears to be turned into something like an ancient divining rod, to discover the hidden treasures in the bowels of the earth, and all for those who will take the trouble to write for Shares, which are looked upon by all as checks upon Fortune's-wheel, payable at sight. The Demon Railroad—for such he surely is, and will as surely play the devil—has waved his iron wand, and all the hitherto hidden gold in the universe has sprung to the surface. Each imagines that the rest of the world is gone mad, and that he alone can take the advantage. The simple man of no business does not know even the meaning of one premium. He knows that it means getting something. He writes for a hundred Shares in any Railroad, without, even if he have the power, calculating what they will come to, or the consequences of an early call. This weakness has affected all classes, and will soon show itself most fatally amongst the smaller tradesmen, clerks and domestics, who, in some cases, hold their shares, and squander their little all in the first deposit of £2 or £2 12s. 6d. per share, whilst the scrip remains stationary at one premium. Another call comes like a thunder clap upon them, when they resort to any means to meet it, in the hope of recovering something; but their ignorance of the thing in which they deal must inevitably shipwreck them, as the light when it does break, must show. Many a trusted man is now fast approaching the breakers. Very few can win the thousands spoken so confidently of, and how many must finally be ruined to make the successful leviathan.

Yet every day discovers some new tempting mine of wealth in the shape of a railway. It is now perfectly understood that people shall no longer walk; that railways shall lift their feet from the mud. The days of golashes and clogs are passing away. We shall soon, like a bird, soar high above the earth—from east to west—from north to south—upon the crowns of palm-like columns—and all for a few pence! The world henceforth has made up its mind to be in a hurry. Ladies may soon go themselves to India for their shawls; to France for their gloves; and buy their ostrich feathers of the bird itself, without even looking up their tea caddies, so short will be the trip. We know not how soon, and really it is a very feasible idea, we may see "the Round the World Railroad"—Mail trains there and back the same day. If Captain Cook could see us now, I think he would feel rather contemptible, and wish his Voyages Round the World out of print. Things are done better by the Cooks of the present day.

The earth, at least that part available for Railways, is now nearly all used up, and the wide awake ones have laid down their sleepers and taken possession of the mud with a Parliamentary writ; so scarce, indeed, has it become, that that small portion which is spread so thin over our bridges is put up to auction at so much a barrow-full, and companies are fighting furiously for the bridges to carry them over. Hungerford Suspension-bridge has been coquetting between two companies for some time, but is at last doomed to tremble beneath the chariot of the universal conqueror—Steam. Waterloo-bridge remains firm, with a story look upon the aspirants for its possession, determined only to favour the highest bidder. Its friends now begin to look upon the Spendthrift with complacency, in hopes that they may recover some of the money lent him for years, without any chance of a return. The twining Railway, which, at first, turned politely out of the way of a gentleman's villa or a nobleman's park, is quite *outré*. The Direct, and nothing but the Direct, will any longer do: without consideration for anybody, straight a-head goes the surveyor, with his theodolite, and, in a few weeks, whiz! comes the engine; and, if you stand in the way, to expostulate in favour of your kitchen-garden, make up your mind to scaldings.

Surveyors, by the by, are now getting exceedingly scarce; they are advertised for at their own prices; whilst advertising masters promise to perfect gentlemen in the art of surveying, in twelve lessons, for twenty guineas. Everybody is sorry he is not a surveyor. Under these circumstances, juvenile surveyors are set to work, and have a man to carry the chain, and a chair for them to reach the sight of the theodolite—all the full-grown ones having been used up many months ago.

The fillers of the earth begin to tremble as they see their household

and farming men swarm off to the Rail, and even fear that, when the harvest does arrive, the hands will be found wanting to gather it in—for the Ploughman sees nothing but imaginary Railroad Lines as he follows the plough, and, discontented, turns from his task. The Shepherd, who formerly dozed in the grazing grounds, in the midst of his flock—but with much less rumination than any of the sheep—now starts up, and listens to the low, wailing whistle of the train, and drives his charge down to the Station, where they are placed in the vans, and are whistled to town in the most polite society; he and his mate, the ploughman, look wistfully, as the train vanishes, and their ambition is stirred; their strength is at a premium—the pay, on the Railroad, being so much greater than what they have ever received. The Shepherd throws down his crook without hesitation—the Ploughman kicks the clods of his native fields from his heels—and the Railroad has them.

Father Thames is also to be robbed of the rich argosies that have floated for centuries so proudly upon his bosom, and he will be henceforth cheated out of his many little perquisites which he has contrived to take entirely to himself in his little traps, like the Goodwin Sands, &c., for Mr. Railroad says he will do for him; that he, with his all-powerful Lines, will walk down to Portsmouth, and fish the richly-laden vessels out of the sea—take them in his arms, run over the land, and pop them safe in dock basins in the heart of London; and if he says he'll do it, he will, and Old Thames must retire from business.

Mr. Railroad has, in the most impudent manner, walked into the midst of the Stock Exchange, where the Old Woman of Threadneedle-street, did her little money affairs, so that the noise might not disturb her in her own house, seized upon the Clerks called Stockbrokers, turned all the legitimate business out of doors, and compelled them to work his ends, and, in fact, has turned it into a Railway Office; the old name is kept up, and the busy bees inside call themselves Stock-brokers, which is a very curious feature in the case; but it must be supposed that the aforesaid Mr. Railroad has dipped into the Act upon Gambling-houses, &c., and thinks it as well to keep up the ancient title of the place, and be civil to the old woman, Mrs. Bank; there is no doubt that he will, in a short time, boldly put up *Railway Central Office*, and entirely abolish the form and title of the old place; the sneaking way in which this is done, may be perceived from her endeavouring to paste his name over every conceivable thing—as you may see the *"Railway Coffee House"* some miles from anything of the sort—Railway Caps—Railway Newspapers—Railway Omnibuses—Railway Cabs—Railway Spectacles—and even Railway Trousers, which, I think, can only be made for fast men: but, in fact, everything, to be anything, must in some way claim a relationship to the great Leviathan.

Very little is known by the public generally of the way in which the before-mentioned slaves of the Railroad, called Stockbrokers, cook this staple commodity of the day. The tremendous influx of business has caused a great alteration in the manner and customs of the "House." The letters from country correspondents, anxious to have a slight taste of the rich cake so full of plums, are beyond belief enormous (for immense transactions take place between London, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, &c. &c.)

Very early attendance at the office is necessary, that the work for the day may be properly arranged before entering the "House," which is opened as ten o'clock strikes; the Broker's Clerk then enters to check, as it is called, the bargains of the previous day, many of which being for the account (the "Account" means a future day, fixed by the Committee of the "House," generally at a period of fourteen days, that is to say, two accounts per month), numberless errors would arise, but for the precaution; this operation lasts for about half an hour, when a rattle is sprung by the porter of the Establishment, and the business of the day commences. Many-tongued Babel is nothing to the noise and confusion that ensues, in which it would seem impossible to transact business of so much monetary importance. The Brokers rush into the "House," calling at the top of their voices the names of the different Share Companies in which they may have orders to execute; they are answered by the Jobber who may choose to deal in those particular Railways, and who makes the Broker a price, as it is called; that is, he names two prices; say, for instance, £1 to £1 10s per share, in 50 or 100; these terms are not expressed as sterling, but as one to a half. The Broker has the option to declare whether he buys or sells; if the former, the high price is understood, and *vice versa*; the next thing to be declared or arranged is, if the transaction be for money or the account, on which fixed account-day the buyer or seller must complete his bargain. Now it often happens that a party has bought or sold what he can neither pay for nor deliver; in that case he must undo the bargain by reversing the operation on or before the before-mentioned fixed day, making a profit or paying a loss; sometimes it happens that from a delay on the part of the Broker's employer, the operation cannot take place in the regular way—in that case the Broker appointed for the House by the Committee, is employed to sell the Shares or buy, something after the style of an auctioneer; the difference is made good by the party who neglects his part of the transaction. The badgery and baiting during these announcements are strange, the Brokers larking and whooping like a herd of schoolboys; this chaos is kept up until three o'clock, when, according to the new regulations brought on by the press of business in the Railways, the House closes, and the Brokers retire to their private offices to write to all their anxious country correspondents, which keeps them at work until a late hour at night.

Notwithstanding the close of actual business, the purlieus of the "House" are filled by knots of men with anxious faces, of all grades and appearances; the guileless farmer in his brown old top-boots, is held by the button-hole by some shabby lynx-eyed Stag, who paints a golden picture to wheedle the sovereigns out of his pocket, and then leans gloomily against the wall, pondering upon the makings of others and his own ruin; some with flushed faces, smelling of sherry, and eating a Leman's biscuit, rush by, grinning with success; the Alarmists look on, shaking their heads, and prophesying an overwhelming ruin, but still tremble and speculate; for the spirit of gain and desire for money has become a madness. The bombshell must soon burst, but all still rush in, though conscious of the shortening of the fusée, and snatch the gold from amidst the threatening sparks.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that it is shortly expected the feeble boundary line between Russia and the kingdom of Poland will be abolished, and Poland will thus be fully incorporated with the great empire. On the 1st of January, 1846, the Custom-house boundary between Russia and Poland will cease to exist, so that Polish produce may enter Russia, duty free, and Russian goods may in like manner pass into Poland. The traffic of both countries will thereby be mutually benefitted.

Letters from Genoa, of the 10th of October, state that Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira, arrived there on the 9th from Nice, accompanied by their two sons, who are officers in the Sardinian army. The Carlist General Ellio is also at Genoa. The passport, given by the Sardinian Government to Don Carlos, gives him the title of "Majesty," and he is always addressed by the Government officers and the public functionaries in the Sardinian States as a crowned head. The Grand Duchess Helena left Genoa on the 7th to meet the Empress of Russia at the lake of Como.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE FAIRY OAK," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE "LADY OF LYONS"

Our Illustration this week is taken from the First Scene of the Second Act of "The Lady of Lyons," which we have noticed elsewhere, as produced on Monday evening at the Haymarket. *Claude Melnotte* (Mr. Anderson), pretending to be the Prince of Como, is speaking to *Pauline* (Miss Helen Faucit) of his imaginary Palace, as follows:—

Melnotte. Nay, dearest, nay: if thou would'st have me paint
The home to which, could Love fulfil its prayers,
This hand would lead thee, listen! a deep vale
Shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world
Near a clear lake, margin'd by fruits of gold
And whispering myrtles: g'assing softest skies
As cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows,
As I would have thy fate.
Pauline. My own dear love!
Melnotte. A palace, lifting to eternal summer
Its marble walls, from out a glossy bower
Of coolest foliage, musical with birds,
Whose songs should syllable thy name! At noon
We'd sit beneath the arching vines, and wonder
Why Earth could be unhappy, while the Heavens
Still left us youth and love! We'd have no friends
That were not lovers, no ambition, save
To excel the n all in love; we'd read no books
That were not tales of love—that we might smile
To think how poorly eloquence of words
Translates the poetry of hearts like ours!
And when night came, amidst the breathless Heavens
We'd guess what star should be our home, when love
Becomes immortal; while the perfumed light
Stole through the mists of alabaster lamps,
And every air was heavy with the sighs
Of orange groves, and music from sweet lutes,
And murmurs of low fountains that gush forth
I' the midst of roses! Dost thou like the picture?
Pauline. Oh! as the bee upon the flower, I hang
Upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue!
Am I not blest? And if I love too wildly,
Who would not love these like *Pauline?*

MUSIC.

THE FAIRY OAK; A ROMANTIC OPERA, IN TWO ACTS. BY H. C. COAPE, ESQ., THE MUSIC BY HENRY FORBES.

It is the custom of French and German critics to attend at least two, if not three representations of a new opera, before a definitive judgment be pronounced on its merits or demerits. It is, indeed, impossible to arrive at an impartial conclusion on the first hearing of a work that may have cost the composer years of toil; and a general view of the whole, but no fixed point of observation, can only be attained. Critics in this country are too apt to decide hastily from the impressions of a first night, regardless, perhaps, of their particular temperament on the occasion, and of the exhaustion produced by earnest watching, and the heated atmosphere of a crowded house. With the limited rencarnals in English lyrical establishments, an extra degree of indulgence ought to be extended to the composers, especially if they are beginners. With every disposition to welcome the advent of a fresh talent in the musical market, we are constrained, after listening twice to "The Fairy Oak," to agree with the general verdict of condemnation pronounced by our contemporaries—but with this qualification, that if the *libretto* had not been so flat and feeble, the success of Mr. Forbes would have been less equivocal. As it is, the opera fills a gap, and will last until Mr. Wallace, in the ensuing month, tries his fortune with the public. The manager has been charged with filling his house on Saturday last with *claqueurs*, to insure "The Fairy Oak's" triumph; but on the second performance, last Monday, the audience was numerous, although less in numbers, and bestowed quite as much applause, *minus* the hissing of the opening evening. It is a curious fact, that the agitation emanated, as we remarked, principally from members of what is called the "Young England Musical Party," whose want of generosity will recoil on them, perhaps, most disagreeably when they enter the field.

"The Fairy Oak" stands now in this position: it has been universally con

SCENE FROM "THE LADY OF LYONS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

We have received accounts from Janina, capital of Albania, of the 2d inst. They are since those from Malta, the latest from that country. It tranquil as ever. The Suliotes were the Sultan's authority is often contested, is completely pacified, and has submitted to the conscription, from which it was exempt up to the present time. The two principal chiefs of Albania, Vrioni and Tebrim Bey, have evacuated to furnish the Turkish army with 10,000 recruits for this year. The Seraskier who commands the province has assembled a considerable force, to enforce the execution of this measure. The Albanians, who furnish every year to the Ottoman Empire the most complete set of volunteer corps, whose indiscipline and thirst for plunder have been the scourge of the Christian populations of the Levant.

A letter from Carlsruhe, announces the gratifying intelligence that the Zollverein tariff is at length finished, and will speedily be made public. The writer is a good German, and seems to grudge us our advantages, for he says the duties on British manufactures are not raised at all, except only on a few article of the least importance; indeed, only on one or two trifling things, as I recollect.

Letters from Athens, received at Ancona, state that the Russian Ambassador had placed dispatches in the hands of the Greek Government, by which its attention is called to the danger which threatens it, and what threatens the King, from the number of Albanians in the capital. The disturbances at Messenia had subsided the insurgent bands had dispersed and of the three chiefs two were made prisoners & conveyed to Napoli di Romania.

Letters from Ichaboe to February last, announce that the stock of guano upon that island is exhausted Ichaboe, at that period, was every where laid bare to the prime ice granatic rock of which it is formed, and under which it is evidently the opinion that any deposit could be found. A letter from a highly respectable shipmaster, who left Ichaboe for the Cape of Good Hope, in ballast, says there is literally no guano left on Ichaboe, except a small quantity of such rubbish, mixed with sand, as is entirely unfit for shipment.

It appears that the potato pestilence has made fearful ravages in Prince Edward's Island, and that the grain harvest has been also unpropitious

The *Courrier Francais* says:—"The corporation of hairdressers and barbers of Zurich, have sent a petition to the Federal Directory of Switzerland, in which they demand the abolition of the Sunday morning visits of the Parisian hairdressers-em, who, under the denomination of *artistes en chevaux* have established themselves at Zurich in order to avoid the rules which prohibit any artisan from working in that canton who has not obtained from the free dom of the company. The Directory, it is said will deliberate up in this petition during the approaching sitting. The French hairdressers have presented the members of the Council with a memorial in which they defend their interests with an enormous wig, and seem perfectly satisfied of the success of their cause."

The King of Sweden and his Royal Highness Prince Gustavus of Sweden have arrived at Stockholm, from Christiana. The Crown Prince and the Prince Gustavus and Oscar repair shortly to the Upsala University for the winter

The *Gazette* of the Upper Rhine says, in a letter from Freyburg, "the authorities of this district have given orders, and directed the gendarmes to arrest the rat rouer Rouge, if he should come into that district, and deliver him up to the Swiss frontier."

The *Manchester Guardian* mentions the death of a man from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog eight or nine months ago. He was a married man and 27 years of age.

It is reported that a duel took place some days ago in Eimbeck (Hanover), between an officer and a Dr. Bussenius, one of the most celebrated practitioners in the place. Dr. Bussenius was the challenger, & a shot through the head by his adversary, who died immediately. The doctor died two days afterwards. The cause of the duel is at present unknown.

The Duchess de Berry is prolonging her visit to the Imperial Family at the Court of Austria; Prince Metternich gave a superb Be at his villa at the con-tem-cement of last week, when the D chess de Berry, Prince Metternich, Prince Esterhazy and the Swedish and Neapolitan Ministers of the Imperial family of Austria honored the noble Prince with their presence.

Letters from various parts of Germany speak of a financial crisis as inevitable, and state that several failures to a large amount are ex cete At Leipsic some failures have already been announced, but the amount is not stated

A Vienna letter of the 11th inst., states that the Emperor of Russia arrived unexpectedly by the railroad on the preceding day at Olmutz, and immediately went on to Prague for the Lake of Como. His Majesty is expected to remain six weeks in Italy. Count Nesselrode, who is take g the same journey, arrived at Vienna on the 13th, and was to proceed in the evening of the 14th. The Grand Duchess Helena is, contrary to all expectation, about to return into Russia She is to arrive on the 23rd at Vienna where she will stay some days.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has received from Queen Victoria a letter of thanks, for the kind reception that she met with in the Rhenish provinces.

THE MARKET

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday Morning). Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat are moderate for the season of the year, and the supplies of foreign are very limited. The weather has been favorable for the progress of the harvest, and the samples are of good quality. The millers resume to purchase extremely low terms. The supply of Flour is very limited, and the demand is not active, but prices are well supported. Barley and Oats are in fair request, at full prices.

ARRIVALS. Tuesday, 450 sacks; Wednesday, 500 ... 881 quarters from ... wheat, 1 ... sacks ... 2180 quarters ... wheat, 5,630 ... barley, — ... oats, 4190 quarters ... flour, 2500 sacks ... malt, 2317 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 35s to 42s ditto, white, 36s to 39s. Norfolk and Suffolk red, 34s to 40s, ditto, white, 36s to 41s, rye, 32s to 34s. Barley, 24s to 30s. Norfolk and Suffolk malting, 34s to 36s. Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Essex ditto, 34s to 36s. Kingston and Ware ... 36s to 38s. Chevalier, 40s to 42s. Harvest, 36s to 38s. Grinding, 24s to 26s. Peas, maple, 34s to 36s. Hog, 34s to 36s. Beans, old, 34s to 36s. Ditto, new, 32s to 34s. Oats, Yorkshire and Lincoln potato, 22s to 24s. Ditto, Scotch and Irish, potato, 20s to 22s. Ditto, Dutch and Friesland, 19s to 21s. Ditto, feed, 18s to 19s. Flour, town made, per sack, 40s to 42s. Ditto, country, 36s to 38s.

Foreign. Wheat, Dantzic, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Konigsberg, 40s to 42s. Pomeranian and Prussian, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Marianopoli, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Ghirka, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Taganrog, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Polish, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Petersburg, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Archangel, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Riga, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Memel, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Danish, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Holstein, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Mecklenburgh, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Hamburgh, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Lubec, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Bremen, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Oldenburgh, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Embden, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Dutch, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Belgian, 40s to 42s. Ditto, French, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Spanish, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Portugal, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Italian, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Trieste, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Ancona, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Leghorn, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Egyptian, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Barbary, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Odessa, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Black Sea, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Turkey, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Greek, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Ionian, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Sicily, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Sardinia, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Corsica, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Tuscan, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Roman, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Neapolitan, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Adriatic, 40s to 42s. Ditto, Mediterranean

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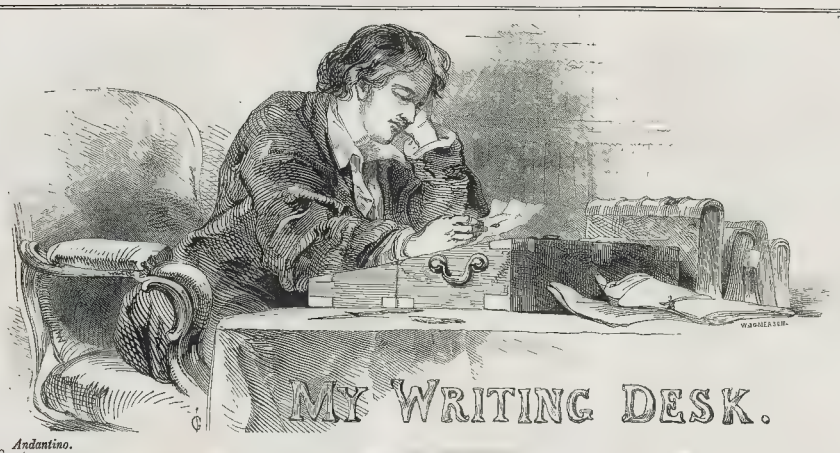


MY WRITING DESK.

Andantino.

PIANOFORTE.

mf

My desk is the home of my trea - sure, My desk is the shrine of my care; Oh! all I have loved be - yond mea - sure Have left me some dear re - lics there, Have left me some dear re - lics there. The

p

dry leaves of long perish'd flowers, Whose - perfume has linger'd be - hind, Have made them as sweet as the hours Those dear re - lics bring to my mind!

cres.

And, oh! though the rose-leaves have perish'd
Where all my friends' tokens are laid,
My memories of them have been cherish'd
Like flowers that never can fade!

My desk is the home of my treasure,
My desk is the shrine of my care;
For all I have loved beyond measure
Have left me some dear relics there.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 25, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 183.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE PANIC.

The recent suspension of the full activity of Railway speculation, during which discretion has been invoked to temper a zeal that was somewhat passing the bounds of discretion,—though it has excited a degree of alarm as to the soundness of all undertakings of the kind, will not in reality affect any that are practicable, required, and remunerative. The good have for a short time been involved in the discredit thrown upon the bad; but the reviving and healthy breeze of public opinion begins to separate the wheat from the chaff. There is not the slightest apprehension that the progress of Railway enterprise can be checked. We are committed to it as a nation, and cannot stop short in our progress till the system has worked its destined changes. No great social revolution, once commenced, can be left unperfected—its natural tendency is onward: slight checks there may be, but to retrograde is out of the question. Among civilised nations, at least, the index on the dial of human improvement never goes backward: the rate of progress may be fast or slow; but in either case it is certain. A great part of the traffic of this Empire is now carried on by means of Railways, and the whole of it soon must be so. The new era has commenced; and that it should give rise to new forms and phases of speculations with which men, not being yet made familiar, are apt to be easily alarmed, is not a matter of wonder. We still walk in the twilight of a new day, and scarcely see clearly all that lies before us; but it will ere long begin to take a more distinct shape, and we shall better appreciate the magnitude of our task, its purpose, and our means of executing it. We shall soon learn to consider,

All that we have done but earnest of the things that we shall do.

The main lines of communication between the great centres of trade and population are now, or very shortly will be, Railroads; if it is found, from experience of their advantages, that all the branches that do or can feed them should be Railroads also, not only will the means be readily found to construct them, but there will be no power of preventing their construction: so much of the late apprehension as seems to have been founded on doubts of our ability to execute all that has been proposed, we hold to have been needless. We cannot do it all at once, but we shall do all that, and much more, in due season. It is the nature of speculation to anticipate the future: some are as sanguine as others are timid; and where the commercial system has been fully developed, there are always hundreds of a needy and active class who have stepped beyond the sometimes dubiously drawn line that separates the speculator from the knave. These are ever ready to take advantage of a movement; but their very assumption of the name, forms, and functions of a Company for constructing a Railway, shows the tendency of the spirit of enterprise in the present generation. Nothing worthless is ever imitated. If the undertakings already completed had not fully answered the expectations formed of them—and if the genuine schemes now projected had not every probability of doing the same—we should not have had hundreds of Companies formed ostensibly for constructing a line, but really only to issue shares at a premium, for the benefit of directors and committee-men. When this sort of counterfeit and spurious speculation had reached such a height as to provoke a scrutiny, and the public were called on—rather too indiscriminately—to pause, it was natural that the good should be confounded with the bad, and the market, consequently, suffer a transient panic. But the progress of Railways will not be affected by it; they will be wanted—must be made, and as to our means of doing it, a few words on that point may not, at the present time, be quite thrown away.

The doubt that has been raised of our ability, as a nation, to pay the cost of the projected lines, is formed in forgetfulness of what we have in former times done for far less commendable purposes. In about a century we have incurred the greatest portion of a National Debt of eight hundred millions; it was raised by the people and lent to the Government, on the pledge that the public revenues—continually augmented for the purpose by new taxes—would be applied to paying the interest on it. How was the principal spent? Nearly all of it in a great Continental war, the first object of which was to destroy the power of Napoleon, which we of all the nations of Europe had the least reason to dread; and the second, the Restoration of the Elder Branch of the Bourbons, whose imbecility and folly, when they were restored, undid in less than fifteen years all that had been done for them, and caused their second expulsion in favour of the Younger Branch, in the person of a man of capacity, who knew his age and nation, and how to rule both. We did not go to war for Charles the Tenth, as we had done for Louis the Eighteenth, though, on the principle of legitimacy, we had as fair an opportunity; but times and opinions had changed in the interval; we had begun to see that a national movement is seldom quite causeless, and that on the whole a people are themselves the best judges of their political condition; we know, too, that if they are not, they would, from the dislike of being dictated to by a foreign power, prefer a Nero of their own choosing, to a Trajan forced on them by others. So in 1830 we left the French to settle the Government as they pleased—as we should, probably, to-morrow, were the Dynasty of July to merge into a Republic; but, to prevent this, some twenty-five years before, we thought fit to spend hundreds of millions. Where did they all come from? Patriotism, or hatred of the French, intense as they were at that time, would never have extracted them from the pockets of the people; it was the guarantee of four and five per cent. interest given by the Government, which we now pay, and shall continue to pay, the labour and industry of all future generations being mortgaged to meet it. Provided that national faith was pledged for the interest, who cared or inquired how the capital was spent? It went as money always goes in war; the pay of armies and fleets, the hire of foreign mercenaries, immense subsidies to greedy Continental Powers, who, although their very existence depended on it, would never move a battalion without the money from us in advance, and sometimes even when they got it, refused to move at all. Lord Malmesbury's correspondence has informed the people of some transactions of this kind not a little edifying as to the honour and honesty of some of our allies in that war. We spent our millions in purchasing slaughter, famine, disease, and destruction, either for ourselves or our foes, with little return, except that of lists of killed and wounded. We speak of the expenditure of material wealth, and, of course, speak without reference to such immaterial

MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

things as glory and national pride; we spent much, we struggled hard, we suffered greatly, and in a few years Napoleon went down to the dust, as he must have done had we left him to run the mad career unopposed, and the huckstering, mean-spirited Monarchies of Europe to defend themselves, as they ought to have done, unpaid. Thus were hundreds of millions lost, as if they had been thrown into the sea; they are gone—they are represented by nothing but national credit. Cannot the nation who thus for a whole generation poured out her treasures by millions, and the blood of her children by thousands, raise the same means after a peace of thirty years, during which an untiring industry has gathered almost the wealth of the world into her lap in boundless accumulation? And how different the purposes to which this wealth will be applied. The money will be spent, literally, in "bringing the ends of the earth together," in conquering distance and time. It will be represented by constructions and works, triumphs of human power and skill, compared with which the vaunted Pyramids of Egypt are merely monstrous accumulations of stone, heaped up as if the race of men had once been a sort of human ant, without the insect's foresight and purpose in its toil. They will stand for ages, smoothing the path of commerce, levelling the hill, piercing the mountain, giving to man the fabled car of the enchanter, and verifying the saying of the monarch-sage, that "many shall go to and fro, and knowledge be increased." They will exist for centuries, the source of comfort and convenience to many generations, grander and more glorious than many battles, which are forgotten ere the blood shed in them has sank into the earth, and fall into oblivion long before nature draws over the sad relics of destruction, the veil of her fertility with which she hastens mercifully to conceal the havoc of man. The expenditure of one war is more than enough to overthrow many of these motives of intellect; while the process of their construction is the means of diffusing employment, comfort, and content among whole hosts of our labouring population, the money returning again into the circulation of the country. We have hitherto had no experience of the effects of a great national expenditure made at home and among ourselves; we have spent our thousands only in social improvements, and in undertakings connected with science and art, while we have lavished our millions in foreign wars, that brought us triumphs indeed, but left no visible or tangible results behind them. We are beginning to reverse this, and spend the millions at home, and so extraordinary is the effect of what has already been accomplished, that the proposal to do more appears to some impossible. But it will be done, and that without difficulty; the accumulations of the people will be as profitably and safely invested in them, as if lent to a Government as stakes with which to play the game of ambition.

The returns of the lines completed will furnish further means to carry out the lines proposed; and, vast as the projects of the future seem, the difficulties will vanish as the time approaches to grapple with them. Prudence must not be cast away; but with that to guide us, there is nothing to alarm. As long as society and science feel the necessity of travel and traffic will exist; the men and merchandise that traversed the deserts in the days of Solomon will continue to do so when railroads shall have paved the shifting sands with a path of iron, and the camel may be numbered among the animals extinct. Wherever men congregate, there will be ways to and from each other; and, as the road of the half-civilised Gaul and Briton was succeeded by the paved way of the Roman conqueror, as the hunting path of the savage disappears before the road of the settler, so will the imperfect channel of traffic yield in time to the more advanced system of communication. In carrying this into effect, there will be many errors; and some controlling and directing power will have to be created, that shall direct the energy that may else be wasted. But any attempt to set a fixed bound or limit beyond which it may not extend will be as futile as the attempts made by Elizabeth and James I. to check the extension of London; the growth of which at that period began to alarm the statesmen of the day. The principle now at work must be followed out to its full application; and though there may be some embarrassment from the number of schemes, and some doubt as to the characters of the men projecting them, still the people have discrimination enough to decide between them. Those that stand the ordeal of examination will certainly be completed; and though they alone may seem gigantic in their proportions, England, with her wealth and energy applied in one great national effort, will be found fully equal to the task.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

On Tuesday, the first anniversary of the opening of the New Royal Exchange was very appropriately commemorated by the inauguration of the marble Statue of her Majesty, placed in the centre of the Merchants' area. The statue is cut from one block of fine white marble, and is from the chisel of Mr. Lough, one of our most eminent sculptors: it is of colossal size, and placed upon a stone pedestal. A great cr wd of persons thronged the area during the morning, evidently in expectation that the ceremonial would be attended with some display. In this they were disappointed, however; for, beyond five or six members of the Gresham Committee, who arrived at three o'clock, no demonstration whatever took place. When the covering in which the statue had been enveloped was removed, the crowd evinced their loyalty by three cheers; and, after devoting a few minutes to an inspection of the work, most of them retired. After the ceremony, the Gresham Committee dined at the Albion, to commemorate the anniversary of the opening of the Exchange. The superb service of gold plate, made for Messrs. Staples, the proprietors of the tavern, for her Majesty's table when the ceremony took place last year, was on this occasion brought into requisition, and the entertainment was of the first-rate order. Mr. Richard Lambert Jones was in the chair; and the evening was passed with the utmost conviviality.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain an account of some important movements on the part of General Lamoricière against Abd el Kader. The first account was comprised in the following telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, October 23:—

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 21ST MILITARY DIVISION TO THE MARSHAL, MINISTER OF WAR.

"The *Labrador*, after having landed the troops which she conveyed to Oran, left that place on the 21st, and arrived at Fort Vendres this afternoon. ‖ "General Lamoricière was actively engaged with the enemy during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Abd-el-Kader, with 3000 cavalry, remained a spectator. On the 13th, seeing a defile forced, he fled. The insurgents, driven to the sea coast, surrendered at discretion. Colonel Gery has been successful against the Kabyles, in the environs of Macsara. General de Bourjolly and Colonel Saint Arnaud had effected a junction, and were waiting for reinforcements to act. Bou-Maza, with 800 cavalry, attacked, on the 15th, a tribe under the wall of Montagnam. Lieut.-Col. Mellinet, with the force of the garrison that remained disposable, drove him off. In the night of the 15th, three tribes of the sub-division of Oran abandoned our cause; these are the first of this sub-division. The 700 men embarked at Port Vendres, in the *Labrador*, are the first troops from France arrived at Oran; their arrival has produced the best effect, and will contribute to keep from the tribes what have not yet revolted."

Subsequently, the French Government published, in the official journals, the despatch of General Lamoricière, describing the operations effected by him. This despatch, which is dated Oran, October 22, does not add very materially to the information given by telegraph. It appears that on the 13th he attacked the Kabyles in their mountains, and made himself master of a very difficult defile, which the natives do not appear to have defended with any vigour. For the two following days a sort of running fight was kept up, in which Abd el Kader, who was in sight during the first day, and at the head of 2800 cavalry, did not take part. The General says that, instead of fighting, the Emir retreated, amidst the jeering and hooting of allies whom he had induced to rise in his favour, and then sacrificed at the moment when they were fighting his battle. The fact, however, probably is, that Abd el Kader was induced to retreat because the country, which is very mountainous, was unfit for cavalry movements. At all events, Abd-el-Kader escaped with his cavalry untouched. The remaining tribes were hemmed in by the French troops in an angle, having the sea on one side, the river Tafna on the other, and the French army in front; and, finding that they had no chance of escape, they surrendered at discretion. We are left in the dark as to the exact number of prisoners, but they appear to be principally composed of the peaceable inhabitants of the country, and so little do their future attempts at attack alarm General Lamoricière, that he contents himself with ordering them to remain at large in the mountains of the Trara tribe, where they surrendered, until such time as the plain becomes more tranquil. General Lamoricière takes great credit to himself for not having put the whole of these native tribes to death after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. "My infantry," says he, "would have had ample vengeance for this insurrection; but, with the present exasperated feelings of our troops, would this vengeance not be perhaps too severe?" The Journal des Débats praises the humanity and moderation of the General, which, it says, in this instance, makes the French character contrast nobly with that of the barbarians of Africa

The Gazette concludes with an eulogium on the troops engaged, and with a mention of the persons who had most distinguished themselves. General Lamoricière encloses a letter from M. Courby de Cognord, chef-d'escadron of the 2d Hussars, who was supposed to have been killed on the affair of the 23rd ult., but who, after having been severely wounded, was taken prisoner. His letter, giving an account of the affair in question, was sent to General Lamoricière by Abd-el-Kader.

The list of prisoners is altogether 96, all more or less wounded. Some of them had received as many as six or seven wounds. It will be seen the letter in question, which M. Desterne is dead, and that the account of his having been decapitated by Abd-el Kader for his exhorting the men in the marabout to hold out was an invention. The letter of M. Courby de Cognord is followed by a report from Gen. de Bar, dated Algiers, 14th, but containing no new facts. There is also a report from General Thierry, dated Oran, 20th, giving a *résumé* of the proceedings in that province, and particularly the operations of General Lamoricière. General Thierry states that Abd-el-Kader, who, after the first combat, had ceased to take any part in the fighting, left in the midst of the second engagement amidst the hisses and imprecations of the Arabs who witnessed his flight.

On the 8th of October, according to other advices, about 2000 Kabyles attacked the forts of Gigelly. They were repulsed, with some loss, by the French garrison, which made a general sortie. An attack is also stated to have been made by the Arabs on Cherchell.

The papers now state that Marshal Soult will remain the nominal President of the Council for a short time longer, but that he will not resume the direction of affairs.

The Paris Bourse was again on Tuesday much agitated. "Rarely was it and the precincts in such crowd assembled, anxiety in every countenance," says a private letter. "Business commenced under a feeling of despondency, which sent down securities of every description. About half-past 2 o'clock, however, a reaction commenced, which continued up to the termination of business.

"For this favourable change no political information or cause is assigned."

Last Saturday evening the King of the French received the Austrian Ambassador, Lord Brougham, and General Sebastiani. The *Courrier de Narrelles* states, that Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, is waiting at Cannes the arrival of Lord Brougham, who was expected in a few days.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 9th of October give an awful account of the condition of Greece. The first instance of the present state of things is the following:—About three months ago, a gentleman of the name of Agalenti, after a long law-suit, procured a sentence from the tribunals of Athens, granting him the possession of an estate in the north of Greece, which he had originally purchased of a Turk in conformity with the law established by the protecting powers of Greece. Taking with him some law officers, he proceeded to the spot, when the peasants at once seized on him, deliberately murdered him, and cut off his head, all of which they themselves described in letters written to the capital; and one of these letters was directed to the King.

Last week (say these letters), a band of the Albanian soldiers, the amnestied brigands with whom M. Coletti has overrun the capital, to keep the population from rising against him, and to prevent the King from escaping from his trammels, proceeded during the night to one of their marauding excursions to the mountain districts, as is their usual practice, they visited an estate called Tchourka, next to that of Leosia, belonging to Mr. George Finlay, the woodcut height of which, we have mentioned, have been entirely laid bare by incendiary fires this summer, and which the proprietor would as soon think of visiting, though only at a distance of ten miles from Athens, as he would of walking into a den of tigers. The Albanians were soon attracted by the sound of bells, which warned them of the vicinity of a flock of sheep; and it appears that a child, either from being asleep, or hidden from fear of the Albanians, fortunately escaped their observation. The aged shepherd tending this flock was now accosted by the brigands, and abruptly desired to slay and skin a sheep, which, after some hesitation, he consented to do.

This done, a fire lighted, and the sheep placed before it on a wooden spit raised up between two stools, as in the usual custom, the shepherd was told by the Albanians to deliver up his Sunday money. In vain did the poor old man declare that he possessed nothing; they deliberately tied him to a young tree, which they now formed into a huge spit, and, placing him before the crackling and fierce fire opposite his cruel tormentors, commenced roasting him. The aged shepherd, finding that the unfortunate sufferer to divulge to his torturers the existence of all his little hoard under the roots of a tree in the neighbourhood. Removing him from the fire, but leaving him still tied to the spit, some of the party now went in search of the booty which they found, but, not being satisfied with the amount, on their return they announced to their victim that he must either have more to them, or submit to further roasting. The wretched man was then again placed before the fire, and, the sheep being by this time done to their satisfaction, they sat down to their repast. Having eaten their fill of the poor old man's flesh, these Albanians, not willing to leave his supper to turn the spit, seems to have inconvenienced them, as they at last chucked him away from the fire, and eventually took their departure. The non arrival of the flock at the village at which it was expected, alarmed the peasants, some of whom arrived during the night at the scene of this dreadful occurrence, and found the shepherd still alive, his body half roasted, and his limbs falling off. Medical aid was now sought for, and, fortunately, a practitioner among the peasants and lower orders, reached the scene in time to take down in writing from the dying lips of the sufferer, in the presence of the assembled people, this painful recital.

An awful murder was a few weeks back committed at the village of Kakosaleski, situated on the frontiers of Attica and Thebes. The murderer, a desperate gang, were secured and brought to Athens. These men, being set at liberty by Theodore Grivas, proceeded to the above-named village, where in the night they succeeded in gaining possession of the persons of four shepherds who had been most active against them. *They broiled on enormous fire—stripped their victims, smeared their bodies with grease, scewed them to stakes, and roasted them alive!* One of the victims, by name Nassos, being a stout man, initially expired; he was the father of eight children, and the other three are also since dead. The village of Kakosaleski belongs to M. Lanierre, a French gentleman, and his report of the dreadful deed now lies on M. Piscatory's table.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Gambria* has arrived at Liverpool after a rapid passage of nine days and a few hours from New York, bringing news of the *Great Britain* steamer having reached New York on the morning of the 15th ult.

The *Hibernia* steamer reached Halifax on the 17th.

The Congress having briefly assembled, adjourned.

The money market at New York on the 15th was steady.

The Canada papers contain an account of a serious fire at Montreal, on the 4th ult. The fire originated in a building on Queen street, occupied as a coffee manufactory and confectioner's shop, and, before it could be confined had there been decision and power to demolish a few small wooden buildings in the vicinity. The fire spread rapidly from building to building, over nearly the entire block between Queen-street on the east, to Prince-street on the south, from Wellington-street east, to Gabriel-street west, one house at the corner of Queen and Gabriel-streets, and part of a building at the corner of Queen and Wellington-streets were saved in a damaged condition; the part of the one at the corner of Wellington and Queen-street was cut in two, and the burning end severed from the other. The fire crossed Prince street, and proceeded in a line through to Nazareth-street, where it crossed Nazareth-street, burning one or more buildings on the south side of that street; two or three were blown up to arrest the fire. The buildings consumed were many of them of a rather ordinary kind, occupied by families in the humbler walks of life; the distress and privation, therefore, caused by this fire are great. There were a nail factory and a casting shop, several grocery and tavern stands, dwellings occupied by numerous poor families, a building where church service has been held during the summer; also, a handsome Methodist Church and parsonage, several fine stone and brick stores and dwellings, and a fair amount of property destroyed. Happily there were no accidents or loss of life.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The express which left Alexandria *viâ* Trieste to test the superiority of the communication through Germany over that across France reached London yesterday (Friday), bringing accounts from Bombay to the 1st of October. They do not, however, contain anything of importance.

Tranquillity prevailed in India.

From Scinde we learn that the arrangements of that province were continuing on the most pacific manner as before.

The affairs at Lahore continued to be as embarrassed as ever.

The Governor General left Calcutta on the 22nd of September for the upper provinces, with an army of 32,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 140 guns, on the confines of the Punjaub. Some severe fighting, or perhaps decided negotiations were expected.

The three surveyors of the East India Railway Company, Messrs. Collett, Duncan, and Romaine, were about to proceed towards the Soane river, under the directions of Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Simms is already quite sanguine on the subject of an Indian railway, and seems to anticipate no serious obstacles.

The news from China comes down to the 15th of July, but contains nothing remarkable.

COMMERCIAL.—The letters from Bombay of the 1st ult. states that the market for cotton fabrics, and twists and yarns has been active, with advance in prices on some numbers of the latter. Cottons of all descriptions have been realising very full, and encouraging prices. The metal market has been unusually quiet. Holders continue firm, and prices consequently have not receded. Imports this fortnight have been exceedingly limited, and the same may be said of exports

The appearance of a defective monsoon seems likely to be realized, for the fall of rain during the past fortnight, has been slight and partial The fall will be much below the average, and that will prove detrimental to the crops on this side of India, and, as a necessary consequence, injurious to the trade in British goods, is, we fear, beyond question.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the death of Mr. Boteler. Notice was given to the Coroner, who directed the inquest to be held on Friday afternoon. Sir Isaac Morley and James Murgatroyd, Esqrs., two of the Directors of the Company, accompanied by their solicitor, witnesses, &c., proceeded to Woodlesford, by special train, to attend at the inquest. Upon the jury being impanelled, Sir Isaac Morley said the Company courted public inquiry, and, he had instructed every person who could throw the least light on the transaction to attend the Coroner's court, and they should be brought from the remotest part of the kingdom, regardless of the expense. After this, the Coroner and jury proceeded to view the body of the late lamented gentleman. After the jury had returned, the Coroner said, the most searching investigation would be gone into, and, for that purpose, to afford time for the necessary witnesses, he should adjourn the inquest until Monday morning.

On Monday the inquiry was continued at the Mason's Arms Inn, Oulton, before Mr. Newsom, the Coroner.

Mr. Sangster, the solicitor, at Leeds, attended on behalf of the family of the deceased; Mr. J. A. Ikin, town clerk of Leeds, on behalf of police sergeant Stubbs, whose leg, it will be remembered, was broken by the accident; and Mr. Palfreyman, solicitor, of Sheffield, on behalf of Thomas Wheatley, the driver of the assistant engine, which ran into the train, and whose conduct was likely to be handled by the inquiry.

Three Directors of the Midland Company, Sir Isaac Morley, Mr. John Houldsworth, and Mr. Hutchinson, entered the room shortly after the inquiry proceeded.

On the opening of the proceedings Mr. Macaulay said he had the honour to appear for the Midland Company, and stated that the company were desirous of affording the fullest and amplest investigation, and that they had given orders to their servants to render every possible assistance in facilitating the inquiry.

John Porter, a railway guard, after giving an account of the accident similar to that which has appeared, said: After the concussion, I found the buffers of the last carriage on the train on the top of the engine buffers. One of the second-class carriage buffers—the off buffer, was driven through the back panel of the first-class carriage, which was in advance of it, and which was the eighth carriage in the train. The first class carriage referred to, was the one in which Mr. Boteler was seated. The next carriage was the mail van, which was broken. A waggon was also broken in a couple. The last carriage in the train, the second class, was also damaged, especially at the end which struck against the first-class carriage. On opening the door of the eighth carriage, I found Mr. Boteler, sitting on the right hand side of the carriage going from Derby to Leeds, with his back towards the engine. The buffer had jammed his legs against the seat. We were a long time before we could get him out. I cannot say exactly how long we were, but we might have been more than half an hour. We had to remove the damaged parts of the carriage from the inside. Both Mr. Boteler's legs were broken below the knee. He spoke to me. He said a good deal about his luggage, and desired us to take care of it. That was after we had placed him on the bank upon some cushions. He lost a deal of blood. We had a surgeon in the train who attended to him. I think it was Mr. Chorley, of Leeds. We placed cushions in a van, and put Mr. Boteler on them. I asked the surgeon to ride with him, and he did so. It was about five o'clock when we were on the platform at Normanton. We had to wait very short time to the place where the accident occurred. When the pilot engine ran into us we were proceeding at the rate of about eight or ten miles an hour. It was a fair morning, but there was a fog on the ground. The line side, which retarded our progress considerably. I do not know whether the moon was shining or not. I cannot say whether it were twilight or not. It did not rain. It was a very dense morning. We had, besides to our last carriage, attached to the rear, forming the points of a triangle. They were red lights. We have no permanent lights besides those three. We have hand lamps as signals, which we use to stop with. Those lights are red, green, and white. The red light means "to stop;" the green, "caution;" and the white, "to show us clear—to go on." We had used these hand-lamps, before the accident occurred, from the guard's van, which was on the off

LITERATURE.

THE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER'S POCKET-BOOK AND ALMANACK, FOR 1846. D. Bogue.

This well-timed publication, in addition to the usual Pocket-book matter, contains a list of authorized Railways, a Diary for entering the sale or purchase of Railway Shares, and Tables for calculating the value of Shares and Commission, which may also serve the purpose of a Ready Reckoner in general transactions. The Work must prove extensively useful to every one engaged in the Railway Share-market.

CHESS.

CORRESPONDENTS.—*The following communications arrived too late for consideration last week.*

"*G. C.*" *Liverpool.—Thanks for the little game.*

"*The Captain,*" *Dudley.—You are greatly mistaken; it is impossible to find more accurate compositors than those engaged on the department of the paper. For upwards of eight months, there have been but two or three, and those very slight, typographical errors justly chargeable to them, notwithstanding the title and they can receive in a paper of this description from the after corrections of the author. The Indian Problem is given on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

Solutions of No. 91 by "*G. C.*" "*H. B.*" "*Sagittary*" "*I. T.*" "*An Old Subscriber,*" *Dublin,* "*L. S.,*" *Chatham,* "*M. R.*" "*T. H.*" "*Edward J. O.*" "*Elizabeth,*" "*Ignarus,*" *and* "*Old Player,*" *are correct. Those by* "*J. A. T.,*" "*M. F. B.,*" "*L. L. D.,*" *and* "*T. W.,*" *are all wrong.*

"*H. G. B.*"—*There can be more than one Queen on each side on the board, as we have to repeat every week.*

"*C. D. C.,*" *Clonmore.—You will have seen by our last that the solution is right.*

"*B. S. M.*" *Stalemate to a drawn game.*

"*Empty.*"—*We cannot understand your query. The solution is wrong.*

"*Marcus.*"—*Mate must be given by a Pawn in the Problem alluded to. D'Orville's is quite right.*

"*H. P.*"—*Doubtless, very acceptable; it shall be duly examined.*

"*A. J.*"—*The variants alluded to refer to a very different name.*

"*P. P.*"—*We have not, up to the time of press, received a single correct solution of No. 92. Solutions by* "*Mark D.*" "*H. G. B.*" "*A German,*" "*Walter M.*" "*Rev. R. M.*" "*Marcus,*" "*Sydney,*" "*R.*" "*Empty,*" "*G. C.*" *and* "*R. P.*" *are all wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 92.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
2. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B's 3rd or *
3. R to Q's 5th	Moves any where
4. Q to Q Kt 7th—mate	

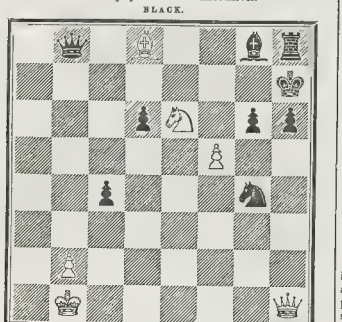
* 2. K takes R
K to B 4th
3. Q to Kt 7th (ch)
4. Q mates at Q Kt 6th. (If Black removes his King to Rook's file, White mates at Kt 4th.)

PROBLEM NO. 93.

By MR. MC. G——y.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MR. ALDERMAN SCALES AND HIS CREDITORS.—On Saturday, at the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Mr. Scales, the well-known ex-Alderman, came up in custody on his interim order. His schedule set forth his debts to be £61,810 7s. 4d., whilst his credits were stated to amount to £6,471 3s. After some discussion, the insolvent was liberated.

SIR R. PEEL AND MR. HUDSON.—It is stated that Sir R. Peel will "raise the first sod" of the Trent Valley Railway in a field near Tamworth next week. The spade to be used on this occasion is in size and shape a regular navigator's spade, highly finished, with polished maple handle, and on the blade Sir R. Peel's coat of arms, inlaid with gold. The strap of the spade are beautifully etched. It is enclosed in a rosewood case, lined with blue ultramarine velvet. On the lid is a silver name plate, with the inscription, "Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Drayton Manor."—The *Newcastle Journal* states that Mr. George Hudson, M.P., has been honoured with an invitation to spend a few days with Sir Robert at Drayton Manor.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the installation of Lord Lyttelton, as Principal of Queen's College, in the room of Dr. Johnstone, who has resigned the office in consequence of his great age, took place at the Town Hall, Birmingham. There was a very full attendance of the friends and supporters of the College—the Students and their connections, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Beckham, Dr. Booth, Thomas Phillips, Esq., the Mayor of Birmingham, D. Malins, Esq., the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and W. Lundo Cox, Esq., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty, were amongst the most distinguished of the guests. Lord Lyttelton was duly installed into the chair

SERIOUS CHARGE OF MUTINY.—The steamer *Cambria* has brought to Liverpool seven seamen, in irons, part of the crew of the British barque *Champlain*, belonging to Cork, who had been given up by the United States authorities, under the treaty with that country, for examination in England, upon a charge of aggravated mutiny, and of attempting to sink the vessel they were navigating. On the arrival of the steamer, the prisoners were given into the charge of Captain Bevis, R.N., who forthwith handed them over to the civil authorities, and on Tuesday, the charge against them were investigated before Mr. Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate. The names of the prisoners are Thomas Sheazel, John Cockiestan, Hermann Hincker, Henry Matthews, Thomas Boyle, Job M'Cann, and Henry William Matthews. The depositions taken before the British Consul for the state of Maine and the authorities of the United States, were produced. They were most voluminous; but only one witness was examined, namely, the steward. The history is this —A few days after the prisoners had shipped with Captain Featon, there arose a scarcity of seamen in St. John's, and wages advanced considerably. They could not persuade the captain to release them from the terms of their articles, and, therefore, it is said that they conspired to compel him to put them ashore after they had been a few days at sea. The first mutinous symptom was shown by the prisoners commanding one of their body—Hincker—to put the ship about, and steer a course quite opposite to that directed by the captain. The captain, however, succeeded in causing the vessel to keep the right course, and then it was accidentally discovered that the vessel was making water. On the the prisoners in a body refused to work. It is said an augur was found upon one of them, and that with this augur they kept continually boring holes, until, at one time, there was eight and a half feet of water in the hold. Being in danger, the prisoners just pumped sufficiently to keep the ship afloat, then they "knocked off." This conduct was repeated for several hours. At last, a brig hove in sight. The captain immediately hoisted signals of distress, which were, fortunately, observed, and boats sent to the relief of the *Champlain*. The two captains communicated, and the result was, that the seven prisoners, after a long struggle, were placed in irons, and conveyed to the first port, which happened to be on the coast of Maine.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr. Simmons, secretary to the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, with Mr. Mills, was proceeding down Suffolk-street, Birmingham, in his gig, the horse started off with great violence, when the two gentlemen were thrown out, and Mr Simmons was unfortunately killed upon the spot.

FIRE AT NORTHFLEET.—On Saturday evening last, a fire broke out on the farm of Mr. Smith, an extensive farmer at Northfleet Green, where all the stock of grain, outhouses, &c., in fact, everything but the dwelling-house, and the cattle (which were driven away), was destroyed. It is believed the owner is insured.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM FULLER BOTELER, ESQ., Q.C.

Mr. Boteler, whose death has occurred under such melancholy circumstances, was the representative of a family of very ancient standing in the county of Kent, for so far back as the commencement of the 15th century, one of his ancestors sat in Parliament for Sandwich. The learned gentleman's father, William Boteler, Esq., of Eastry, F.S.A., married twice; the first wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, Esq., of Statenborough, and by her he had an only son, Mr. William Fuller Boteler, whose decease we record: by his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Harvey, Esq., Captain R.N., he left several children.

Mr. Fuller Boteler was born on the 5th January, 1777, and called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 23rd November, 1804. For many years he enjoyed considerable practice in the Court of Chancery; he was a Queen's Counsel, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of the City of Canterbury, and Steward of the town of Fordwich. About twelve months ago, he received the appointment of Commissioner of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, on the removal of Mr. Baker Bere to Exeter, and since resided at Oulton, in Yorkshire, where his gentlemanly courtesy, kindness of disposition, and able discharge of his public duties gained for him general esteem and respect. He married, in 1808, Charlotte, daughter of the late James Leigh Joynes, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend, and has left, besides several daughters, two sons: the elder, William, M.A., follows his father's profession; and the younger, Richard, is a Member of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The injuries Mr. Boteler received from the collision on the Midland Railway were of too serious a nature to permit the slightest hope of recovery. On Monday evening, the 24th ult., the ill-fated gentleman suffered amputation of one of his legs with the greatest fortitude and resignation, but the consequent exhaustion proved fatal; he gradually sank until death terminated his sufferings on the Thursday morning following.

GEORGE BASEVI, ESQ.

Mr. Basevi, the eminent architect, celebrated as the designer of Belgrave-square and of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, was killed on the 16th ult. by an accidental fall from the west tower of Ely Cathedral. The unfortunate gentleman, whose death is much deplored, received his education at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and entered the office of the late Sir John Soane in 1810. With that distinguished master he passed nearly six years, becoming in the interval a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1816, after the completion of his articles, proceeded to the Continent, where, in Italy and Greece, he pursued his studies and improved his taste and knowledge. In 1819 he returned to England, and commenced practice on his own account, his first works being the church at Stockport and Mr. Ricardo's mansion at Gunninghill. Many subsequent undertakings, exhibiting great classical acquirement, tended to elevate him to a high rank amongst his contemporaries, and the Conservative Club, which he executed in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, has further served to establish his professional reputation. Among his minor works, we may mention St. Saviour's Church, Hans-place, Chelsea; Pelham-crescent, and several other ranges of buildings at Brompton. Mr. Basevi was from its foundation a Member of the Institute of Architects, and at one time filled the Vice-President's chair. He was also a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He has left a widow and eight children to deplore his untimely end.

SIR MATTHEW TIERNEY, BART.

This distinguished physician, whose death occurred on Tuesday, at Brighton, was the eldest son of John Tierney, Esq., of Ballyscandlon, in the county of Limerick, and had, at the time of his decease, completed his sixty-eighth year. Having early adopted the medical profession, he attained considerable practice, was appointed Physician in Ordinary to King George IV. and Physician to the Household at Brighton, and created a Baronet in 1818, obtaining a second patent in 1834, extending the limitation to his brother, Edward Tierney, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, a Crown Solicitor for Ireland. Sir Matthew enjoyed for many years the personal friendship of George IV. and William IV., and received, as a special mark of the latter Monarch's regard, the Knight-Commandership of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover. He married, in 1808, Harriett Mary, daughter of the late Henry Jones, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, but had no issue.

LINCOLN'S INN NEW HALL AND LIBRARY.

Precisely a twelvemonth since we illustrated, in our journal, the inauguration of the New Royal Exchange, by her Majesty in person; and this day we have the gratification of recording graphically in our pages the taste and courtesy of the Sovereign in gracing with her presence the opening of another splendid architectural ornament to our metropolis, in the New Hall and Library just completed for the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Royal and civic pageant of last year was of truly national interest; for, to a nation of high commercial character, an Exchange possesses attractions beyond architectural splendour: it guides us by a "long trail of light" to the mainspring of our national prosperity. There is a kindred interest attached to the new buildings at Lincoln's Inn, storied as are their walls and windows with some of the brightest names in our Legal History during the long vista of Five Centuries, the period from which dates the establishment of the Society.

Before we proceed to describe the new edifice, we shall glance at the locality in olden time.

Lincoln's Inn, the next in importance to the Inner and Middle Temple, occupies great portion of the west side of Chancery Lane, the "New Street" of Stow, and subsequently, styled "Chancellor's Lane." The Inn was named from its having been the site of the palace of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, who died there in the year 1310; into whose hands the ground passed by virtue of a grant from King Edward I. of the old friars' house *juxta* Oldbourne. The Earl of Lincoln assigned the ground formerly occupied by these friars, and his own mansion, Chichester House, to certain professors of the law, who, adding to the space thus obtained the greater part of that belonging to the see of Chichester, built there an Inn of Court for the study of the laws of England. That part of the Inn which belonged to the bishopric was leased to the Society until 28 Henry VIII., when the Bishop of Chichester granted the inheritance to Francis Sullard, and his brother Eustace, both students, the survivor of whom, (20 Elizabeth,) sold the fee to the Benchers for £620.

One of the oldest portions extant of the Inn is the fine Gateway, or Gatehouse Tower, in Chancery Lane: this was the work of the early part of the 16th century, having been completed 9 Hen. VIII., and almost entirely at the charge of Sir Thomas Lovell, a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and a Knight of the Garter: the arms of this worthy adorn the Gatehouse, on which also are placed those of the Lacys. The Hall was commenced in 1506; but has been repeatedly altered and modernised. The bricks and tiles used in the building of this Gateway, and of the Hall, were made from clay dug from a piece of ground, then called *Coneygarth*, lying on the west side of the Inn adjoining to Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the site of the New Hall and Library, hereafter to be described.

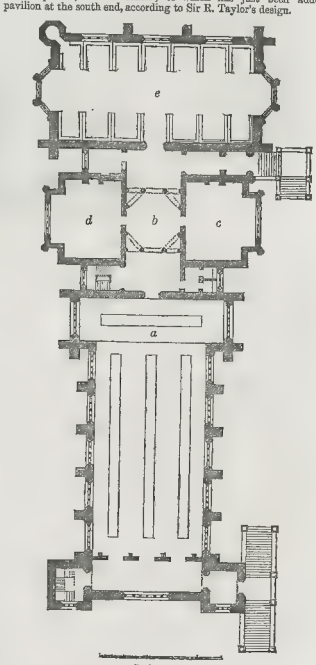
There is an interesting and authentic tradition connected with the erection of Lincoln's Inn, which must not be omitted: its garden-wall was, in part, built by Ben Jonson. Mr. Charles Knight, in his delightful paper, "Ben Jonson in London," thus relates the circumstance:—

In the map of London, according to the survey of Aggas, in 1560, Chancery Lane presents to us only a few scattered houses at the ends which connect it with Fleet-street and Holborn. Nearly the whole of the eastern side exhibits one large inclosed garden; whilst the western has a corresponding portion of greater length, containing a smaller inclosure, that of Lincoln's Inn. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the military spirit of the owners of the soil displayed itself on the battle-field of the Court of Chancery, and the law was fast rising into the most thriving of professions, Chancery Lane would of necessity partake more than an equal share of the common improvements of London. The garden of Lincoln's Inn was a pleasant place, with its formal walks and shady avenues; and the reverend Benchers would naturally desire that the eye of the vulgar passenger should look not upon their solemn musings, nor upon their frequent mirth. And so they built a wall in Chancery Lane to shut out the garden. Upon that wall laboured with his own hands the most illustrious of bricklayers, Benjamin Jonson. "His mother, after his father's death, married a bricklayer, and it is generally said that he wrought some time with his father-in-law, and particularly on the garden-wall of Lincoln's Inn, next to Chancery Lane." This is Aubrey's account: and there can be no doubt of the fact of Jonson's early occupation.—"Knight's London," vol. I., p. 365.)

The next important building in Lincoln's Inn is the Chapel, built for the Society by Inigo Jones: it is of heavy, tasteless design, raised upon huge pillars and arches, once used as a promenade; but now inclosed, as a place of interment for the Benchers. The windows of the Chapel, however, contain some very fine specimens of painted glass.

Next is New-square, which Ralph describes as "one of the neatest squares in town;" adding, "though it is imperfect on one side, yet that very defect produces a beauty, by giving a prospect to the gardens, which fill the space to abundantly more advantage. I may safely add, that no area anywhere is kept in better order, either for cleanliness or beauty by day, or illuminations and decorum by night: the fountain in the middle is a very pretty decoration, and if it was still kept playing, as it was some years ago, it would preserve its name with more propriety, and give greater pleasure into the bargain." This fountain, designed by Inigo Jones, has long been removed; and within the last twelve months, the area has been inclosed and planted with shrubs. At the North-east corner of this Square is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which scarcely rises above "Carpenters' Gothic." The Hall of Lincoln's Inn is a fine room, though smaller than, and by no means so handsome as, the Halls of the Inner and Middle Temple. It is used for the sittings of the Lord Chancellor out of term-time, and has hitherto been employed for the usual *commons* of the Society during term.

Next in order of date are the Stone Buildings, from the design of Sir Robert Taylor, which are only part of a noble plan for rebuilding the whole Inn, about fifty years since. It consisted of a northern pavilion, with a portico, and a centre; to which has just been added a pavilion at the south end, according to Sir R. Taylor's design.



Scale 50 feet.

a. Great Dining Hall-dais. *b.* Octagonal Vestibule.
c. Council-room. *d.* Drawing-room. *e.* Library

PLAN OF LINCOLN'S INN BUILDINGS.

We have not space to glance at the distinguished members of the Inn. Among the most famous of them were Sir Matthew Hale, Prynne, and others, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Erskine was a member, and his statue is placed in the Hall: his coat of arms decorates the walls, together with the escutcheons of Spencer Perceval, Canning, Lyndhurst, Brougham, and other eminent lawyers.

Lincoln's Inn was never behind the Temple in its masques, revels, Christmasings; nor were dancing and singing merely permitted at this Inn, but insisted upon; for, by an order made Feb. 6, 7 James I., "the under-barristers were by decimation *put out of commons, for example's sake*, because the whole Bar were offended by their not dancing on the Candlemas-day preceding, according to that ancient order of the Society, when the Judges were present;" and a threat, that if the like fault were repeated, they should be fined, or *disbarred*. "The King of the Cockneys" and "Jack Straw" ruled over the festivities: but they and their adherents were swept away in the time of Elizabeth; when also, the men of this Inn appear to have been rather "topping the mode," so that it was deemed proper to curtail the grand banquets, to limit the number of characters represented at them, to prohibit long hair and lace ruffs; and the wearing of cloaks, swords, and spurs, at the balls. Pepys has left us an account of Christmas, 1661, when Charles II. "visited Lincoln's Inn, to see the revels there; there being, according to an old custome, a prince and all his nobles, and other matters of sport and charge." This must have been a glorious Christmas: "Charles II.'s presence, the attendance of Clarendon, Ormond, and Shaftesbury, and the performance at the revels of Hale, Ley, and Denham: Prynne standing by, and gloomily looking on."—(*Knight's London*).

It is now time to speak of the Gardens, quaintly described by Ralph, as "far from being admirable, but, then, they are convenient; and considering their situation, cannot be esteemed too much. There is something hospitable, too, in laying them open to public use; and while we share in their pleasures, we have no title to arraign their taste. Their finest feature is the terrace walk, whence you obtain a fine view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the most extensive square in Europe, comprising in its area, 10 acres of land. This Square was first enclosed about the year 1736, when Sir Joseph Jekyl, then Master of the Rolls, rode over in 'the Fields,' and hurt his hip; this led to the putting up of iron rails; before which time, as the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it was a receptacle for rude fellows to air horses, and many robberies were committed in it.

The Society of Lincoln's Inn have long studied to maintain the architectural character of this beautiful area; for, at the desire of the Benchers and Students, the Privy Council, about the year 1609, directed a mandate to certain Magistrates of Middlesex, stating it to be the King's express pleasure that the erection of new buildings should be restrained; and ordering the said justices to apprehend and commit to gaol any offenders, and bring them before the Privy Council, to answer the charges: but this curious mandate was not in force many years.

THE NEW BUILDINGS,

with the entrance gateway, occupy great part of the Western side of

LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

the gardens. Their erection originated in the great inconvenience from the old Dining-hall being used as the Lord Chancellor's Court, and also from its not being sufficiently commodious in itself. The Benchers, therefore, determined to erect an entirely new and distinct building, comprising not only a Dining-hall upon a much more extensive scale; but a spacious Library, Benchers' rooms, &c. They, accordingly, selected for their architect, Philip Hardwick, Esq, F.R.S., the architect of Goldsmiths' Hall, the London and Birmingham Railway Terminus, at Euston-square, and many other fine structures. The first stone of the new edifice at Lincoln's Inn was laid April 20, 1843, by the then Treasurer, the Right Hon. Vice-Chancellor Bruce; and the extensive pile was completed, externally, within eighteen months, notwithstanding the greatest care was bestowed upon the works.

Mr. Hardwick, (who has been materially assisted in the design by his son,) has adopted the style of the early part of the 16th century, or the reign of Henry VIII., of which we have many fine examples. Of some, the architects have judiciously availed themselves, as well as of some celebrated Continental specimens. The style, it will be perceived, is coeval with that of the Gatehouse in Chancery Lane already noticed; and the new Buildings occupy the precise spot whence was dug the clay used in making bricks for the old entrance. By courtesy of the publisher of that valuable work, *the Companion to the Almanac*, we are enabled to present the annexed ground-plan, which will materially assist the reader in understanding the disposition of the several apartments. First, however, we shall describe the Exterior.

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND WEST FRONT.

The Gateway is situated at the southern end of the plan, in a line with the Western Front. It is an embattled arch, flanked by two octagonal piers, surmounted with cupolas, the whole beautifully executed in brick and stone; adjoining is a neat lodge of brick, with stone finishings. There are a centre and two side entrances, the massive oak doors of the former receding into the piers. The entire West Front forms a very conspicuous object from Lincoln's Inn Fields, from which it is screened by a low wall. The whole building extends upwards of 230 feet from North to South, in a direct line, but not in uniform range; it being, conformably with the arrangement of the interior, broken up externally into three principal masses, whereby are obtained considerable play of outline, and pleasing diversity of composition. The three main divisions just mentioned, consist of the Hall at the South end; the Library at the North; while the intermediate portion comprises the Drawing-rooms and the Vestibule. At the North-west angle is an octagonal turret, of considerable elevation.

THE NORTH END

is entirely occupied by the Library, which is placed transversely to the rest of the plan, its length being in the direction of East to West.

THE EAST OR GARDEN FRONT

is, however, by far the most picturesque in effect; the line is less uniform than in the Western front side; besides which, it is set off in contrast with the classic insipidity of Stone Buildings on the opposite side of the Garden. Another advantage is from this front showing its elevation upon a wide parapeted terrace, disposed architecturally with projecting and inclosed flights of steps, which greatly contribute to the picturesqueness and variety, more especially as there is some difference in their respective arrangements. This terrace serves the further purpose of screening the basement offices, which, though sunk below ground with regard to the terrace itself, are very little below the general level of the adjoining garden; consequently, the terrace answers to a raised mound thrown up against the basement areas. True it is that we miss many "tall ancestral trees," which have been cleared away for the court, beneath from the gardens in which Bickerstaff (*Tatler*, No. 100) delighted to walk, being privileged to do so by the Benchers, "who had grown old" with him. Hereafter we hope to see this loss made up by the whole area being laid out in a fine *architectural garden* of the period of the building. We delight in its wide and level terraces, its rich stone balustrades, connected by broad flights of stone steps—its clipped evergreen hedges, its embowered alleys, its formal yet intricate parterres, full of curious knots of flowers, its lively and musical fountains, its steep slopes of velvet turf, &c.

THE KITCHEN.

From New Square, the entire pile shows itself to peculiar advantage; more especially

THE SOUTHERN END,

with its square massive brick towers, lofty gable, and large storied window, lighting the Great Hall. In the Eastern Tower is one of the principal entrances, above which is a clock and canopy, in appropriate decorated style. Still, we regard this end as the least effective of the architect's design.

Our three exterior views, taken a few days since, will, however, convey a much better idea of the picturesque variety of the whole building

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, ON THE GREAT SOUTH GABLE.

than a page of descriptive details. These views may be relied on for graphic accuracy; whereas, every view hitherto published is incorrect, the embellishments and accessories having been materially altered in the progress of the building. The Great Hall bears a *Louvre*, or Lantern, tastefully enriched, and gilt, yet distinguished by lightness and elegance. The several gables are characteristically ornamented; that at the south being surmounted by a niche, in which is a statue of Queen Victoria. Nor, in the bristling of the roof, must be forgotten the chimney-shafts—those windpipes of hospitality—which are richly ornamented throughout. The material of the building is red brick, intermixed with darker-coloured bricks; the handsome finishings being of warm-tinted stone. The towers at the South end are chequered with

THE GREAT HALL LANTERN.

dark bricks, and thus correspond with the old Entrance Gateway in Chancery Lane.

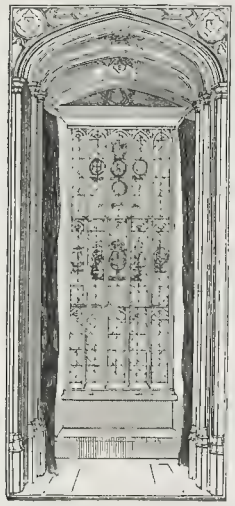
THE INTERIOR.

We now proceed to describe the Interior of this noble pile, for the arrangement of which the reader is referred to the accompanying Plan. The Basement is principally occupied by Offices, if we except the Benchers' Room, a handsome but low bay-windowed chamber beneath the Council Room: this apartment has a richly-ornamented ceiling. Among the Offices ranks pre-eminent the Kitchen, at the south end of the plan. This is a large and lofty apartment, with a stone vaulted roof, supported by columns; and a huge projecting fire-place. It is admirably arranged throughout; and in extent and convenience ranks with the old cryptal kitchens of our forefathers, and the spacious appointments of the modern club-house. An excellent view is obtained of this apartment from a window at the termination of the basement lobby.

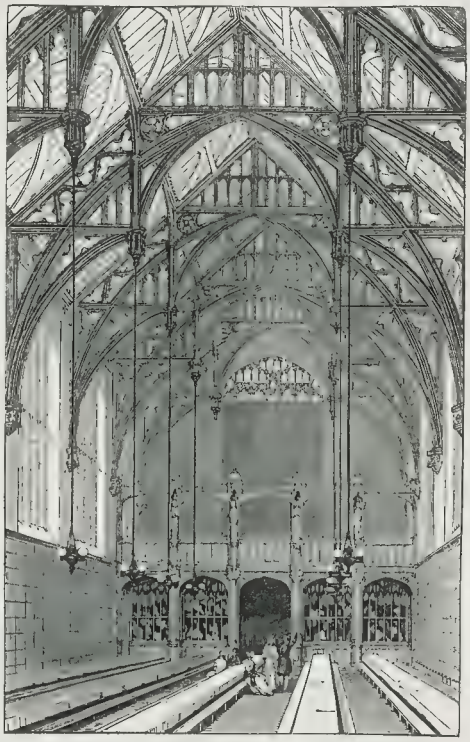
LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.

THE DINING-HALL.

This noble apartment is elevated on the basement story, being an exception to the usual plan of placing this room upon the ground floor: in this respect it resembles the Hall at Raby Castle. The common entrance to the Lincoln's Inn Hall is at the south, or lower end of it, through an oaken screen, beneath the gallery. "And," says a contemporary, "even before it is entered, or if access into it cannot be obtained at all, a clear though not a satisfying view of it may be enjoyed through the screen itself, the latter consisting of open compartments, each of which is filled in with a single sheet of plate-glass. Whether it be entered from this, or the upper end upon the dais, the *coup d'œil* is highly impressive and splendid." One of our Illustrations represents this southern end, with the gallery and screen: in the latter are niches to be filled by statues in wood, two of which will be those of Archbishops Thiroton and Usher.



THE WESTERN ORIEL, IN THE GREAT HALL.



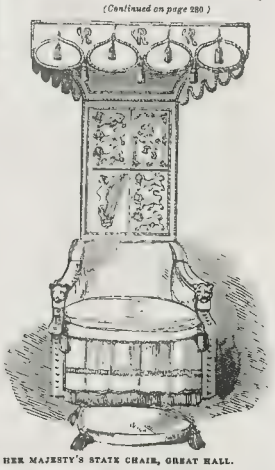
THE GREAT HALL, SOUTH END.

The main dimensions of the Hall are one hundred and twenty by forty-five feet, increased at the north end to sixty feet, by two spacious oriels at the extremities of the dais, which cause that part of the Hall to become a kind of transept. In point of length, therefore, it falls considerably short of both St. George's Hall, at Windsor Castle; and the Dining Hall of Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street; whose respective lengths are 200 and 187; but then, it exceeds them in breadth, the first of them very considerably; St. George's being only 54 feet wide, (consequently, partaking more of the character of a gallery than of a hall in its proportions), while the breadth of the second is 40 feet, which is narrow in comparison with the length. In magnitude and spaciousness of a different kind—namely, that of loftiness, it excels both; its extreme height to the ridge of the roof being 64 feet, or 34 feet more than that of the Windsor Hall, and 17 more than that of Christ's Hospital. Nor is it in the effect of mere loftiness that it excels them, for it does so infinitely more in the magnificence of its fine open timber roof of oak, which produces a powerful degree of character as well as magnificence, and is complete climax. This roof resembles those of Crosby and Westminster Halls, and especially of the latter, in having two arches supporting the larger one; one of the former springing from the wall, and the other from a horizontal beam resting on the crown of the lower arch: the apex of the large arch also supports a beam, whence king and queen posts carry the gable. The brackets, whence spring the large arches, are from Crosby Hall. The pendents are, in character, like those of the Divinity School, at Oxford, or perhaps, more like those at Hampton Court; both fine specimens of the Tudor roof. "The top beam of the hall" is a noble toast, and of ten may it resound through the magnificent apartment at Lincoln's Inn! It is admirably lit by six large windows on each side, beneath which is oak paneling extending to the floor: the fenestration, or rather the arrangement of these windows, contributes very materially to symmetry of design, and beauty of *ensemble*. There are, too, the large and lofty window at the south end; and the double bays, at the dais, which are somewhat rare; Crosby Hall, Trinity Hall (Cambridge), and many other halls, have a bay on one side of the dais only. In several large Halls, too, there are windows only on one side, nor is there any large end window to complete the vista. The upper halves of the windows of the Hall are filled with arms; and the lower halves bear the initials of Lincoln's Inn—L. I.

The *East Oriel* contains the arms of distinguished

(*Continued on page 280*)

THE OCTAGON VESTIBULE.



HER MAJESTY'S STATE CHAIR, GREAT HALL.

THE LIBRARY.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

DRAWING-ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 2.—All Souls—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Michaelmas Term begins.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
TUESDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688
WEDNESDAY, 5.—The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
THURSDAY, 6.—St. Leonard, the patron of those in captivity, died 559—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
FRIDAY, 7.—The first Gazette published, 1665—Milton died, 1674.
SATURDAY, 8.—Hailey born, 1656—Camden died, 1623

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 8.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 50	4 10	4 33	4 56	5 21	5 44	6 11	6 42	7 14	7 51	8 30	9 11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *W. and C.*"—*We have not room for the note on Miss Clara Seyton's Lecture, from the Guernsey Comet.*
" *P. Q. Z.*"—" *The Pickwick Papers*" *were published prior to* " *Oliver Twist.*"
" *A Correspondent,*" *Bridgewater.*—*Needlework patterns may be disposed of at the dealers in such articles, of whom there are several in the metropolis.*
" *W. W.*" *should consult the advertising columns of the newspapers at this moment, or some good work on engineering.*
" *A Correspondent.*"—*The price of* " *Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding,*" *is* 2*s.* 6*d.; by order, of any Bookseller.*
" *J. H.*"—*We cannot give any opinion of the Acoustic Instruments in question.*
" *G. R. C.*"—*The Railway* " *Stag*" *was defined in our Number of last week.*
" *F. P.*" *Liverpool.*—" *The Mechanic's Magazine,*" *weekly;* " *The Artisan,*" *monthly; and* " *The Year-Book of Facts,*" *annually.*
" *Musick.*"—*No.*
" *G. S. N.*"—*We have already engraved the Derby Railway Station in our Journal.*
" *G. W. T.,*" *Ipswich.*—*We have not room.*
" *F. W. R.*" *will be liable for the* " *Armorial Bearing.*"
" *Caroline.*"—" *The gallant way Lotharia*" *is from Rowe's tragedy of* " *The Fair Penitent,*" *which was long a popular play; hence, the above quotation passed from the stage into actual life, as a phrase to designate a fond yet ruthless lover. Pope ranked Rowe near to Shakspeare:*

" *Oh! next him, skill'd to draw the tender tear,*
For never heart felt passion more sincere."

Caroline's second question: Probably, because the eagle is the noblest of birds
" *A. Z. X.*" *Cork.*—*We do not precisely know.*
" *An Old Subscriber,*" *Belgrave-square, may probably recover the first named debt by aid of a solicitor; but his prospect of the second debt is hopeless.*
" *Thomas,*" *Carmarthen, should apply to a Life Assurance Office.*
" *A Military Reader.*"—" *The Naval and Military Sketch-Book*" *is discontinued.*
" *J. W.*" *should send the particulars of the old Bibles to Mr. H. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*
" *J. G. S.,*" *King's Lynn.*—*Certainly. See the Act of Parliament.*
" *Alpha Delta.*" *We regret that we have not room for the lines. The work shall be noticed if a copy be forwarded to our office.*
" *A. Z.*"—*Apply to any Professor of Music.*
" *J. H.,*" *Woodchester.*—*The emblematical figure of Britannia on our coins, was adopted from Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, the most admired beauty of the Court of Charles II.; as may be seen by her portrait at Lethington Castle, in Scotland.*
" *Mind to the Benevolent*" *suggests that in the case of scarcity of Potatoes, their use should be limited among the upper and middle classes, so that the exculent may be transferred to the tables of the poor for the winter months.*
" *W. B.*"—*See the first page of our No. for October* 18, *for the origin of the present War in Algiers.*
" *T. C.,*" *Mount-street.*—*See the Memoir of Mr. Busevi, in our present No.*
" *P. C.,*" *Putney.*—*The circumstance was accidental.*
" *A Constant Reader,*" *Woolwich.*—*The Illustrated London Almanack is not stamped.*
" *Nile Stud and Water Company.*"—*We have not room.*
" *Agnes B.*"—*We would quote the receipt, did our space permit.*
" *A Practical Bookbinder,*" *Stamford.*—*By advertisement.*
" *J. J.,*" *Stamford.*—*The chief officer of London was first styled* mairе *in the reign of Henry II.. this Norman title was soon rendered English mayor.*
" *W. H. W.*"—*See the British Almanac.*
" *H. Wie,*" *Lutterworth, may obtain excellent plaster casts of Sarti, Deanstreet, Soho.*
" *M A. W.*"—*Not at present.*
" *B.,*" *Manchester.*—*We have already given more than one explanation of the title of Esquire, in our present Volume.*
" *J. G. C.,*" *Hanerhall.*—*The Duke of Wellington, at Mornington House, Grafton-street, Dublin.*
" *J. M. B.*"—*See Leconi's Practical Treatise on Railways; or Bourn's Work on Engineering. The price of Bunnycastle's Work is about* 5*s.*
" *Enquirer,*" *Ryde.*—*Address to the Registrar, Herald's College.*
" *A Poor Widow.*"—*Probably, in Devonshire.*
" *S. W. C. M.*"—*See a description of Ichidee, in a late No. of our Journal.*
" *A Subscriber,*" *Brompton.*—*We are not in possession of any further information.*
" *An Amateur des Sciences,*" *Leamington.*—*See Samuda's Account of the Atmospheric Railway.*
IRRIGIBLE.—" *Loch Lomond.*"—*Ravings of a Railway Maniac.*—" *Lines,*" *by J. W. F.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

RUSSIA is the most imposing of all the European Powers. This is true in the double sense of the term—the equivocal as well as the generally-accepted meaning. It finds its account in this; a vague belief in its vast resources, in its overwhelming military strength, and even, in some degree, in its naval supremacy, assists its diplomacy. Men have taken its own assertions for granted, and permitted it to assume an influence in the affairs of Europe to which its real power and strength by no means entitle it. Russia, in fact, has elevated herself, or, what is better, has got others to elevate her into the bugbear or scarecrow of the civilised world. But with all the care she takes to repress and smother the truth in her own dominions, and prevent its circulation abroad, facts are perpetually occurring which let out the true state of things; and travellers who can go a little deeper than the mere surface of diplomatic dinners, imperial attentions, and official politeness, have pretty well exposed the hollowness and pretence of the Russian Government, which in most of things to which the true strength of a state consists must be pronounced altogether deficient. At the moment when the disasters of the Russian army in the Caucasus are drawing attention and criticism to her military powers, with the effect of dissipating many of the exaggerated notions with respect to it which were common at no very remote period and are very prevalent still, it may be useful to state a few facts connected with another branch of her power—her fleet and fortifications. This we are enabled to do by a paper lately published in the *Journal des Débats*, communicated by M. Hommaire de Hell, author of " Travels in Southern Russia, the Caucasus, and the Coasts of the Caspian Sea." He describes at some length the works constructed by the Emperor at Sebastopol. It was a favourite project; the place was intended to be made the chief port of the Black Sea; the expenditure of money has been lavish; but what are the results? It is stated that docks, fortifications, and batteries are alike badly constructed, and, for their purposes, are complete failures! The universal and almost incredible venality and corruption of the Russian officials, from the highest to the lowest, have defeated the intentions of the Emperor, and the works of Sebastopol stand as witnesses of the apparent power and real weakness of the Autocrat. The bad *morale* of the instruments he works with perpetually defeats him.

In 1830 and 1831, when the Revolution of July threatened to overturn more than one of the European Governments, some articles appeared in the French and English journals, on the military and naval power of Russia, as she was considered the probable ally of legitimacy and absolute power in Europe in any general struggle. In those articles it was demonstrated that the attack and destruction of the Russian fleet in the port of Sebastopol was not only possible, but easy to a well-armed squadron. The Emperor took the alarm, and the works were commenced. They are constructed on an enormous scale, and have, like many other things in Russia, an "imposing" appearance; but the eye of the skilled military engineer detects faults and blunders so great and so numerous as to deprive them of the greatest part of their efficiency. The defences of the place consist of four forts, containing eleven batteries. Each of the four is built in three stages, the number of cannon that bristle from each fort being not less than from 250 to 300. They appear truly formidable at first sight, but the real defensive power is far from corresponding with it. It might almost be supposed they were intended rather to astonish the eye in time of peace than to defy an attack during war. Military critics say that the construction of the batteries in this triple tier of guns is of itself vicious; even in the lowest tier the guns are not placed sufficiently level with the surface of the water, notwithstanding there is no rise or fall of tide. The interior arrangements are equally opposed to the rules of military architecture. Each stage is formed by a suite of casemated chambers communicating with each other. They are all so narrow, and the ventilation has been so little attended to, that the smoke of a few discharges would render the working of the guns difficult, if not impossible! But a greater defect than this is visible throughout the whole construction, one which endangers the existence of the whole of the works. The material employed is a coarse, friable, calcareous stone, and the masonry is so carelessly executed, that it is doubtful whether the batteries would stand at all under the tremendous recoil of three hundred pieces of artillery! They would certainly be dangerously shaken; the few trials that have been made from Fort Constantine prove that the opinion is well founded; a few discharges sufficed to rend the walls, in several places, in large cracks!

In the construction of the Docks, similar, if not grosser errors, have been committed. The same fragile material has been employed in the work, though so little calculated to withstand the action of water. The angles only of the walls are of granite. Another strange oversight should be mentioned. The water of the port swarms with a destructive worm, that commits such ravages on the bottoms of the vessels laid up in it, as sometimes to render a ship unserviceable in two or three years. To escape this source of mischief, the engineers thought it would be better to supply the enclosed docks with fresh water, by turning into them the little river Tchernoi-Retchka, which emptied itself into the principal creek of the harbour. Three aqueducts and two tunnels were constructed at an enormous expense, and when the works for this purpose were nearly completed, the engineers were confounded by the discovery that it was precisely the muddy water of the river that most abounded with the devouring worm whose ravages they had taken such pains to prevent! They were, in fact, brought down into the harbour by the river itself. The tunnels and aqueducts were so much labour thrown away.

The description given of the fleet, of which Sebastopol serves as the "harbour of refuge," contains another exposure of the official immorality that pervades every department of the Russian Government, and exhibits the cause why so much undertaken by the chief authority proves such a signal failure. Despotism itself, though armed with power and wealth, and wielding the knout or sending to Siberia at its own caprice, contends in vain with corruption, when that corruption is universal. We give the passage in the words of the writer himself:—" Like everything else in Russia, the ships of war dazzle and astonish at first sight, but cannot stand a minute examination. From what is notorious of administrative venality here, it is easy to imagine that such malversation must affect the arsenal as much as any other department. In vain the Government lavishes its money, and orders the purchase of the best materials the forests and factories can produce; all its efforts are neutralised by the dishonesty and avarice of its officers. Thus the vessels are generally constructed of worthless materials, and there is no description of pillage and embezzlement which is not carried on while they are being built and fitted out. All the ships are ready to be worn out a single voyage has, in some cases, sufficed to damage them seriously, and render them unserviceable." This is but one witness added to many others who have described the prevalence of this rottenness in the whole Russian system. Great pretence, and little reality, is always discoverable. The official reports of the numbers of regiments and battalions are always falsified; the nominal strength always far exceeds the real. Throughout the Empire all is hollowness and deception. The law, the civil service, the police, the army—all are conducted on the same system; the pay is wretchedly small, and the officials make it up by plunder and peculation, at which it is difficult to conceive that the supreme authority is not wilfully blind, from the impossibility of changing what has become the tone of the public mind. As long as the pompous pretences and official humbug of Russian employés are credited by foreigners, without inquiry, it answers its purpose, and Russia is considered a Great Power. But any collision proves that it is weakness in disguise. When the under-manned regiments, that figure so grandly in a return—plundered, as the men are, in their pay, clothing, and food, with a hospital service of which the very medicines and bedding are often sold, instead of used—are led by officers who have no zeal, as they are commanded by Generals whose plunders show they have no talent, it needs but little perception to trace the causes that have enabled a handful of men to defy for years the whole power of the Empire, and, in the last campaign, to defeat them, with loss and disgrace almost unexampled in military annals. If this has been effected by a small mountain tribe, close on the frontier of Russia, with small means and little wealth, at a time when all the strength of Russia could be brought against them, what have the rich, powerful, well-disciplined nations of Europe to fear from this great northern imposter? The hard winter of 1812, and the madness of Napoleon in exposing his army to it, gave to Russia a share in the downfall of the French Emperor in which the elements did far more than her arms; but it elevated her military reputation to a pitch altogether undeserved. Her forces had no part in the last and decisive conflict of Waterloo, though they marched with the Allies to Paris. She has never gained an inch on the territory of Europe, except by chicanery and fraud, as in the gigantic crime of the partition of Poland; in another direction a mere mountain tribe, hardly to be called a power at all, can hold her in check. What has Europe to fear from such an unmanageable mass as the Empire of Russia presents? Yet we have seen French speculations of the probability of the Cossack again ravaging the banks of the Seine! But the more that is known of Russia the more contemptible (as an aggressive power) she will appear. And such is the amount of misconception that was created on this subject, that those who have the slightest means are bound to take every opportunity of dispelling it.

DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.—A public dinner was given on Wednesday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., in celebration of his return as member of Parliament for the borough of Southwark. The chair was entered by Alderman Sir Emanuel Cooper, Esq., the chairman: W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P.; C. Ellis, Esq.; W. Wilson, Esq.; and other gentlemen. The hon. baronet was received with repeated rounds of cheers, and seemed perfectly recovered from the effects of his late indisposition. J. Bright, Esq., M.P., entered the room about half-past seven, having just arrived by train from Manchester, and was received with rounds of applause. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair and duly responded to. The Chairman then, in a highly eulogistic strain, proposed the health of their own representative, which was most cordially responded to, and Sir William in his speech of thanks in return, entered into a statement of his political principles. The other principal speakers were Mr. Bright and Mr. Christie.

The *Frankfort Gazette* states that the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir to the throne of Russia, had arrived at Botzen, in the Tyrol, on his way to Italy, to join the Emperor.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle this morning, shortly after nine o'clock, in a close travelling carriage and four, for the Slough station, and proceeded thence, in the State carriage of the Great Western Railway Company, to town, in order to honour with her presence the Opening of the New Hall at Lincoln's Inn. In the suite of her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince were the Earl of Jersey and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Earl of Hardwicke, Captain the Hon. Nelson Hood, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Sir Edward Sutton of the Royal Household. Her Majesty was escorted to Slough by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, took her departure from the Castle this morning, for Gloucester House, Piccadilly; calling upon the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, to take leave before proceeding to town. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon also left the Castle, this morning, for the metropolis. The infant Royal Family were taken out this morning, and again in the afternoon, for their usual airings. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived at the Castle this evening from town, attended as upon their departure by their respective suites. There will be no dinner party at the Castle this evening.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Hanover on a visit to the King in the early part of last week, from Berlin, in order to be present to act as sponsor in person for the infant Hereditary Prince, and was to remain there about a week after the baptismal solemnity, when the Royal Duke was to go to New Strelitz, where the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary are staying with the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. His Royal Highness was to leave Hanover for home from Germany.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO TOWN.—The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Wednesday from Walmer Castle, accompanied by Lord Charles Wellesley. Lord Charles Wellesley has gone on a visit to the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepont, at Conholt Park, near Andover.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to state that the Premier is suffering from an attack of gout in the feet, which prevented the Right Hon. Baronet being present at the opening of the new Hall and Library, Lincoln's-inn, by her Majesty on Thursday. Sir James Graham and several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel early on Thursday morning at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence in Whitehall gardens.

THE DUKE OF LORD MONTAGE.—Shelley Castle was expired on Thursday evening last, at a quarter before ten o'clock, at the town residence of the family, Hamilton-place, in the 69th year of his age. He was uncle to the present Duke of Buccleuch.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. OCT. 30.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1845.

Arthur, Trinity	Davys, John's	Pubb, Clare	Pitman, Christ's
Bailey, Jesus	Fisk, Trinity	Kent, Corpus	Pownall, Trinity
Bevan, Emmanuel	Frampton, Clare	Lamb, Corpus	Rees, Corpus
Berdieu, Magdalene	Freer, Corpus	Lawson, Queen's	Russell, John's
Betsam, Emmanuel	Gibbins, Trinity	Leicester, Christ's	Sandham, Caius
Bircam, Corpus	Gibson, Trinity	Madden, John's	Sells, Caius
Bake, Trinity	Gilder, John's	Massey, Queen's	Sayce, Emmanuel
Body, John's	Gutch, Sidney	Mann, Caius	Stephenson, Corpus
Brown, John's	Gregory, John's	Mann, Clare	Spring-Rice, Trinity
Brereton, Queen's	Hardwick, Catharine	Maul, Caius	Staley, Queen's
Bromby, Trinity	Hart, Christ's	Mayor, Trinity	Stock, Pembroke
Bullock, Caius	Herman, Trinity	Meggs, Trinity	Thompson, Queen's
Burnett, John's	Hemworth, Trinity	Moore, Caius	Wham, Queen's
Cumberland, Trinity	Hill, Christ's	Neville, Magdalene	Wigglesworth, Magd.
Clarke, Trinity	Hillmer, Trinity	Peart, Catharine	Williams, Trinity
Cort, Christ's	Huntsale, John's	Peter, Caius	Woodham, Emmanuel
Dale, Sidney	Izard, Christ's	Pile, Trinity	Yate, John's
Davies, Trinity	Jacob, Emmanuel	Pine, Catharine	Youge, Joan's
Davies, Corpus	Jones, Pembroke		

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Gallery was re-opened to the public on Monday morning, having been closed since the 11th of September last.

NEW BRANCH GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Several houses on the south side of Piccadilly, near St. James's Church, have been sold for the purpose of immediately being razed to the ground, on the site of which is to be erected a capacious new Branch General Post-office, the one at Charing Cross, from the extreme increase of business, being found to be considerably too small for the transaction of public business, and it is to be removed into Piccadilly.

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TOLLS.—The Southwark "Sunday" toll-bars are now in course of being pulled down. Workmen are engaged upon those at Bermondsey Church and Deckhead. These bars were the last existing Sunday tolls in England.

THE NEW STREET OF FLEET-STREET.—It is stated officially that the thoroughfare of Fleet street and Temple-bar will be opened on Wednesday next, after being closed for upwards of one month. The cost of the sewer when completed will be upwards of £20,000.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the table of the mortality in the metropolis, published by the authority of the Registrar General, that the number of deaths in the week ended on Saturday last, was 774; of which number 395 were males, and 379 females. The deaths in the week have been 161 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and 246 less than the weekly average of the autumns of the last five years. The number of births during the past week was 1265.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL AND ALARMING FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

Early on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in High street, Gravesend, at the house of Mr. King, the Black Horse, and that house, together with five others in front, and three in the rear, were speedily reduced to a heap of ruins.

Thomas Mee, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Wombwell, whose menagerie was then in the fair held last week at Gravesend, was burned to death

It appears that the first alarm was given to a man named Calcraft, a lodger, who, while in bed, smelt a strong smell of fire. He immediately got up, and then he perceived that the lower part of the house was in flames He directly shouted "Fire" as loud as he was able, and in another moment he heard some of the parties stirring in the rooms over head. Mrs. King, the wife of the occupier of the house, instantly threw up the sash of her bedroom window and jumped into the street. The poor creature was considerably injured by her fall, but she was conveyed to the Five Bells Tap, where every attention was paid to her, and we are glad to state that she has sustained no serious contusions. Another man, named James Ford, who was working at Mr. Simmons's, the black maker, and who was a lodger at the Black Horse, was so alarmed that he jumped out of the third floor window, and was taken to the workhouse:—He states that he was awakened by Thomas Mee, the man who is lost in the ruins, who aroused him by calling out, "For God's sake get up, as the house is on fire, and I can't tell how we are to get out, as the flames are coming up stairs." Ford jumped out of bed, and upon opening the door and looking down the staircase, he saw the flames mounting with the most frightful rapidity, but thinking it would be better if he could get into the floor below, he and Thomas Mee attempted to descend the stairs, but this they could not do, the flames were so powerful, so he jumped back to enter into the bedroom again, and jump after him into the street, as there appeared no other chance of escape. Ford, having jumped out, saw no more of Mee, nor has he since been seen or heard of. A servant girl was saved, by being taken through a side window into an adjoining house. Several other parties escaped over the roof. Cleveland, one of the Gravesend fire police, states that when he arrived at the scene, the inmates of the premises were all asleep, and the screams of the people in the house were heartrending. He obtained the engine ladders, and clambered into the first floor of the Catherine Wheel public house, for the purpose of rendering any assistance to the sufferers. He got upon the landing just in time to rescue the servant of Mr. King, who was standing at a window. He then went on to the gutter of the Catherine Wheel, and, after he had got out the boys mentioned in the last account, he assisted to get out the girl, which ran in a stream at his feet, and compelled him to quit the spot. At this moment a man named Aldridge came to his assistance, and succeeded in saving another female, in a similar manner. They then ran along the parapet, and Aldridge saved himself by sliding down a piece of iron used as a stay to the stack of chimneys, by which he was badly burned, and he now lies at the Five Bells.

Search was made for the body of the unfortunate watchman, Mee, during the whole of Monday, but only a small bone of an arm was found, supposed to be a portion of the poor fellow. It is said that an Italian is also missing, who was lodging at the Black Horse at the time of the fire.

At the time the fire broke out, there were, as Mrs. King states, 26 persons, including children, in the house. Mrs King was badly hurt. Mr. King, the landlord of the Black Horse, was not at home. He is but partially insured, and his loss, it is said, is little less than ruinous to him. How the fire originated is doubtful, but there are no strong reasons for believing that it was in the smoking-room. The policeman states that when he first discovered it, the flame was issuing from a window on the first floor. The loss is variously estimated, but it would appear to be about £10,000.

WARWICKSHIRE.—The writ for the election of a representative for the northern division of this county, in the room of the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., arrived on Friday (last week) and the nomination is fixed for Wednesday the 5th of November. Lord Brooke is at present the only candidate; and it is thought that the noble lord will be returned without opposition.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOIREE.—The annual *soirée* or literary meeting of the members and friends of this Institution was held on Thursday evening (last week), in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The interest manifested by the people of this locality was, perhaps, greater than on any former occasion. Tickets were issued for 3,000 persons, but the demand far ex-

ceeded that number; and on the day before the meeting as much as three guineas were offered for tickets which originally cost 7s. 6d. The directors had provided ample accommodation for the company, and the attraction offered was of a high character. The great lion of the day was to have been Mr Charles Dickens; and, next to him, Mr Eugene Sue and M. Thiers: but from various causes those gentlemen were absent. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd was announced to take the chair on the occasion, and addressed the meeting for nearly 50 minutes on the advantages of such institutions, and on the progress made by that of Manchester. Mr. Mark Philips, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. M. Gibbs, and Mr. C. Dickens also addressed the meeting in succession.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the League took place at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. It is computed that nearly 7,000 persons were present. Mr. G. Wilson, the Chairman of the League, presided. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, and after contending that famine stood Ireland in the face, said the only thing to be done was to open every port, and admit corn instead of the whole world to feed the people. Mr. Cobden strongly urged Sir R. Peel to adopt this course. He then observed upon Railway speculation; and in allusion to Mr. Hudson, called him the "King of Spades." Mr. Cobden spoke very confidently of the coming Repeal of the Corn Laws. After a speech from Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Bright, M.P. addressed the meeting at great length. He emphatically urged the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and concluded thus:—"We war not with any right of any man—we war with a law which all men are beginning to doubt, and which most intelligent and good men hate. We want to substitute for that law the original character by which men have a right to live and to earn, and to enjoy the fruits of their earnings. 'And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you it shall be given.' Was the Scripture written only for our first parents? Was it intended only for those who should inhabit that, to us, most distant land, or was it not an universal gift and benediction? Was it not given by inspiration that mankind, till the end of time, till the world should be wrapped in flame, should trust in Him who gave that promise: and if we thus believe, how dreadful our abandonment of God—how awful the crime—not less than even that of those who made the Corn Laws—if we step back from that duty, if we fail in the work we have set ourselves, which is to abolish by the law that restricts the bounty of Providence, and to establish the original and heaven-given law which will give plenty to all the earth!" (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was carried, with loud cheers, to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting; also to the chairman; after which the meeting separated.

LAMENTABLE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NORTHWICH (CHESHIRE).—On Sunday morning, about half-past three, a fire broke out in the farm buildings of Mr. Furber, a farmer, at Shipbrooke, about three miles from Northwich, which ended, we regret to say, in the deaths of three children, and the destruction of the whole of the barns, stables, and other outbuildings on one side of the premises, with the hay, straw, and grain, the whole of the produce of the late harvest, and implements of husbandry.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DINNER AT RATHKEALE.

On Wednesday (last week) the Repealers of the village of Rathkeale and the adjoining parishes entertained, at dinner, Mr. W. S. O'Brien. There was a procession in the early part of the day. When the procession arrived at its destination, Mr. Ferguson, barrister, was voted to a chair, from whence he recited the deeds of Brien the Brave in a manner worthy of the ancient Irish bards. Then Father Collins moved a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Brien, which was carried amidst thunders of applause.

Mr. O'Brien then delivered a speech, and a petition to Parliament was adopted.

Mr O'Connell then rose, and expressed his delight at the glorious display of feeling around him in favour of Mr. O'Brien, in all of which he participated. "I came here," continued Mr. O'Connell, "to pay him this day that tribute; and here now you are cheerily and heartily joining with me in paying it to him. (Cheers.) But it will not do merely to shout—you must secure him a new representative in every future Parliament, whether it may be for a time in London—and it shall only be for a time there—(cheers)—and when it is restored to Ireland in the Parliament in College-green. (Cheers.) His person must be as triumphant as are his political services. (Cheers.) This county must be, as it is, proud of having such a representative—(cheers); and I call upon you to pledge yourselves to me when you go home to-night and in your conversation the ensuing week, to let it be each other how every man can be registered that is not so, and to send us the names to the Repeal Wardens, or to the parish priest, if he be kind enough to receive them. This is working. This is showing gratitude. I will tell you the inquiry I will make when I next address a meeting in the county of Limerick—I will ask whether there is a single man in any parish that is not registered. I think the man will be degraded, and miserable, and ungrateful wretch, that does not register for Smith O'Brien." (Cheers.)

Dr. Gray next addressed the meeting, after which it separated

The dinner took place in a small room in Thomas street, and covers were laid for about 200. Father Synan, Catholic curate of Rathkeale, presided.

The toast of the evening brought on his legs Mr. Smith O'Brien, who began his speech by a history of his early political struggles, and thus proceeded:—"I am now in your neighbourhood, and I am glad of the circumstance, that there was no hope of just or useful measures for Ireland from the Imperial Parliament, and that to the legislative independence of my country, and to that alone, I should look for the attainment of these blessings. This was the dream of my existence—for it I have lived, and I trust the time may never arrive when it will be necessary for me to tell you that for it I will die. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for several minutes.) You have called it a dream, but it was no dream as far as regards its realisation. (Hear).

The next toast was "Daniel O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union."

Mr. O'Connell responded, and said—I tell England that the connection is severed if the day arrives that the cruelty and oppression, and above all the absentee drain can no longer be endured. (Hear, hear.) That absentee pecuniary drain can be cured by nothing but the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) There are remedies almost for every other grievance—there is none for the absentee drain but Repeal of the Union and a domestic Parliament. (Hear, hear.) There is another point on which we are struggling now that is to augment the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown; the concentration of the governmental power in England has given the Minister authority to an extent that is unlimited in its nature; the Minister is everything, the Queen or Monarch is nothing. (Hear, hear.) The Queen has no real power; amusement she enjoys—trips of pleasure, and matters of that sort, that most respected lady certainly may enjoy, but practical power she has none. (Hear, hear.) I want the people of England to understand, and I am now addressing them from Ireland. You think that I am addressing you (laughter); but I am really talking to the people of England, and I tell the people of England the concentration of so much power as the Crown has in the hands of the Minister—that Minister domineers over the Queen; whoever the majority of the Commons chooses to make Minister, is the real monarch of the day. He may permit the Queen to have such enjoyments as amuse her side of the other, would augment her own authority. (Hear, hear.) So the Repeal of the Union is a Royalist phrase for restoring the prerogatives of the Crown, restrained by Parliamentary authority, but self-acting with a responsible Minister, and with a Parliament to obey, but not a usurpation, as at the present moment. The third thing we are asking for is the happiness of Ireland. (Cheers.) The honest and learned gentleman concluded with the "Great, glorious, and free" couplet.

Several other toasts were drunk, and at eleven o'clock the company separated.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CORN.—A report has been circulated at Dublin, which appears to be at least premature, that a Treasury order had been received at the Dublin Custom-house, "for the admission of foreign corn DUTY FREE on and after the 1st of November."

THE POTATO DISEASE—GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—A letter from Dublin, dated Monday, says:—In the reports received this day there is conclusive evidence of the spread of the disease in Kerry and other counties, which were considered quite free from the pestilence at the close of [illegible] In the above part of the country unvisited by the blight; but some counties the loss is much greater than in others—in Fermanagh and Longford, for instance, and generally upon limestone soils, or where lime has been used as manure. On log soils, the potato crop has been much less affected than in rich heavy lands. Taken altogether, the present crop is tremendous, amounting, according to the most careful calculations, and allowing much for exaggerated alarm, to fully one third of the entire crop. But the worst feature in the calamity is, the uncertainty that still exists—and the continued accounts of new losses. On the other hand, it appears certain that the disease has been checked by the use of lime or other alkali, or by merely removing the potatoes to dry outhouses, and other simple precautions. All accounts concur in describing the apple potatoes—the latest in ripening, and the description which keeps sound to the latest period—as nearly all destroyed. The apple potato, however, is consumed chiefly by the wealthier classes, and is not near so extensively grown as other kinds. Cup potatoes, which are greatly used by the humbler classes throughout the year, have suffered less than any others. But lampers, the most inferior, and forming the food of the poor in many places, are affected to a ruinous extent. The Government Commissioners, consisting of Professors Kane, Lindley, and Playfair, have held a public sitting at the Dublin Society House, and received a variety of communications, generally to this effect.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Count Cassini, the last of the name, a member of the Academy of Sciences, formerly director of the Royal Observatory of Paris, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honour, died on the 18th inst. at his chateau of Thury-sous-Clermont (Oise), aged 90.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that the King of Wurtemberg, having arrived at Ulm, the municipal council went to pay their respects. His Majesty inquired why they had granted to the Abbé Ronge and the German Catholics the use of the cathedral, observing that what had taken place at Stuttgart ought to have served them as an example. The Mayor replied that he had imagined it to be the only means of maintaining order, and that as Ulm the sympathy for German Catholicism was still stronger than at Stuttgard, where the civil and military authorities had not been able to agree on the subject. The King replied that, as long as German Catholicism was in its germ, and it was impossible to say whether it would be consolidated, he did not with his concessions to be considered as an acknowledgment. It is because the liberty of conscience was established in Wurtemberg that his Majesty was desirous that his Roman Catholic subjects should not be injured

Mr. John Deas Thomson, who was lately convicted of extensive depredations at the Cape, died there early in August. "From the time of his arrival at the South Convict Station," writes a correspondent of the *South African*, "he appeared to turn his attention to religion, and the necessity of a preparation for another world." His wife is at present in England, en favouring to procure a mitigation of his punishment.

The *Universal German Gazette* denies that the news from Italy is of so satisfactory a character as has been represented. The attempt at Rimini was by no means of an isolated character, but was attached to a general movement. The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Rome, of the 14th instant, saying that the state prisons contain no less than 7000 prisoners, among whom are members of many distinguished families.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th May, state that Queen Pomare still remained at Raetea, blockaded by French forces, and one of her chiefs, who aided in the assassination of some Frenchmen, had been shot by the French authorities. The Legislative Council of the Sandwich Islands, consisting of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives, was convened on the 20th of May. The opening of the Council was conducted with all the formality of the opening of the British Parliament. Guns were fired from the forts, and the foreign vessels responded. The King's speech is in imitation of that of the Kings of Europe.

A letter from Milan of the 15th ult., says:—"The short visit made by the Emperor Nicholas to our city has been attended with a disastrous occurrence. Yesterday, Marshal Radetski wished to entertain his Majesty with a review; most of the troops of the garrison being still on the ground between Breschia and Verona, where the autumnal manœuvres are yearly practised, the Marshal hastily called in and collected 4000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. Unfortunately, in the precipitation with which this measure was taken some of the soldiers had distributed to them ball cartridges. Consequently, at the first fire several persons were wounded. The number is not known, but we have learnt that four were carried to the hospital in the town, and that one of them is since dead."

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Empress and the Grand Duchess Olga, whom he joined at Milan, reached Genoa on the 10th. The Emperor entered the town in the costume of a Russian General officer, with diamond and gold epaulettes, and a casque *à la Romaine*. His handsome figure and face were themes of general admiration. The Empress at his side evinced by her air of suffering, how much her health needed amendment, although the climate of Italy has already been of some service to her. The Imperial Family alighted at the Palace Durazzo, the residence of Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, who left it for the Palace of the Doges, that he might offer it to his guests. On the 21st, the Imperial Family embarked, accompanied by their suite, for Palermo, on board several Russian frigates which were waiting to receive them.

The ratifications of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded on the 24th October, 1844, between the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the French and the Emperor of China, were exchanged on the 25th of August last, at Taiphani, near the Bogue, in the palace of the Mandarin Admiral, who commands the Chinese force in the Canton River.

According to letters from Mexico of the 3rd September, the peace of the city had not been disturbed, notwithstanding the daily rumours of conspiracies being formed among the troops. General Paredes had published a proclamation to his troops friendly to the Government. The dispute between the French Minister and the Mexican Government had ended unfavourably, and the Minister received his passport on the 8th August. The city was then quiet, and the Tariff Commission were actively engaged in forming a scale of duties.

A German paper announces an ordinance from the authority, that the question of the marriage of the Queen of Spain, as also that of her sister, is to be definitively settled. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is to be the Royal consort of Isabella II., and the Duke de Montpensier the husband of the Infanta Luisa.

The Leipsic fair just over has been an excellent one, except for woollens and hogs' bristles. Very extensive business has been done in cloths of all descriptions, at higher prices than those which ruled last year. The produce of the Zollverein manufactures, as well as articles of luxury and fashion, were in great demand. Leather sold freely, and at advanced prices.

A letter from Rome of the 18th of October mentions that the Governor of Bologna is still unsafe in consequence of the conspiracies. The state prisons were filled with 7000 prisoners, many of them of the first families. The Papal Government contemplates a new loan, to which fact the decline in the Roman Stock was attributed.

A letter from Munich, dated the 23rd of October, contains the following:—"The Abbés Ronge and Doniat, who had left us for Constance, have just made an excursion to Switzerland. They have received a public ovation among the Baden people and Swiss on the frontier, and at one moment a disturbance was dreaded. When Ronge began to preach from a pulpit erected on the frontier, the auditors on both sides were on the Swiss territory warmly applauded him, whilst those on the Baden side of the frontier received his sermon with cries and hisses. Tranquility was, however, not further disturbed."

According to a letter from Rome, of the 14th ult., some more refugees from the Papal States had entered Tuscany, and another demand had been made by the Papal Government for their extradition; but this, like the first demand, had been rejected by the Grand Duke.

The French Minister of Marine having been applied to by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre to send out a vessel in search of Captain Hyenne and the twelve men of the *Angelena*, who were captured in the Mariyave Islands, has returned an answer that he has already dispatched orders to the Governor of the French establishments in Oceana, to send a vessel to ascertain whether the men were still alive, and, if so, to deliver them from their captivity. If, on the other hand, it was found that they had been put to death, the crime thus perpetrated was to be forthwith avenged.

An extract of a letter from Rome of the 18th ult., states that, at a Congress of the Cardinals, under the Presidency of Monsignour Lambruschini, Secretary of State, it was resolved that a new loan shall be raised to enable more Swiss regiments, which proceedings were intended to put foreign force to ten thousand men. The Swiss were to replace the native troops in all the chief towns of the Roman States.

A letter from Berlin, Oct. 23, says:—"Yesterday a deputation of four of the chief merchants of this place had an audience of the Minister of State, the head of the bank, to request him to alleviate the financial crisis which pressed on the market. The Minister, it is said, received their demand very favourably, and promised to advance 3,000,000 of thalers, but only at the rate of 5000 at a time. He stated, at the same time, that the Bank had already advanced or discounted not less than 23,000,000 thalers."

The hostility towards the Abbé Ronge and his doctrines is very strong in some parts of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. On the 18th ult. a notice was issued at Ellwangen, that there would be a shooting match on the following day, and that the effigy of Ronge would be set up as the target. The police, however, interfered to prevent this scandalous manifestation of religious hatred.

The Correctional Tribune of Perpignan has just decided in the case of Mdlle. Rabie, governess, accused of having signed the Marquise's name in his house, for his own private use, that the law never intended to exact penalties for a person's having a few foreign clears in his possession for his own consumption. It accordingly dismissed the complaint, and ordered the cigars to be restored.

Prince de Polignac, ex-Minister of Charles X., arrived on Monday week at Nancy, where the deplorable state of his health has hitherto detained him. Prince de Polignac, who has slighted at the Hotel de France, with his family and a chaplain, has come from Germany, and is repairing to Paris. The Princess has left Nancy for the capital.

From a Stockholm letter, of the 14th October, we learn that the prevalent disease in the potatoes has made its appearance in only a very few parts of Sweden; but, as the crop in general was scanty, the Government had issued an interdict against the exportation of potatoes from the 1st of November till the end of September in the next year.

POSTCRIPTS.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.

The following is a copy of the Address presented by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to her Majesty, on Thursday (see p. 289).

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, the Barristers, and Fellows of the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

"MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, the Barristers and Fellows of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, entreat your Majesty's permission humbly to testify the joy and gratitude inspired by your august presence.

"An edifice in which, under such happy auspices, we are for the first time assembled, is adorned with memorials of many servants of the Crown, eminent for their talents, their learning, and their integrity. To the services, as recorded in history, of these our distinguished predecessors, we appeal, in all humility, for our justification in aspiring to receive your Majesty beneath this roof.

"Two centuries have passed away since the Inns of Court were so honoured by the presence of the reigning Prince. We cannot, therefore, but feel deeply grateful for a mark so conspicuous of your Majesty's condescension, and of your gracious regard for the profession of the law.

"It is our earnest desire to deserve this proof of your Majesty's favour by a zealous execution of the trust reposed in us, to guard and maintain the dignity of the Bar of England.

"In our endeavours to this end we shall but follow in the course which it has been your Majesty's Royal pleasure to pursue. Signally has your Majesty fostered the independence of the bar, and the purity of the bench, by distributing the honours which you have graciously bestowed on the profession among the members of all parties in the state.

"Permit us, then, most Gracious Sovereign, to offer to your Majesty our sincere congratulations on the great amendments of the law which have been effected since your Majesty's accession to the Throne, throughout many portions of your vast empire.

"The pure glory of these labours will be dear to your Majesty's Royal heart, for it arises from the welfare of your subjects.

"That your Majesty may long reign over a loyal, prosperous, and contented people, is our devout and fervent prayer to Almighty God."

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this dutiful address.

"My beloved Consort and I have accepted, with pleasure, your invitation; for I recognise the services rendered to the Crown, at various periods of our history, by distinguished members of this Society; and I gladly testify my respect for the profession of the law, by which I am aided in administering justice, and in maintaining the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of my people.

"I congratulate you on the completion of this noble edifice; it is worthy of the memory of your predecessors, and of the station which you occupy in connection with the Bar of England.

"I sincerely hope that learning long may flourish, and that virtue and talent may rise to eminence within these walls."

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Astern	(W. Abdale)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Subscription	(Nat)	2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Goodwin's Dexterous (h 5) 8st 10lb	(Mann)	1
Mr. Shelley's Chandelier, 8st 13lb	(Whitehouse)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Alamode, 4 yrs	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Beaumont, 4 yrs	(Marlow)	2

Match 100, h. ft., Mr. Pratt's Scundras (W. Abdale) beat Colonel Peel's Garrowet (Nat).

Match 100, h. ft., Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolf-dog (Nat) beat the Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson).

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Shelley's Chandelier	(Kitchener)	1
Mr. Drinkald's Ohio	(A. Day)	2

The Glasgow Stakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft.

Lord George Bentinck's Astern	(W. Abdale)	1
Lord Albemarle's Radulphus	(Whitehouse)	2

Match 200, h. ft., Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's cob (T. Butler) beat Mr. Osbaldiston's f. by Smolkpot, out of Lady Sylph's dam (Kitchener).

Subscription Handicap Plate of 250.

Sir W. Standish's Little Hampton	(Francis)	
Lord George Bentinck's Naworth	(W. Abdale)	2

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, the first since the close of the last sessions, was held yesterday, (Friday) at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall gardens. The Duke of Wellington and the other Cabinet Ministers in town were present. Sir James Graham had a long interview with the right hon. baronet previous to the ministers assembling.

MOVING OF HER MAJESTY TO OSBORNE HOUSE.—HER Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to pay a visit to Osborne House early in the ensuing week, for the purpose of inspecting the improvements and embellishments which have been some time in progress at the Royal marine villa. No precise period has yet been named for her Majesty's contemplated tour of visits.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide arrived on Monday at Witley Court, Worcestershire, from London. Her Majesty, on Wednesday, honoured Miss Peel, of Wareley, with a visit.

THE SOUTH EASTERN AND LEEDS AND THE MIDLAND RAILWAYS.—It is now positively stated that the negociations for a treaty of alliance between Mr. Hudson and the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE ALLEGED PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A writ of error has been allowed in the celebrated cause, Howard v. Gossett, Ex.

THE ADMIRALTY MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Commodore Fairfax Moresby, to the effect that the ships have had only one trial, which has been in a light wind, and that their relative positions are as follow:—*Superb* first, *Canopus* second, *Rodney* third, and *Albion* last.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF REAY AND REAY, WINE MERCHANTS.—In the last Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, the bankrupt, John Reay, came up to pass his last examination. The bankrupt carried on business on a most extensive scale as a wine-merchant, in Mark lane, City, and failed for a large amount, upwards of £200,000. The official assignee now reported to the Court that the bankrupt had given every possible information, and had rendered what he, the official assignee, considered the best accounts in his power, and did not consider that any advantage would be gained by any further adjournment. The solicitor to the trade assignee said that after the report of the official assignee he should not make any opposition to the bankrupt passing. The Learned Commissioner asked whether any creditor wished to oppose, and, no one answering, the bankrupt was declared to have passed.

THE LATE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—At the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, yesterday (Friday), *Gurrell*, who on the previous day had pleaded guilty, was arraigned on a fresh indictment, for stealing from the Great Western Railway. On being called to plead, guilty or not guilty, he answered—Guilty. He then said that he wished to withdraw the plea of not guilty, which he entered yesterday, and to plead guilty to all the indictments. The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday, the Duke of Dalmatia presented to the King in Council at the Tuileries the Commissioners appointed for directing the erection of the monument to the memory of the late Duke of Orleans. The Marshal is the President, the General Baron Tupinier, Director of the Navy now in Paris; General Jacquemmot, Commandant of the National Guard of the Seine, with his staff; the general officers of the National Guards of Paris and the banlieue, the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the different legions; the Prefect of the Seine; the Prefect of Police; all the general and superior officers in the War Office and the navy; and other military and civil functionaries, "assisted" on the occasion. An appropriate address was presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Dalmatia, along with the minutes of the inauguration of the statue; on receiving which, the King immediately delivered it to the Comte de Paris, saying, "My dear child, I cannot do better than give this to you. You will keep it as a precious testimony of the feeling of confidence and affection which the army entertained for your poor father." His Majesty then turned to Marshal Soult and made a most gracious reply to the address, in which he thanked the distinguished persons there present for the demonstrations of which they had surrounded the statue of his deceased son. In the course of the same day his Majesty, in the presence of his family and his Ministers, delivered to the Duke of Aumale the Insignia of the Grand Order of the Golden Fleece, conferred upon the Prince by the Queen of Spain. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires was present on the occasion.

THE VACANT BANKRUPTCY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—It is rumoured in legal circles that Mr. Sergeant Manning is likely to succeed to the Commissionership in Bankruptcy, vacant by the lamented decease of Mr. Boteler, Q.C.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Hill, incumbent of St. Barnabas, Dale-square, after preaching the Anniversary Sermon for the "St. Barnabas Sunday and Infant Schools" (containing nearly 1,000 children), baptized no less than 445 children and adults, introduced by the visitors of the District Visiting Society.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PETWORTH.—A son of Mr. Death, aged between three and four years, was killed on Sunday morning last, by being thrown from a gig. Mr. Death had slighted for the purpose of opening a gate, when the horse started off in a trot, and Mr. Death, in trying to get on the step, missed his footing, and was thrown down by the wheel. The horse went off in a full gallop; and the poor little fellow was, about a quarter of a mile off, thrown on his head, the wheel also passing over it. Mr. Death, on coming up, raised him in his arms, in which he expired before he could get him to the nearest cottage. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, before J. L. Ellis, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.

WEST FRONT, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

(Continued from page 277.)

Lawyers who were Members of Lincoln's Inn; all which arms have been removed from the windows of the Old Hall.

The *West Oriel* (which we have engraved) bears the arms of Charles II., James II., and Prince Rupert, who were all Members of Lincoln's Inn. Also, the arms of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester; of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (from whom the Inn is named); of William de Haverhyil, (Treasurer to Henry III.); and of Edward Suiliard; both of whom were the former owners of the land on which the Inn is built. Under the above are the arms of the Society—Azure, fifteen fers de Molines or; on a Canton of the second, a lion rampant purpure.

In the *Side Windows* are emblazoned the arms of all the most distinguished Members of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, from the year 1450, down to the present time, chronologically arranged. This list also includes Chancellors, Masters of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellors, Judges, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and Speakers of the House of Commons, who have been Members of Lincoln's Inn; together with the names of James Duke of Monmouth; George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Archbishop Usher, Archbishop Tillotson, the Earl of Mar, and other distinguished personages.

The arrangement of the Hall is upon the plan in the olden time, when "the lords of manours did eat in their great gothicque halls, at the high table, or oreille, the folk at the side tables." The tables and benches throughout are of oak, of design corresponding with the style of the Hall; as are the lamps suspended from the lofty roof; these, too, are richly gilt and emblazoned in the fashion of the period. The state chair prepared for Her Majesty on Thursday last, is covered with crimson velvet, and has affixed to it aback and canopy covered with crimson cloth; upon the former are emblazoned the Royal arms of the Tudor period, and the latter is richly embroidered with gold lace. We have engraved this sumptuous specimen of the upholsterer's art, in an adjoining column. High above the dais hangs Hogarth's mediocre picture of "Paul preaching before Felix." From the dais you pass by a noble doorway into the

THE LIBRARY.

THE VESTIBULE.

Here, the vaulted ceiling over the stairs has the fan-tracery to be observed in the cloisters of St. Stephen's, Westminster, in Henry VII.'s chapel, &c. The porch has a plain ribbed and vaulted ceiling, reminding one of the cloisters at New College, Oxford, in springing from the walls, without brackets or corbels to support the arches. But, the most interesting, piquant, and scenic bit is the centre of this Vestibule, forming an octagon, with open arches carried up as a clerestory, or spacious Lantern, with windows on its sides, partially filled with painted glass; the bosses, &c., on the roof, too, are superbly emblazoned. This reminds one of the Octagon between the nave and choir of Ely Cathedral. To the right of the Vestibule is the Council Room, *c*, in the plan; and the Drawing Room, *d*. Each of these rooms is 31 by 24 feet, exclusive of bay. The ceiling is of paneled deal, stained, and highly polished in admirable imitation of oak. We have engraved the chimney-piece of the Drawing Room. The paneling of oak, above which hang some finely-painted portraits of distinguished Members of the Inn. In the Council Room are, likewise, several paintings, and engraved portraits. The furniture is of the finest British oak; the carpets of fine Scotch manufacture, in excellent imitation of the Tournay fabric: the pattern, crimson mullions on a dark ground, relieved with a border of flowers and scroll-work. The curtains are of plain crimson cloth upon an oaken pole; extra drapery being quite out of keeping with the Tudor age.

Returning to the Vestibule, we pass to the door of

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next in importance to the Great Hall, both for its size and architectural character. It is 80 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and 48 feet high; and terminates at each end, (East and West) in a lofty, spacious, and deeply-recessed oriel, whose window forms three sides of an octagon; while the other two sides, or embrasure in the thickness of the walls, are richly adorned with shafts, panels, mouldings, &c. The same, or even an increased degree of decoration is bestowed upon the ceilings, which are framed in by an arch, forming the head of the general recess. The windows themselves are of unusually rich design for their kind,

EASTERN OR GARDEN FRONT.

LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS

THE GREAT HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.—THE ROYAL DEJEUNER ON THURSDAY LAST.

their heads being filled in with tracery; and (to say nothing of the painted glass and the emblazonments), the mode here adopted for the glazing generally is singularly tasteful and happy in effect. Instead of being of the usual lozenge form, the quarrels consist of small circles, or paterœ of moulded glass and their interstices, whe[illegible]y the appearance becomes that of delicate network; and, diapering also, the light is in some degree refracted, in consequence of the surface of the glass being embossed. Besides these two beautiful windows, there are three others on the north

Matthew Hale, and some thousands of volumes, principally on law and history, to which additions are continually made from the funds of the Society. Here, too, are preserved several volumes of MS. in Selden's handwriting, and a tolerably extensive collection on legal subjects bequeathed by Mr. Sergeant Maynard, Mr. Coxe, and Mr. S. Hill.

The Throne upon which Her Majesty received the Address from the Society was covered with crimson velvet; and the draperies were of

of the Royal Members of the Society; of the noble founder of the Inn; of the original possessors of the site; and of the Society.

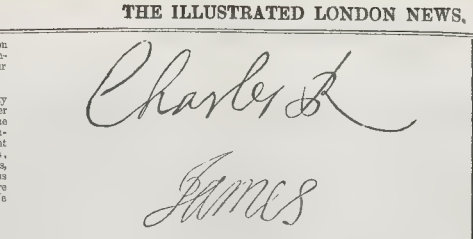
The constructive details present fine specimens [illegible] and metal work, with the nicest attention to [illegible] the building. To the Clerk of the Works, Mr [illegible] which the Architect's design has been realized, especial mention is due. In the metal-work this is especially traceable: the stoves and their appurtenances, door hinges, locks, handles, nay, even the key-escutcheons of the offices, being designed in keeping with the architecture.

The same attention has been paid to the design and execution of the cabinet-work and upholstery, by Mr. Caldecott, of Great Russell-street; it is traceable, from the superbly embroidered state chairs and draperies to the ordinary table; and the effect is harmoni[illegible] racteristic throughout.

Altogether, we rarely remember to have seen an edifice of our

time, which has given such general satisfaction to the profession and to the public. It is, unquestionably, a most picturesque addition to our metropolitan architecture

Among the treasured Memorials of the Society is "the AdmissionBook," in which each Member subscribes his name on being admitted into the Society. It contains the signatures of all Members from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time. In the year 1671, on the 29th of February, Charles II., accompanied by his brother James, and Prince Rupert, and attended by a numerous suite, became Members of the Society, and were right sumptuously entertained in the Hall. We have copied the three Royal signatures.



OPENING OF THE HALL AND LIBRARY BY HER MAJESTY.

On Thursday, Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, opened the new Buildings.

The Judges, Lord Campbell, and most of the Benchers arrived shortly after 11 o'clock.

The battalion of the Coldstream Guards arrived before 12 o'clock, preceded by their splendid band, and took their station in front of the Hall. Shortly after this hour the carriages of most of the Cabinet Ministers, and of those who had received tickets of admission, began to arrive in rapid succession

The crowd was very great in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Great Queen street, and Long acre, and along the line of road which the Royal *cortège* passed from Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the lords and ladies of the household, arrived at Lincoln's Inn, in four of the Royal carriages, shortly before half past one o'clock. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands of her loyal subjects. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and frequently bowed as the Royal carriage passed slowly to the Hall.

Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards. The regulations of police were excellent, and deserve the highest praise. No confusion whatever occurred.

On her Majesty's arrival, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and the Horse Guards played the National Anthem, which was responded to by loud huzzas from thousands of voices.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on alighting at the Iron gate, were received by the Treasurer, the Sub-Treasurer, the Benchers, and the Chief Officers of the building, who attended the Queen through the centre avenue of the Hall. The scene on Her Majesty's entrance, was very impressive; the whole of the company in the body of the Hall (Barristers in their forensic costume), and the ladies in the gallery, rising to receive the Royal visitors. The applause was most enthusiastic, as her Majesty passed up the Hall, through the central doorway by the Vestibule to the Council Room, or returing room. The Treasurer, the Visitors, and Benchers remained in the West Drawing Room until her Majesty left her retiring room. The Treasurer then conducted her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Library, accompanied by the Visitors and Benchers

The Queen being seated on the Chair of State with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left hand, the Treasurer, accompanied by the Benchers and the Deputation of Barristers and Students, then approached the Chair, and read the Address from the Society, and the Treasurer presented the same to her Majesty on his knee.

The Benchers, and the Deputation of the Barristers and Students, and the Architect then passed before the Queen, the name of each being announced by the Treasurer.

The ancient book recording the names of the illustrious visitors to the Inn was presented to her Majesty, who inscribed her name therein.

The Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Treasurer, John Augustus Simpkinson, Esq., Q.C.

After the ceremony in the Library, the Treasurer again conducted the Queen through the Vestibule to the centre of the hall at the north end of the Hall, and placed her Majesty under the Canopy of State, with Prince Albert on her right hand, and, at her Majesty's bidding, the Treasurer took his seat on her left. All the visitors and Benchers took their respective places.

The Band, arranged at the back of the screen, under the Gallery, played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Queen into the Hall. Grace was then said

At the grand banquet covers were laid for 500 guests; the head table was furnished by Mr. Gunter for 80; the other tables for 420 were supplied by the regular cook to the Society. The following is the Bill of Fare for the Royal table —

LES POTAGES.	
à la Victoria	à la Jardinière
LES ENTRÉES.	
Les Suprêmes de Volaille aux Truffes	Les Filets de Pigeons à l'Italienne
Les Salmis de Perdreaux	Les Côtelettes de Mouton au Sauce Soubise
Les Cotelets d'Agneau au Concombre	Les Rognons à la Maréchale
Les Ris de Veau à la Jardinière	Les Turbans de Laperceaux
Les Salmis de Bécassines	
LES ROTIS.	
Les Faisants	Les Coqs de Bruyère
Les Perdreaux	Les Poulets
LES PLATS FROID.	
Les Salads d'Homard	Les Poulets à la Mayonnaise
Les Poulets à la Beshemelle	Les Langues decorèe Les Pâtés de Gibier
Les Pâtés à la Regent	Les Aspics de Solas Les Jambons garni au aspic
Les Galeentons	Beauf à la Royale
LES ENTREMETS.	
Les Geléas	Les Crèmes Les Tourtes
Les Chatreuses	Les Compotes Les Meringues
Les Nougats	Les Bi'ts Les Brioches
Les Patisseries Montée.	
LE DESSERT.	
Les Ananas	Les Raisins Les Pêches
Les Compotes	Les Bascuits Les Bon Bons
LES GLACES.	

During the repast, the Band played the following pieces :—

Grand Symphonie (Andante and Scherzo Movements), dedicated to her Majesty the Queen ..	..	Mendelssohn
Romance, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert		
Fantasia, from "Alma"	.. ..	Costa
Grand Selection from "Mose in Egytto"	..	Rossini
The Minuet Quadrilles	.. ..	Jullien
Serenade—"Come Gentil" (Don Pasquale)	..	Donizetti
Valse—Pas des Fleurs	.. ..	Maretzek
Gee—"Blow, Gentle Gales"	.. ..	Sir H. R. Bishop
Fantasia, from "The Daughter of St. Mark"	..	Balfe
The Bridal Waltz	.. .. ..	Jullien.

After the Second Grace, the Treasurer, by permission of the Queen, gave "The Health of her Majesty." Then followed "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the newly-elected Bencher;" "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Prince Albert then gave "The Health of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn."

The Queen then retired from the Hall, the Treasurer conducting her Majesty to the West Drawing-room, followed by the Visitors and Benchers.

The Royal carriages were then announced, and the Treasurer conducted the Queen and Prince Albert again through the Central Avenue of the Hall to the Porch, and from thence to the Iron Gate; the Visitors and Benchers following

Meanwhile the Barristers and Students remained in the Hall; and "the Health of the Ladies in the Gallery" was proposed by Mr. Forster, and most enthusiastically responded to.

After the departure of Her Majesty, the Benchers returned to the Hall; and Lord Campbell proposed the health of the Treasurer, whom he announced to have received the honour of Knighthood. The Ladies then descended from the Gallery, and passed up the Hall; and shortly after, the Company broke up.

Among the more distinguished guests were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, the Vice Chancellors, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

Her Majesty wore a white lace dress; a superbly embroidered shawl; and a light blue bonnet and feather. Prince Albert wore during the repast, and on his leaving the Hall, a Field Marshal's uniform, and over it his Bencher's gown.

On Her Majesty quitting the Hall, a Barrister threw his gown in the royal path, and another learned gentleman threw a white handkerchief; the Queen paused for a moment, then smiled, and passed over the impromptu carpetting.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The Second Concert, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Horsley, a promising composer and pianist, was better organised than the opening one. Out of ten pieces in the programme, eight were native compositions—the two exceptions being Beethoven's "Trio in D," No. 1, Op. 70, for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, executed by Miss Binfield Williams, Mr. Thirlwall, and Mr. W. L. Phillips; and "Quintet in E flat," No. 1, Op. 4, for Two Violins, Two Tenors, and Violoncello, played by Messrs. J. Banister, Newsham, Hill, Weiske, and W. L. Phillips, of the same glorious composer. The other instrumental works were, a "MS. Quartet in G Minor," by Mr. H. Graves, a violinist and member of the Committee; and Sterndale Bennett's charming "Chamber Trio," for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, performed by Messrs. W. Rea, Thirlwall, and W. L. Phillips. Mr. Graves' "Quartet" is far too Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello, and is fashioned after the forms of Haydn—a short *scherzo* being, perhaps, the most striking movement. It is a creditable production as regards the mechanical laws of harmony, but is destitute of melodious invention The gem of the evening, after Beethoven, was Bennett's elegant trio. The opening movement, and the serenade, are replete with phases of passion, and delicate shades of sentiment, whilst the finale is full of fire and character, beautifully proportioned, and everywhere worked with sparkling effects. It was well played, although we missed the sensitiveness of expression so peculiar to the composer's own touch.

The vocal selection comprised two songs by Miss Lyon, "Ye Spotted Snakes;" the veteran Horsley's "See the Chariot at Hand;" a prettyish canzonet, "When I dream that you Love me," sung by Mr. Wrighton; a clever song by Mr. Macfarren, "The Way to woo Love;" and six glees and madrigals, which concluded the entertainment. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bennett, "Talk of him that's far away," and "Gentle Zephyr." The two latter were more remarkable for their Schubertish accompaniments, than for original melody.

The next Concert will be on Tuesday week. Some means should be adopted for better ventilating the rooms—the heat being insupportable.

THE AMPHONIC SOCIETY.

We are glad to find that Choral Societies are on the increase in London, as they tend to advance the knowledge of music, and to improve the [illegible] of masters. The first performance of the "Amphionics," which [illegible] did to emulate the example of the "Melophonics," the "Harmonic Union," &c., &c., [illegible] metropolis at Blagrove's Concert Rooms, in Mortimer street, [illegible] Messrs. and Mr. Jacob Mauser, their conductor. The choral selections were from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Winter, and Rossini, relieved by some solo and glees.

MUSIC IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

We have received the following letter from a Correspondent, who is making a musical [illegible]—

In the capital, as in other great cities, there are separate publics for different kinds of music—the aristocracy for the Italians, the *connoscenta* (and these are numerous) for the Philharmonic Concerts, and the masses for popular Operas, and *all* for Waltz [illegible]. Balfe is the favourite musical deity with the population at [illegible] Strauss and Lanner are given; and by the military and dance bands, Balfe's melodies are everywhere the reign. The return of Standigl to Vienna, from singing at the English Musical Festivals, was the occasion of a Serenade being given at the Leopoldstadt new summer garden, which consisted of a [illegible] band, and the orchestra and chorus of the Porn Theatre. Until late [illegible] years, Standigl had, after to passed through all the phases of his professional life, from chorus singer, until he obtained permanent engagement, as first bass, at £300 per ann um at the Körthenen Theatre, for nine months' season of German operas, the theatre open every night. The Management, however, refusing to augment the sum in renewing the engagement, induced Standigl to go to a suburban theatre, now considered the second in lyrical rank in Vienna, although by far the largest, called the Vien Theatre, at which place his pay is more than double, perhaps treble, what was offered by the manager of the first theatre fly some persons, it is thought that the Vien manager will be unable to make money by such an expensive engagement, but the few nights he has already sung, in Balfe's popular opera, "Rahmenschinder" (the Four Sons of Aymon), and in "Norma," have been crowded, and a prosperous season is expected. Thalberg is here, and announced a Concert to be given on Sunday, the 26th inst. Berlioz, the great French composer, who married Miss Smithson, the English actress, is coming; as also David—the Ode Desert Symphony David. Liszt will be here in January. Parish Alvars, our countryman, the harpist, is to give a Concert next month, with a new harp concerto, and new Pianoforte Concerto, the latter to be played by a first-rate artist—Pirkhet, whose talent, two seasons since, was lost to the public, amidst the phalanx of that remarkable season in London. Mendelssohn is not expected here at present to find. I am promised to hear several new works, but I will not concede Mendelssohn for anything Ella, of her Majesty's Theatre, and Director of the "Musical Union," is also here; the press has taken up the objects of that "Union" in most flattering terms. Chelard, the composer; Pixis, the great pianist, Czerny, and other celebrated musicians, have become honorary members of the "Musical Union." Czerny—whom the London rumours killed by "report last summer"—is well and as industrious as ever, having already published Op. 800, and hopes, he says, to complete his 1000! This amiable artist is the founder of the modern Executive School, and he numbers amongst his pupils the most brilliant pianists of the age—Liszt, Thalberg, &c., and a host of well-known names. Moscheles, notwithstanding his glowing letter to the "Musical World," failed completely here last season. Strodtz, in his last edition of Beethoven's life, handles Moscheles severely for the hodge-podge the latter made of that work. Schindler denies that Moscheles is quite ignorant of the "traditions" of Beethoven, the latter having studied my manuscripts with him. Madame Albertazzi, the vocalist, is here, and intends giving a concert. The Sisters Milanollo, the violinists, will [illegible] Vienna, from whence, in twenty-two concerts, they took away about 1,000 two pound notes. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed by a thousand persons on the 13th of next month. Genius in dramatic composition [illegible] a premium, and an *effective* opera, the managers are only too content to accept, in the absence of creative talent."

The *Athenæum* publishes an interesting correspondence from Italy, relative to the state of music in that country during the "fat season." As regards the church compositions, the writer declares that he had encountered "much sound and not flashy, but frivolity; nothing, however, which the most Catholic lover of art could admit as meriting the name. The corruption of taste seemed to have reached its lowest depth at Venice, Padua, in Florence, and Genoa, "the clanking was detestable perpetually below pitch and coarsely enunciated." In the theatres, the corn spondent, as no first rate companies were playing, was doomed to listen to the pitiless hacking and picking he gives of them. Of "Don Procopio," written by Signor Florvanni (no younger, he says:—"Duller and meaner music it was never yet my lot to hear; nor a less finished and more vulgar representation to see." The amount of freshness of ideas which the work combined, may be judged from the fact, that the *buffo* baritone sang from Balfe's "Sons of Rochelle," which was introduced, sounded absolutely a marvel of novelty. Soprano, tenore, baritone, and bass bawled lustily. At Florence, he saw Coccia's "Clotilde," which was "tame and imitative." Signora Valtoria, the *prima donna*, had a young extensive voice, with a fair notion of singing, and Signor Frizzi was a clever *buffo* actor.

At Genoa the writer saw an "insipid" performance of Donizetti's "Don [illegible]. Though the singers were painstaking the orchestra was slovenly [illegible] artlessness of accent." The Genoese journals were loud in praise of La Sentini, the *prima donna*. He did not hear her; but [illegible] who can believe in an Italian journal? The peculiar tact of an which its poets are marketable is better known to many of the singers than the scala exercise." La Nina Barroni is vaunted as having the finest voice in Italy: and La Parodi is recommended to managers on the strength of Madame Pasta having appeared with her at her [illegible] nor music in request was Signor Unanue. "I have heard," he [illegible] ass nor baritone talked about: those I have myself listened to [illegible] above mediocrity. They shout one and all, and the audiences roar applause. Verdi's star was in the ascendant as a composer." There is no stirring [illegible] originality. Nabucco, or "I Due Foscari." [illegible] who has yet appeared. He has picturesque feeling for instrumentation, and a certain share of fresh melody. Of English singers in Italy we find the annexed mention:—

"The young Irish lady, Miss Hayes, whose success at Marseilles I believe genuine, on reliable musical authority, has been captured for two years by Signor Merelli, the great Milan manager. This long engagement is a pretty sure speculation for one who farms so many theatres; since what will not please at La Scala may be good enough for Como, or Varese, or Udine, or even Bellinzo, which have their little operas and their little *furore*; but the task-work it entails on the victim has ruined fifty good voices where it has made one great singer. I was glad to receive, not on newspaper authority, very satisfactory tidings of the progress of Miss Bassano, both as a singer and an actress. She seems to have, sensibly, confined herself to the smaller theatres; the result of which, my informant said, is, that her voice has ripened without being strained, while he described her acting as lively and intelligent. Mr. Travers, too, was making a creditable 'stand' at Lucca."

The enthusiasm of audiences at the Milan Scala has been often alluded to, but here is the reverse of the medal—a scene too disgraceful to be printed.

"I have lastly to mention the first representation, at La Scala, of "Saul," a new opera, by a new *maestro*, Signor Canneti. The subject seems a favourite one :—another work on the story, by Mercadante, was to open the season at Trieste—and for those who have no objection to see the King and the Psalmist of Israel trotting behind the foot-lights in gold lama and geranium cachemire it is effective. If I might judge, too, the young *maestro* has worked: since, though his *motivo* be "older than age," and the style of his opera comic rather than grave, there is some attempt at neatness and variety of construction in it. But judgment was not easy. This same first night was a disgusting exhibition. A party in the house, which had resolved that the opera should not succeed, began its disapprobations before the overture had commenced, and continued every manifestation of hollowness and contempt during its progress. This, though sufficiently wounding, might have been borne, since every one knows that the Italians go to the theatre to talk, and are, therefore, as an audience, singularly difficult to please. But the brutality of some of the young men to the unfortunate *prima donna*, who seemed to be the object of a separate antipathy, was more offensive than anything I have ever witnessed. It was a young girl whom they selected as the victim of their unmanly ill-nature. She was assuredly inefficient to fill the place of the Pastas and Malibrans who have sung at La Scala, but thoroughly perfect in her part: with a clear easy voice, and neither flash, absurdity, nor immodesty as a *sanatrice* or an actress to be complained of. What rendered the outrage more strange among such undisguised sensualists as the Milanese opera-goers, her appearance was pleasing. No matter: she had to abide being hooted, shouted, hissed, ironically cheered for a good half hour ere the better-natured souls among the audience could get a hearing and put the nuisance down. I had been told much of the treatment to which a woman may be subjected among these dowdies of the second tier of what has been fancied a humanizing art: had I not, however, heard the *soprano's* first scene in "Saul," I could not have conceived that men could be so debased."

We have received letters from Copenhagen, dated 31st instant, written by the celebrated Jenny Lind. She had been singing with her customary triumphs at the Danish capital, and was about to leave for Stockholm. Her return to Berlin was fixed for the month of November, when she would remain until May, and then visit England. Her professional duties left her little time to acquire the English language. When she appears, therefore, at Drury Lane Theatre in the course of the season, the probability is that she will sing in German. It is quite true that she has been offered *carte blanche* at her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Lumley; but it is certain that she has refused every offer. The celebrated Lutzer, who is now living retired at Vienna, will perhaps visit London during the next season, but not professionally

Our Paris letters announce the arrival of Liszt in that capital, as also of Balfe, who had returned from London, to superintend the production of his opera, to be produced at the Académie Royale. He writes nothing this season for Drury Lane Theatre. The lessee relies on the success of Mr. Wallace's opera, "Don Cæsar de Basan," with Harrison, Borrani, Bodda, Bonner, &c. It will be produced the end of this month. Mr. Benedict's opera will be next in rotation, the libretto by M. St. Georges, with Mr. Bunn's translation. The whole strength of the establishment will be called into play, as there are parts for two *prime donne*, two tenors, and three *bassi*. It is doubtful whether Mdlle. Nau can appear at the Princess' Theatre this season, Mr. Maddox having been unable to find, as yet, a tenor, and as Mr. Stretton, the Basso, is about to leave for Italy, Mr. Le Hier will be the only available singer in the market.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A very agreeable adaptation of a French operetta—the plot of which we remember to have seen given in the "Dramatic Record" of the *Morning Post* some few months back—was produced at this house on Tuesday evening, under the title of "Who's the Composer?" The construction of this little two-act piece is very ingenious, and every situation fully deserved the laughter and applause with which it was greeted. A young Italian, *Filippo* (Mr. Hudson), has composed a serenade, in honour of a certain *Duchess* in an Italian State, whom he thinks he has preserved from a fatal accident by stopping the horses which had run away with her. He is encouraged in this opinion by being mysteriously supplied with money, and invited to a birthday *fête* about to be given at the Palace. His friend *Count Pesco* (Mr. Holl) is in love with one of the Court ladies, *Dorothea de Pompoli* (Miss Reynolds), and wishing to serenade her, engages *Filippo* to write one as coming from the *Count*. *Filippo* gives him the one he had already composed for the *Duchess*. Meanwhile the *Marquis de Pompoli* (Mr. Rogers), who is also in love with the lady whose is *Signor Caffarini* (Mr. Brookstone) for another serenade; and *Caffarini*, in the absence of *Filippo*, obtains a copy of the one already composed. On this circumstance the whole of the equivoque is based. *Filippo* finding the serenade of the old *Marquis* in the *Duchess's* work-box, orders the Composer of it to be arrested. *Filippo* has promised the *Count Pesco* to give him the credit of it, under all circumstances, and the *Count* is accordingly arrested. *Filippo* is terribly horrified at his supposed heartlessness. To save his friend, *Filippo* avows himself as the composer; but hearing a conversation between the *Marquis* and *Caffarini*, in which the latter is alluded to, *Filippo* gives a hint to the musicians to perform the serenade, which leads to a fresh dilemma with the *Duchess's* old admirer. At last, it is discovered, after all, that *Carina* (Miss Julia Bennett), is the lady whom *Filippo* wishes to wed, that she is in love with him; and that she has been supplying him with money, and also sent him the ticket for the ball. This brings about the *eclaircissement*, and the piece winds up to the satisfaction of everybody.

The incident of working out a plot by a pretty melody was novel and graceful, and the comedetta was admirably played. Mr. Hudson acted with remarkable ease and vivacity, and sang a very catching serenade—the air of the piece—composed by Mr. Reed, in such excellent style as to be loudly encored. Miss Julia Bennett and Miss Fortescue made all that was possible of their characters; and Mr. Brookstone—in the first night's performance made up as the professor of music, and, in the second, revelling at the fancy ball as Mephistopheles, in red tights and a large nose—was immensely droll.

The whole piece went off with much unaffected applause, and at the conclusion was announced by Mr. Hudson for performance every night until further notice. The adaptation is the work of Mr. Maddison Morton.

PRINCESS'.

The long-promised ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre" was produced here on Thursday evening, with a success, we imagine, fully equal to that which it has had so well at Paris. It was preceded by "Much Ado About Nothing" a name very little appropriate to the managerial disputes that have taken place with regard to the music, which, after all, is of an ordinary character enough. But this by the way. Having lately given the plot of the Adelphi version, it is unnecessary for us to repeat it, as in both instances the Parisian *libretto* has been closely followed. Finally taken, as our readers may remember, from the English piece of "The Devil to Pay," the only alteration for that phrase being "Le Diable à Quatre!" The part of the *Count* was sustained by Mons. Adrien; that of his termagant *Countess* by Miss Ballin. *Mazzarin*, the basket-maker, by Mr. Allen; and Mons. Wieland, *Mazarin*, by Mademoiselle Melanie Duvals, a young lady, who danced here, if we are not mistaken, when the theatre first opened, and the two lovers *Pepa* and *Felex* were represented by Mr. and Miss Marshall. We can but re-echo the sentiments of high commendation passed upon the most amusing in the piece. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert was perfect; and the "Polka à Cinq de Satan," drew down loud applause, and would have been encored, but for the orders of the Master of the Ceremonies. In the Bohemian Oratory, the Mazurka introduced a very striking Polka, which was received with equal favour; indeed, such showers of bouquets were thrown to everybody, that Count Gordon Markus must have been well paid for his night's attendance. M. Adrien had to perform a grand *pas de deux* with Mdlle. Duval. He is not very active, and his dancing lacks spirituality. He was, however, greeted with a very fair share of applause. On a conclusion of the performance (which, of course or less) brought down the curtain amidst a storm of applause.

The ballet has been very carefully got up, under the superintendence of Mr. Lee, and materially by the aid of Mr. Gilbert. The transportation of the two female swans one of the most graceful pieces of mechanism we ever witnessed: and he last scene is painted in Mr. Beverley's best style. Altogether the "Diable à Quatre" has made a hit, and will run for a long time.

At the conclusion, Mr. Walton announced as for representation three times a week until further notice; and the principal dancers were loudly called before the curtain, to receive the congratulations of a most crowded house. And in good truth they deserved all the applause with which they were greeted.

The season of the FRENCH PLAYS will commence on Monday evening, and be continued until the Spring. An attractive programme of the arrangements and engagements has been put forward by Mr. Mitchell. The following names will appear in the order mentioned:—M. Lafon, Lemaître, M. Lacrate, M. [illegible], M. [illegible], Mdlle. Page[illegible], Mdlle. Fitzjames, Mdlle. Person, and Mdlle. Rose Chéri. The list also contains the names of MM. Carigny, Rozevel, Lemadre, Mlles. Dorsay, Fleuri, &c. &c. The opening piece with which our dramatists have [illegible] "Les Ilotes," of the Island," the Mysterious Passengers," "Le Roy [illegible]," "Les Chasseurs," &c. &c., will be presented; and the general arrangements [illegible] for a rousing campaign.

On looking in at the different Theatres during the past week, we have been glad to see that all, apparently, are prospering well. The ADELPHI has been literally crammed: the HAYMARKET and PRINCESS' with very little room to spare; and the LYCEUM progressing, at a remunerating pace, to the close of the season, which is fixed for the 14th inst.; when there will be a *relache* until Boxing night." We hope, before then, some means will be taken to remedy the [illegible] from the box-entrance less objectionable. SADLER'S WELLS has not in any way suffered from the counter legitimate attractions of Messrs. Macready and Anderson. and the good houses prove satisfactorily that the change effected the tastes of the play-going inhabitants of the Northern districts of London, was not a mere temporary fashion. The exceeding care with which every production is placed upon the stage, reflects the highest credit on the management.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER.—On Saturday the arrangement for union and amalgamation of the London and Manchester lines was signed by Mr. John Dillon, the Chairman of the Direct London and Manchester, and Colonel Leicester Stanhope, the Chairman of the Direct (independent line The agreement provides that the two Companies shall be united when cost when the Bill shall have passed. That the Direct London and Manchester shall alone apply to Parliament for the Act. That the two Companies shall have an equal number of Directors. That the Chairman of the Direct Company, Mr. Dillon, shall be the Chairman of the twenty four Directors, and that Mr. Andrew Caldecott, and the Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope, shall be the Deputy Chairmen. That the object of the agreement, on the part of the parties to it, shall be the making a Direct Line from London to Manchester as economically as possible, to carry goods and passengers at the cheapest remunerative rate, at the greatest possible expedition consistently with safety; and that the interests of the trade between London and Manchester, and the promises made to the public by each Company, shall be the guiding prin ciples of the Directors. That Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Messrs. Sudlow, Sons, and Torr; and Mr. John Owens, shall be the Solicitors. That Mr Rastrick and Mr. George Remington shall be the joint engineers.

SOUTH AND MIDLAND JUNCTION.—All the deposits have been paid up, and placed in the bankers' hands, from whence they will be removed to be invested in Government securities.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—And the mass of immense projects we have been struck with one bearing the above title; and which, upon a more close examination, whether we regard the simplicity and vastness of the project itself, or its importance in a national point of view, is of such a nature as to excite considerable surprise, and no small degree of attention. Direct Railway communication between important place forms a new and prominent feature of the present Railway excitement. On glancing at the English projects, we find that those for which the heaviest outlay will be required, are for direct lines between the metropolis and important cities with which there is already Railway communication. Such being the case, it is not surprising that a proposal for a direct London and Edinburgh line should be brought forward. With two good substantial lines between Edinburgh and London, the public will speedily become sensible of the importance of the new system of transit; and while we augur for them that success which concerns of such an important nature are sure (in connection with lines from other quarters) to call forth, we feel confident that they will only be the means of creating a demand, if not a necessity, for others of at least equal importance, which will, in their turn, form part of, and help to bring into operation, other sections of that vast network of iron communication which will at no distant period cover the face of the island.—*Edinburgh Weekly Register.*

SALE OF THE SURREY CANAL FOR A RAILWAY.—The Grand Surrey Canal has been purchased by a Railway Company for £250,000. It is not the intention of the purchasers to fill up the canal, but to form a Railway on its banks in connection with the North Eastern, South Western, and Richmond lines. A meeting was held at the Company's offices in White Lioncourt, Cornhill, of the Proprietors, on Tuesday morning, and, after some discussion, the purchase was accepted.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.—We hear that it is the intention of the Cabinet to consider the Railway question generally, and the proper mode of dealing with it in Parliament, at one of their earliest meetings. Most people will say that they are not only right in their determination, but that they ought to have done it long ago *Chronicle*

SETTLING DAYS.—Some further share settlements have been announced by the Committee of the Stock Exchange to have been fixed for November 5. They are the scrip of the following Companies:—Wisbech and St. Ives; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth; Dalkeith; Ulverstone, Furness, Lancaster, and Carlisle; London and Birmingham new (20), shares; Barbadoes; Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth, Dartmouth, Torbay, and Exeter; Taw Vale Extension, Worcester, Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester. The Great Western of Canada was formerly announced. The settlement for the scrip of the South Union, Manchester, and Potteries Company is fixed for November 7.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE TERMINI. The arrangements which have been on the tapis between the directors of the Great Western and South Western companies and the directors of Waterloo bridge, for the conversion of the bridge into a railway bridge, to unite these lines, are understood to be finally arranged. The structure will remain untouched, and the transit, both for coal passengers and cattle, and carriages, will remain in its present state. The proposed line is to run alongside of the bridge. On the south side of the bridge, the abutments can be widened several feet; this foundation the directors have agreed to lease to the Railway Company for a period of years at a yearly rental, subjected to a variety of provisos. The outlet on the Surrey side is to be between the Shot Factory and the rear of the line of houses known as Tulotson's-pl ce.

EASTERN COUNTIES MEETING.—A special meeting of this Company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern. At one o'clock Mr. Hudson, as company's Director, entered the room, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. The Secretary read a string of resolutions, to the effect that the Directors be authorised to proceed, in the next session of Parliament, with an extension of the Eastern Counties line to Cambridge, also one from Farringdon-street to Tottenham, and such other branches as may be deemed necessary, and that the additional capital for such extensions and improvements, £1,500,000, and that the same be called the Eastern Counties Extension. Mr. Hudson then stated the manner in which he proposed to divide the shares. They were to be divided between the Eastern Counties, the Norfolk and Lincoln, the York and North Midland, the London and York, and other Companies; and he hoped he would be able, by such decision, to induce the London and York Directors—or, at any rate, the London and York shareholders—to withdraw their fierce opposition, and become partners in the new line, with the existing companies. His proposition was received with acclamation.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.—We have the best grounds for believing that an intimation has been made in the quarter in the City most deeply interested in monetary matters, that the Government have determined upon authorising the Account General to receive, in satisfaction of Money deposits, Exchequer bill warrants and Exchequer bills at the price of the day. So that, in fact, it will be only necessary to hand over to the Accountant General the securities of the Companies allotted to the bankers. The convenience and importance of such an arrangement is obvious.—*Chronicle.*

MR. HUDSON AND CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY.—Two rather remarkable customers came to London the other day in the same carriage, namely, Chief Justice Doherty, of the Irish bench, and Mr. Hudson, the "Railway King." Either by luck or design, they had the carriage entirely to themselves; both parties were unknown to each other, but freely discussed the topics of the day, especially the all engrossing one respecting Railways. The Irish Chief Justice more than once referred to Mr. Hudson as a lucky fellow. Arguably the opinions of the learned judge were not of a more free description. Mr. Hudson's incognito was kept up until the parties arrived at the terminus, when they became known to each other. An explosion of laughter was the necessary consequence.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The following are among the newest Railway projects:—

OXFORD AND SEVERN.—A line, thirty four miles in length, between the above terminus, intended to complete a direct communication between the whole of South Wales, Hereford, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Witney, and Oxford. Capital, £650,000, in £20 shares. Mr. John Galloway is the engineer

MANCHESTER, HEBDEN, AND KEIGHLEY JUNCTION.—A line commencing virtually at Manchester, but actually at a junction with the Leeds and Manchester, at Rebden bridge, and proceeding thence up the valley of that name, towards the north-east, and, by a tunnel through Cock-hill, into the Haworth valley, and thence to Keighley, joining there the Leeds and Bradford Extension, with a branch to Oakworth, to the above institution, near Keighley. Capital, £350,000, in 17,500 shares. Mr. Hawkshaw is the consulting engineer

RUGBY, SWINDON, AND WEYMOUTH DIRECT JUNCTION.—A line, intended to commence at Rugby, traversing the line of the Rugby and Oxford Railway as far as Banbury, thence proceeding along the line of the projected East and West of England Railway to Chipping Norton, to the contemplated junction of the proposed Cheltenham and Oxford Railway with Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, thence taking a southerly course through or near Burford, Lechlade, and Heyworth, to unite with the Great Western at Swindon; from along that line to Chippenham, Trowbridge, by means of a branch to Troubridge, it will unite with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway. The capital is £700,000, in 35,000 shares of £20 each.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN DIRECT AND SHORT.—"The Parliamentary announcement" we gather that this scheme proposes principally to make use of the common roads, the railway being screened from the sight of the passes. The amount of capital is not named, but the shares are to be £20 each.

BRIDGNORTH, MADE ... SHIFNALL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Capital ... 300,000, in £20 shares ... V. S. Clegg is the engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Sidebottom and Ebbles acting engineer

CARNWAIT AND WEST LINDON.—A line intended to form a junction between the Caledonian, Caledonian Extension, and North British Railways. The capital is £150,000, in £20 shares. Mr. Leslie of Dundee is engineer.

GLASGOW HARBOUR MINERAL.—A line from the Clyde to the various railways having termini in Glasgow. Capital £150,000, in £20 shares.

STRATHEAY AND BREADALBANE EXTENSION.—A line eight miles in length, from the Inverness and Perth Railway to Aberfeldy. The capital is £120,000, in £25 share

BERWICKSHIRE CENTRAL JUNCTION.—A line from the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway to Kelso, to join the Caledonian Extension and Newcastle and Berwick The capital is £240,000, in £25 shares. Messrs R. Stevenson and Son are the engineers.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, EDINBURGH, AND DIRECT GLASGOW JUNCTION —This is a fusion of the North Tyne and Newcastle-upon Tyne, Hawick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Junction schemes. A new prospectus is about to appear

DONCASTER, WAKEFIELD, AND BRADFORD. A line intended to commence at Doncaster, by a junction with some of the projected Lines from London to York and Leeds, and with the proposed Manchester, Huddersfield, and Great Grimsby Direct, and Hull, Sheffield, and North Midland Railways. It will then proceed in a direct line to Oakershaw, near Wakefield, where it will be connected with the Midland Railway, the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, and the extension of the Leeds and Dewsbury, and Wakefield and Bradford Railways. The length of the line is fifteen miles Capital £350 000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each Engineer, Mr. Billington

NEW LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM. *vid* NORTHAMPTON AND WARWICK —A line intended to commence at "a convenient point in the northern part of the Metropolis," and proceed by way of St. Albans, Redburn, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnell to Northampton, where it will join the London and Birmingham Extension Railway, and proceed by Daventry, Leamington, and Warwick, and by the Railway intended to be made along the line of the Warwick, Leamington, and Gode, and the extension of the Leeds and Dewsbury, and Wakefield and Bradford Railways. The length of the line is fifteen miles Capital £1,400,000 in 70,000 shares

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HUDDERSFIELD AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

LEICESTER, MELTON MOWBRAY, AND BOSTON DIRECT.

SHREWSBURY AND LEICESTER DIRECT.

LOUTH AND GAINSBOROUGH DIRECT.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Government is actively occupied with a project of making a Railway from that city to Odessa, and, if it be possible, that project will be carried into effect. The construction of this Railway would be of immense importance, not only to Russia, but for the whole of Europe and Asia, for it would join the Baltic and Black Seas; and doubtless it would not be long before branches were made to the Caspian Sea, and to Ispahan, in Persia. It is even probable that, ultimately, it will be extended as far as the East Indies, and perhaps even to China. The Railway from St. Petersburgh to Odessa would be 770 French leagues in length, and would consequently be the longest in a straight line which has ever been conceived. It would traverse three zones of different temperature, and by means of the Railway the whole of the distance might be accomplished at the most in seventy hours By such a Railway, a traveller quitting St. Petersburgh in the depth of winter, would find himself transported in a remarkably short space of time into a country of intense heat.

TOURS AND NANTES. The length of this line is 195 kilometres. The cost of the line, including works and rails, is valued at 36,344,000 francs (£1,454,760). The annual produce, deducting 45 per cent. for working expenses, is estimated at 12,770 francs per kilometre, making a total of 2,489,150 francs (£99,566). The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 35 years after the time fixed for the completion of the works by the company. The amount to be deposited by the company is to be 3,000,000f. (£120,000).

CREIL AND ST. QUENTIN.—The length of this branch is 98 kilometres, the expense 30,000,000f. (£1,200,000), and the nett revenue 1,950,200f. The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 75 years, and the amount of deposit required 3,000,000f. (£120,000)

PARIS AND LYONS. The length of this Railway is nearly 510 kilometres, the cost of construction is estimated at 350,000f. per kilometre, and the total sum at 200,000,000f. (£8,000,000). The nett annual produce is estimated at 14,000,000f. (£560,000), after deducting 45 per cent. for the working expenses. The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, commencing from the five years allowed for the completion of the works. Deposit to be 24,000,000f (£960,000) Of this sum 8,000,000f. are reserved for the section between Dijon and Chalons, in course of construction by the state, the expenses of which will be paid by the company

LYONS AND AVIGNON, WITH A BRANCH TO GRENOBLE.—The length of the main line is 225 kilometres, and of the branch 95 kilometres; total, 320 kilometres. The expense of construction is estimated at 212,233f (£8,491 per kilometre; total cost of the whole, including interest on calls, 110,000,000 francs (£4,400,000). The nett income from the main line is valued at 5,995,000f. (£239,828), after deducting forty-five per cent. for the working expenses, and for the branch 650,000f., making a total of 6,645,000f. (£265,828) profit per annum for the shareholders. The concession for the main line will not exceed fifty years, allowing the company four years before that term commences for the completion of the works. The deposit to be 10,000,000 francs (£400,000).

PARIS TO STRASBURG. It may not be uninteresting just at the moment the day for the adjudication of this line is announced, to state what are the names and the engineering services of the eight lines of railway which intersect the line and branch to Rheims: including the rails and the materials for the permanent way, the cost to the company will be 21,345,000 francs. In addition to which, the expenses of the branches to Metz and Sarrebruck together, 921 kils. in length, 49,766,000 francs: total cost of line and branches valued at 124,113,000 francs (£4,964,544). The nett annual product, deducting 45 per cent. for working expenses, is estimated at 5,995,000f. (£239,828). The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, reckoning from the time fixed for the completion of the works by the company

CONTRACTORS.—The Belgian portion of the line is comprised as far as Pontoise, and a single one to Clermont, a distance of 40 English miles An experimental trip has been made as far as Creil, by M. Dufroy de Breville, head engineer of the Northern line; M. Petiet, another engineer; and M. J Perrire. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday states, that on the Railroad between Paris and Amiens there will be 17 stations, viz., at St. Denis, Pierrefitte, Montmorency, Ermont, Francouville, Pontoise, Anvers, L'Isle Adam, Beaumont sur Oise, Boran, St. Leu d'Esserent, Creil, Lamcourt, Clermont, St. Just, Breteuil, and Creil. The journey will be performed from Paris to Amiens in about 3 hours. Amiens is about 87 leagues (92¼ miles). Should the ordinary speed of the other Railroads of France be observed on that in question the journey from Paris to Amiens will be performed in about seven and a half hours, there are 14 stations between Amiens and Lille. The distance by this Railroad between Paris and the frontier of Belgium will be a little more than 71 leagues (178 miles). The journey will consequently occupy about eight hours.

AMALGAMATIONS.—A "fusion" of the six principal companies formed to bid for the Paris and Strasburg line is stated by the *Moniteur Parisien* to have taken place. A similar proceeding in respect to the companies proposing to contend for the Lyons line was said to be in contemplation.

INDEMNITIES.—The sum of 1,000,000 francs (£40,000) is allowed for the Railroad from Paris to Nantes, and from Paris to Strasburg, with branches upon Rheims and Metz and the Prussian frontier, is to take place on the 25th of this month. The *Moniteur* further announces that the Paris and Lyons Railroad will be adjudicated at the latest on the 15th of December

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY. — On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at Coy's Hospital on the ... of ... Shannons, aged twenty-two years, who lost his life on the ... railway on the night of Saturday last. The deceased was in the service of the Atmospheric Railway Company. On Saturday night, shortly after twelve o'clock, an engine and several ballast waggons left the station at Croydon, for the purpose of proceeding to London, but, as the train neared the Sydenham station, the engineer was suddenly alarmed by the engine lifting up, as if it had passed over something. The engineer immediately stopped the train; and, upon searching about, discovered the body of the deceased lying between the rails. He was quite insensible, and bleeding from a wound on the lower part of his body. The deceased was instantly placed in one of the carriages, and conveyed to the above institution, where he died in a few hours after the accident. The night was very dark and foggy. There was a lamp at the head of the train, and one also behind. The deceased had been drinking in a public house prior to the accident, and it was the opinion of several persons that he was not sober when the train passed over him He had ... on his wages in the evening, and, when discovered after the accident, ... Railway Company. The jury adjourned the inquiry for the purpose of obtaining more evidence

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT LEWES.—On Tuesday a most unexpected discovery was made in that part of the Priory grounds at Lewes on which ... engaged in the necessary excavations for the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railroad. In digging amidst the ruins of the old Priory, the workmen came upon a leaden coffin, which proved to be a leaden box, surrounded by a few square Caen stones. It was carefully removed, and turned out to be a cist, in which were human bones. Further examination led to the still more important discovery that it contained the remains of Gundreda, the daughter of William the Conqueror ... Gundrada, as it is spelt, being cut in upon its lid The ... about a yard in length, a foot in width, and nine inches in depth. ... sides, and ends, are in excellent preservation—but the bottom is destroyed, an effect apparently produced by the bones, for where they laid there the lead is, as it were, corroded away. The lead is ornamented by nine beaded compartments of the lozenge form, five inches by three, and the lid fits on, or rather laps over the sides. Shortly after this curious and ... had been found, the workmen came upon a second cist, ... similar form, shape, character, and material, being ... dly longer. The bottom was eaten away in the same ... tion, and on the lid was inscribed the word—WILLEM ... old but usual way of writing Guilelmus. This our antiquarians ... erpret into the name of *William de Warren*; by this means establishing the fact that these cists contained the remains of Gundreda and her lord, William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery. Ancient records prove that Gundreda died in 1085, and William de Warren in 1364, and that both were interred in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory; the latter being, as is stated, "buried in the chapter-house in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundred was laid."

The marriage of the daughter of the Duchess de Berri and the Prince of Lucca, says the *Gazette de France*, is decided upon, and will soon take place.

OUT OF TOWN.

"BEEN TO BRIGHTON?"

Civilised man is nothing if he is not genteel. Ancient Horace abounds with proofs of the horror entertained by the Roman of the Empire for anything low; and Goldsmith makes the organ-grinder of his comedy shrink from compromising his dignity by performing "any but the genteelest tunes—'Waters Parted,' or the minuet in 'Ariadne.'" Gentility is not easily described: it may best be defined as a quality peculiar to the human race—the characteristics being a desire on the part of the individual to separate from its own order, and herd with a superior class: *ton* and fashion are varieties of this species. It is the instinct which impels my Lord Duke upon the track of his Royal Highness, and causes Russell-square to rush into Kotten-row. It is an exclusive property, that "has been slave to thousands," and that made Beau Brummel the Dionysius of St. James's. It was the magnet that first attracted high life to a fishing village on the Sussex coast, and which now makes Brighton the occasional resort of all who do not desire to die of a negative to our motto sticking in their throat. Some few years back, the metropolitan flocks used to migrate thither at distinct periods —those of the East, at Easter; those of the West, about the Feast of All Souls. Thither did we also go about the time proper for our kind (albeit, now, all classes are miscellaneous in their descent), as we vowed we would to the Solitary Cockney—"on Monday, by the express train."

There are those, who, to speak disparingly of the city of sea-palaces, call it "London over again." We'll settle those folks anon: all join in condemning its scantiness of shade. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true:" true past all peradventure, that the cliff—noblest of malls whereon Pleasure performeth her gallant pilgrimage, is as stark bare as Fashion at a ball; without a leaf to hide its nakedness, as were our progenitors during their first season in Paradise. But, still O cliff! right rich art thou in many a goodly thing to look and muse upon. Thou hast thy gorgeous sunsets; thy moonlight on the golden deep; thy starry firmament; thy fresh, young beauty of the morning waves—

> Which o'er the interminable ocean wreathe
> Their crispèd smiles.

True is it, thou hast not thy groves of sycamore—thy leafy labyrinths, for Love to sigh, or Hope to triumph in; but thou hast, rarest of possessions, invaluablest of discoveries, a contrivance whereby the human stomach may go to sea and be at rest! They only who have occupied their business, or eke their pleasure, in the great waters what time Neptune was out of temper—those alone who have passed four-and-twenty hours in the British or any other Channel, with "the dead lights" in, and their own almost out, can conceive the blessing of being able to go to sea—on the Chain Pier! Ah! Sir Cockney, its very well for you to smile now: you're not abreast the Nore light, with a flood tide, a dead noser from the South'ard, and a yearning for Margate and your mutton chops. But, that memory may bid grateful thoughts arise—now, while the merry gale is pursuing the white-footed billows, and you fleet of fishing boats comes staggering homewards for the beach abreast of "The Old Ship," disembarse two-pence for a voyage on the bridge of chains, and contrast the feeling of being "off Brighton" and on her graceful pier, and "off" anywhere else in a graceless steamer.

For those who object against Brighton its being London out of town—*verbi gratia*—we prescribe a trial of Herne Bay or Botany Bay, synonimous recipes. For ourself, holding that comfort is to life what action is said to be to oratory, we should be content to take the great metropolis with us wherever we went, and pitch it, for the nonce, in such place as it might please occasion to call us to. If it be urged that Brighton does not afford that retirement which is an indispensable feature of rural felicity, we reply we would back, as the climax of solitude, against any howling wildness of Africa, or desert island of the Pacific, its gardens of the Chalycosan Spa for a morning's walk, or the stage boxes of its theatre for an evening's siesta. We have tried both, and acknowledge that, in the regard of loneliness, "each of itself is it's own parallel.

They take you your journey now, on an average, in the time it occupies you to order the pints of departure from any habitable quarter of the English capital. In point of facility, it is more convenient to go to Brighton and return to town than it is to storm your way from Hyde Park Corner to the Surrey side of London Bridge. Once there on the Monday registered in our vow, we found ourself before we had quite finished our accustomed morning paper, dallying with a sandwich and a thimble full of sherry at the Bedford. Old Boreas has had a busy equinox of it; perhaps it has not been more zealously breezy for the last fifty autumns than during the present. From the coffee-room windows we look out upon the esplanade, and a few courageous maidens who paraded it in that development of sculpture which the female form is wont to exhibit when walking to windward in a whole gale; we crossed over to the esplanade—probably therefore—but no matter for that. As we crossed in the rear of one of the public carriages of the place called "flys" upon the *laissez a son laissendo* principle—a dashing equipage, which was following, pulled up its foaming steeds that we might go unscathed. Landed on the footway, we turned to look on the danger we had escaped. We do not love those startling illustrations of the difficulties of our position of which a high state of civilization is full; so perrying the reflection which strove hard to "pink" our philosophy with something about its being "a step between the sublime and the ridiculous" we turned us to one of these seats, which seemed to say—

> Here rest and muse upon the sea,
> And hope. Are not her dreams as fleet
> And endless as the waves that be
> Before the storm with silver feet?

And so we could, (it was just suited to contemplation—for as it is some where written—"A mighty strong west-wind took away the locusts") had not, at this moment, the man with the blue face crossed us. Who is that man with the blue face? We never went anywhere we did not see him, nor ever saw those who had staid at home or journeyed abroad without encountering him. Can he be the Wandering Jew, or is he a ubiquitous Christian. . . . . .

Once used to be—and, very likely is still—a little round Irish Major of Dragoons, who, as the afternoon waxed late, might always be seen, lounging about the door of the Plough, at Cheltenham. For him life had but one object left, and that was his dinner. If any one he knew came out of the house, or ceased to enter it, or chanced to pass in front, his unvarying salute was, "Ah! —well—what o'clock is it?" If the person interrogated should reply it was at all approximating to six, he would rub his hands in an ecstacy, and, looking radiant with delight, exclaim, "Ah! ha! thank God the day's gone, elegant!" We have a suspicion that the case of the Irish Dragoon is a very common one, but it's not so rare as people may insist upon. Take the synopsis, for example, of a Brighton day, and arrive at your own conclusion as to whether its tendencies are towards the cultivation of "fat paunches or lean pates."

Your chamber window opens to the sea—else, what business have you there? and, lo! at seven of the morning you are chased from a wholesome slumber by a silver voice, which inquires, "Any prawns to-day, if you please, Ma'am?" This is a refreshing one to be—and, very likely is still—a delight to the nymphs of Billingsgate, and hide your diminished heads! This serenade induces you to arise and take a plunge in the brine, or a walk to Rottendean, for an appetite. You breakfast well: we defy you to help it, if you were all the couples of Zeno rolled into one. It is one of the afternoon, and lo! you are strolling on the Kemptown terrace and slopes—now, tell us, like an honest reader, one who scorns to fence with fact, have you not turned westward, and put the best leg foremost because one Mutton dwelleth in the King's-road? Don't be afraid, all the world don't know that Mutton's luncheons are left to remand mankind of what ambrosia was. You were not strolling on the Kemptown slopes, neither compassing the good things of the savoury purveyor; you were hunting with the Brookside harriers. Well, now, confess, was it an abstract love of the chase, a simple, unsophisticated taste for the pursuit of wild animals that led you to Telescombe-tye, or the anticipation of the evening haunch, and that a jovial gallop over the downs would be a security for a couple of additional slices? Depend upon it, nothing but the miraculous effect its air has upon the gastric could win for the West Clift the pressure of the *flaneur* of Mayfair, in the certainty of coming in contact with his tailor, or "that sublime of rascals," his tailor's attorney.

And, *apropos*, what a place it is for the children of Israel! Perhaps they never mustered in such force on the coast since the days of Pha-

raeh. A morning's walk confronts you with enough to colonise a New Jerusalem. There, the daughters of Judah "walk in silk attire" bedight with fine gold: there her youths parade in the manufacture of Moses and Co., and mosaic ditto: there her matrons swarm incessant, with cardinals on their backs, as in scorn of the synanogue, and her old men make their ablutions in the baths of Mahomed! These reveries and revelations are to be understood as the produce of more than one day passed among the scenes to which they refer. In sooth, a pleasant spot is Brighton for him who loveth to sport over a well-stocked human preserve, and eke for the fisher of men who affecteth an odd piscatory specimen for his pannier. Just now, a cry is raised about the exorbitance of its charges: the scale for board rated at famine prices, and lodgings laid at such cost as well might "murder sleep." They put their accommodations down at a handsome figure, no doubt; and where *don't* they, that "people most do congregate?" We ourself, not many weeks since, made one of a party of five that breakfasted on board of a Rhine steamer, on which occasion the demand for a dish of mutton chops was probably more than was paid for the sheep from which they were cut! What of that? they were flavoured with the Drachenfels, and you can't call for such a relish as that at the Cock or the Blue Posts. Therefore, despite the perfumed mob of Mayfair that comes between your nose and the sweet south what time you roam in gentle dalliance with the last glance of Aurora: in defiance of Jew or Gentile —the noble vulgar or the ignoble genteel—take our advice—follow our example—and add another month to autumn, by accompanying it to the coast of Sussex. See the last of our departing guest shake hands with it on the threshold of winter, as well as you may—it's not everybody can go with it to Torquay or *Castella Mare*. . . . .

We have said follow our example, and pass three or four weeks, about this time, at Brighton—but we have not told you of a catastrophe that all but nipped these pleasant occasions in the bud. Who has not heard of the Devil's Dyke? It may not be so well known, however, that now our old friend's domain is in the market. But such is the fact, and before its transfer to some less popular proprietor, we were desirous of seeing it once more. Most people ride, there, upon animals belonging to the class of quadrupeds, but empowered by licence to go on three legs, and, very often, on two, at fashionable watering-places. We walk there, and everywhere else that we can: try it yourself—you'll find it the sure way to reform your apothecary's bills.

Hard by the margin of this big ditch stands a rustic hostel. As we drew near to its portal, we became aware of a person issuing from it, with a wedge of bread and cheese in his mouth, and a log each of the same materials in his hand. A glance was enough—it was the solitary Cockney. He approached as in act to speak, so soon as he might swallow his victual. We greeted him with a patronising nod. Why, is not virtue secure of its reward? While yet our courteous smile dimpled our good-natured mouth, and our neck was curved with courtesy there arose within the house a sound of many voices. We started like the scared chamois: one bound placed us on the verge of the Dyke, another some feet below it—in the effort after concealment. Vain, vain hope! Looking upward, there stood—toppling over our devoted head—an avalanche of Smiths! Not a moment was to be lost—we thought of our latter end, glorious reminiscence! Down therefore we sat, and down to the bottom we slid, like one shot from a *Montagne Russe*, while high up in the air, like voices of mocking fiends, we heard exclamations of "Been to Brighton? Been to Brighton?"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET—AND THE HOUGHTON MEETING OF '45.

About a couple of centuries ago, it required a couple of days for the merry King Charles (scandal says, with the pretty orange girl for a companion) to compass the journey from the Palace of Whitehall to that of Newmarket. Now, it is done in as many hours. This is an accountable change—for the better, no doubt; for, to say nothing of the addition to the career of life gained by endowing twenty-four hours with as much of incident as formerly could be gleaned in a week—the comfort of locomotion in our time is only to be understood by comparison. Arthur Young, the tourist, speaking of our public roads in 1770, says:—"I know not, in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal highway. (That from Preston to Wigan.) Let me most seriously caution all travellers who may accidentally purpose to travel this terrible country, to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one but they break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with ruts, which I actually measured, *four feet deep*, and floating with mud, only from a wet summer: what must it, therefore, be in winter?" Now, as the Merry Monarch was fain to sleep at Newport on the first night of his pilgrimage into Cambridgeshire, and content to gain his goal on the second, it is not presuming too much to suppose that the high road from Shoreditch to the Devil's Ditch was altogether innocent of Mac Adam in his time. So far, then, as regards the means of reaching it, the locality of this our history has put a good foot foremost in the quick march of improvement. Whether its other *ways* have mended as much, we will inquire—by comparison.

In the reign of Queen Anne the following sketch was published by a stranger who paid a chance visit to Newmarket—then the established capital of the turf:—"Being there in October, I had the opportunity to see the horse races, and a great concourse of the nobility and gentry as well from London as all parts of England; but they were all so intent, so eager, so busy upon the sharping part of the sport, their wagers, their bets, that to me they seemed just as so many horse coursers in Smithfield: descending, the greatest of them, from their high dignity and quality, to the picking one another's pockets, and biting one another as much as possible, and that with so much eagerness, as it might be said, they acted without respect to faith, honour, or good manners. I was so sick of the jockeying parts that I left the crowds about the posts, and pleased myself with observing the horses: how the creatures yielded to all the arts and management of their masters; how they took their airings in sport, and played with the daily heats, which they ran over the course before the grand day. Here I fancied myself in the Circus Maximus at Rome, seeing the ancient games, and, under this deception, was more pleased than I possibly could have been among the crowds of gentlemen at the weighing and starting posts, or at their meetings at the coffee-houses and gaming-tables after the races were over. Pray, take it with you, as you go, that you see no ladies at Newmarket, except a few of the neighbouring gentlemen's families, who come in their carriages to see a race and then go home again."

If modern Newmarket were to sit for its portrait, there would be no mistaking the family resemblance it would exhibit to Newmarket of the olden time. The slight sketch which will here be given of its features in this instant October will be found tolerably like those of its ancestor of the days of Queen Anne. How similar the detail of the training. . . . .

It is some two hours after daybreak, and we take our way, haply, for the Warren Hill. There arrived, we find teams of graceful creatures in their gay attire, their hoods and body-clothes of white, or blue, or scarlet, or crimson, with tiny children on their backs, curvetting in the pride of high spirit and pampered appetite. Anon they gallop up the emerald downs towards the clump, or, for a more lengthy course, skirting the plantation, and sweeping away for the summit of the far hill—playing with the daily heats which they run before the day for the grand effort.

In no spot on earth is there so much material of interest for the true lover of the craft and subtlety of racing, as on the Exercise Grounds around Newmarket. The town itself has probably changed but little since first it became the chief resort of Horse-racing. The architecture, for instance, of the Palace, built by Charles the Second, and now occupied by the Duke of Rutland, is very much of

NEWMARKET IN THE OLDEN TIME.

the character of the majority of the houses occupied by persons of condition. The late Mr. Crockford, indeed, built a twin companion for his St. James's edifice in the main street, and the Jockey Club and Subscription Rooms no doubt are of more pretension than was the old Coffee House; but still, could the ghost of Tregonwell Frampton walk some moonlight night from the Rutland Arms to the White Bear, he would find things generally pretty much as he left them. Could his shade join the rendezvous around many of the betting posts, he would certainly "find no *change* in *them*." In saying that the Palace was built by Charles

THE TRAINING GROUND, NEWMARKET.

II., we mean to convey that to that Monarch it owes its present aspect. James the First originally erected it for a Hunting-box, and Charles the First had a Racing establishment there. So also, had Oliver Cromwell, according to some authorities—but we cannot, for the life of us, imagine grim old Noll indulging in such a vanity. Enough, however, of the past—now to the events of account to which the present week gave "a local habitation and a name" (of one sort or another) at the metropolis of modern Olympics.

The Houghton Meeting, with which it is our purpose to deal under the head

VIEW OF NEWMARKET

NEWMARKET RACES —THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

of National Sports in this our number, commenced on Monday last, and is still in process of action. In the matter of weather, it could not have been better off had its scene been laid in Tempé. We had one entire and perfect routine of summer sunshine—an atmosphere "like the sweet South." The attendance was considerable; but, as the quaint essayist from whom we have quoted observes—Pray take it with you as you go, that you saw few ladies, save those who, in so far as regards a taste for horse-racing at all events, agree perfectly with their lords. As it was, so business is the characteristic of Newmarket. Therefore, thither flocked the amateur of the sport, earnest in his devotion, and those anxious to turn his enthusiasm to account. There you saw, or might have seen, the most exalted of the sons of men "descending, the greatest of them, from their high dignity," and mingling with all sorts and conditions of their fellows, just as if the golden age had come again. But, to be sure, that could not be the case, or we never should have had the ill rumours rife which were in everybody's mouth. First, they told ye—the busy-bodies!—that the first favourite for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was made secure; as if the selling of him by Mr. Watts to Mr. Clarke were synonimous with transforming him into dogs'-meat! Oh! the horrid things we heard, before we were out of the dust we had accumulated during our drive from Chesterford. We verily believe the most conscientious set of dogs in the world are the gossips of Newmarket. . . . . .

The first day of the Houghton decided the fate of the great handicap of the week—the Cambridgeshire. For this, after various shindies and all manner of disagreeable imputations, twenty-eight came to the post. As to giving the details of the race we don't attempt it, because, in the first place, we have no room for them, and in the next they are unknown to us and every one else—if we had. It was done at very good speed, and as Alarm won by two lengths in a very masterly style, if he had not tumbled down, most probably he would have won the Derby also. To a friend of ours, that stood to win £25,000 on him at Epsom, however, this seemed by no means a pleasant contingency to allude to, so we pass to other matters. The Baron was one of those the soonest beaten—indeed, Wee Pet had disposed of him before they reached the Duke's Stand: how oddly horses run at one time and another! As starting it will be seen that Ould Ireland was first favourite at 3 to 1. We saw "our fat friend" at the post, and wondered what the dickens won him such a place in public favour. He was absolutely, to our thinking, obese; he was backed by the lucky lot at 25 to 1, and had against at 3 to 1. Who talks of the "glorious uncertainty," of the turf? give us the inglorious security. They told you the settling on the Cambridgeshire was quiet. The first day produced capital sport, to the extent of seven events. On Tuesday there were eight races, among them, for the first time, The Criterion. This is, in our estimate, the most intrinsically interesting two-year-old stake run for here. It is the wind-up of the promise of the Derby favourites for the season, in very many instances; it was so in this. There is not a Derby nomination for the coming year of any pretension at Newmarket: but one of much mark out. That is Sting, a colt that has beaten everything he has met in a canter—except Joy, who was his vanquisher at Ascot, through a mistake of the jockey that rode him. Half-a-score met him for the Criterion, in which he carried 7 lbs. extra, and which he won, positively hard held, in a canter. This was a great achievement for one that has done so much. He has been at concert pitch since the early summer, a liberty that few horses—especially two-year-olds—will "*stand*." The reader will take the trouble to apply this latter remark according to his prudence, rather than his admiration . . . . .

These two events were the cream of the Houghton Meeting, here skimmed in the shape of essay. The matter of fact of its chief issues will be elsewhere found. Its epilogue will not admit of the fine flourishes about hope and promise, and all that sort of thing, common to such compositions. The character of the turf as a national sport has certainly not improved in the present century, if it may not be said of it, as in the last, that those who countenance it do so at the forfeiture of "faith, honour, and good manners." But this may truly, would that it might profitably, be declared, that, till it is purged of the discreditable men who use it as a profession, it is, at the least, a pastime of questionable policy for the gentleman who affects it as his recreation.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.

Lord G. Bentinck's Clumsy	(W. Abdale)	1
Lord Albemarle's The Little Vulgar Boy	(J. Sharpe)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord W. Powlett's c by Montreal	(Bartholomew)	1
Mr. Shelley's Tit bit	(F. Butler)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Colonel Peel's ch g Cain	(Nat)	1
Mr. Parry's b f Sally Brown	(Mariow)	2

Match, 100, h ft.—Lord G. Bentinck's Terrier (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's Velocipede, out of Miss Whip (Mann).

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yrs-old and upwards.

Lord Stradbroke's Boarding School Miss	(Chapple)	1
Mr. Whitelock's Fair Rosamond, 4 yrs	(A. Day)	2

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Forth's br c Sting, by Slane	(H. Bell)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Joy	(Bartholomew)	2

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate, of £50, for three-year olds and upwards.

Sir J. Hawley's Alamode	(Marden)	1
Mr. Wigram's Kashana	(Pettit)	2

Match.—100, h. ft.—Mr. Payne's Collingwood (Nat) beat Lord G. Bentinck's Astern (T. Abdale).

Subscription Plate, of £50.

Mr. Shelley's Blackbird	(J. Prince)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Terrier	(W. Abdale)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr Phillimore's Skeleton	(Sly)	1
Lord Miltown's Colleen Bawn	(Murphy)	2

Match.—200, h. ft.—Lord Stradbroke's Idas (Nat) beat Mr. Irwin's Ould Ireland (H. Bell).

CAPTURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Monte Video with the annexed Sketch of the Capture of the Argentine Squadron, off Monte Video, while attempting to escape or run up to Buenos Ayres, on Saturday, August 2nd last. They got under way about 3 o'clock, P M., and were immediately followed by the *Dessix*, French brig; and H.M.S. *Comus* and *Satellite*. The *Comus* fired a shot ahead of the Argentine Admiral's brig; and the *Satellite* fired several into the corvette. As soon as the *Comus* fired again, and the *Satellite* was fast coming, the Admiral struck his flag, and the corvette followed his example: several shots hit the two vessels, but no material damage was done. The two schooners and the other brig then struck their colours, which ended the affair.

H.M.S. MELAMPUS. ARGENTINE BRIG. H.M.S. SATELLITE. ARGENTINE SCHOONER. H.M.S. EAGLE. ARGENTINE SCHOONER. H.M.S. COMUS. ARGENTINE ADMIRAL. DESAIX, FRENCH BRIG. ARGENTINE CORVETTE.

CAPTURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON, OFF MONTE VIDEO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIPWRECK OF A HULL AND HAMBURG STEAMER, AND LOSS OF NINETEEN LIVES.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, *Neptune*, Captain Whittingham, which arrived at Blackwall on Wednesday afternoon from Hamburg, intelligence of a most deplorable description was received re specting the shipwreck and loss of one of the Hull and Hamburg steamers called the *Margaret*, commanded by Captain Rawlinson. It appears, that during the last week the coast has been visited by a most fearful storm the [illegible] 20th ult.; and the destruction among the coasting trade and human life, is stated to have been very great.

The *Margaret* steamer left Hamburg for Hull on Friday, the 19th ult., having her usual number of passengers, and a full cargo of merchandize, the weather at the time of her departure being moderate. When, however, she had arrived off Cuxhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe, a breeze had sprung up from the north west; but the captain, thinking it would not be of any [illegible] and was not aware [illegible] the night was a dark [illegible] Nothing further was heard of her until Sunday morning last, when the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Neptune* was on the point of starting. On the [illegible] to the eastward of the Nore, and [illegible] the passengers and three of the crew had perished with her.

From another source it has been ascertained, that the vessel, after leaving Helgoland, encountered a heavy gale, which gradually increased in violence, and [illegible] stripped, crew [illegible] a dangerous state, passed the Maplin, near Joint, at the eastern entrance to the river Medway.

According to the accounts she struck before daybreak on the morning of the 22nd [illegible] she must have been the victim of the gale in three days. It appears, the steamer [illegible] was running terrifically high, swept several overboard. The long boat being launched, attempts were made to reach, the shore, but owing to its crowded state, and the rough surf, it capsized, and every soul in it met with a watery grave. [illegible] remained [illegible] to save herself. [illegible] but [illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] quantities of her cargo were got out of her hold.

The *Margaret* was the property of Mr. Fimm, of Hull, by whom she was built some years ago. She was about 250 tons burthen, rigged as a three-masted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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DANCING TAUGHT, ... the most ... Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brunswick ... Quadrille, Polka, Waltz, Polka Cotillon, Valse, and Value a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, Iron Shop Plate, ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays, Baths, &c.—PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining Mme Tussaud's, 35 Baker-street, Portman-square. Illustrated Catalogues ... gratis and post-free. Entrance to the Works in ... street, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued without change.

DIETETIC PALE ALE.—This Ale is brewed expressly to supply a deficiency long needed, that of a beer as wholesome and pure in quality, as to be fit for ... where a genuine stimulant is indicated, and which can also be borne by the convalescent, of such superior flavour and quality, as to be at once pronounced unrivalled. Price of quarts, 4s. 6d. per dozen; pints, 3s. 3d. 5s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 36s. 6d. and 70s. Strand, wholesale dealer in all kinds of Bottled Ale and Stout. Allsopp's and Butler's ...

FRAUD.—The Public are Cautioned against being Duped by certain parties who are offering for sale as "Herder's Ventilating Waterproof Crooks" garments which are in ... to them, and a Resemblance of ... label, have not been manufactured by him, but by others, who are, it appears, reaping a pretty rich harvest. In London the ... by the wearer, by the sale of a composition falsely entitled "Herder's Ventilating Waterproof, 68, Cornhill" (both ... spurious). Herder's genuine, and only Waterproof, Over Coats and Shooting Jackets are made and sold in London only at 68, Cornhill, (north side), and by W. H.'s agents in various towns throughout the Kingdom. A large stock for the present season ready. (Waterproofs, Capes, Caps, &c. for ladies.)

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c.—T. TUCKER has just completed a great variety of these useful and elegant articles of new and tasteful designs, from the simplest to the most costly patterns; comprehending the new Patent Gem; Candelabras, or Vesta Spirit Lamps, Patent Moderator Lamps, Patent Argand, and Solar Lamps, with the various new Candles to burn in them. Also, every form of Lamp to burn Sperm and Seal Oil, at very moderate prices.—T. TUCKER, General Lamp Manufactory, 269, Strand, corner of St. Clement's churchyard. Established 50 years.—Orders to any extent punctually executed.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION ON NELSON'S PATENT GELATINES, for making Blanc Mange, Jellies, &c., less than one third the price of isinglass, and in packets only, from 6d. to 10s. 6d. At most respectable chemists, grocers, and ... in town and country; each packet bears the patentee's signature. A 6d packet makes one quart jelly. Extract from the Lancet, Dec. 7, 1844:—"We have ... lately free from any incrustation of acid, such as I have found to contain other kinds of gelatine in the London markets. These ... are well adapted for hotels, taverns, cafes, and ... and a safe article for ... Sold wholesale by ... Hedges, Butler, and Co., Long Acre, and ... Warehouse, 14, Bucklersbury, London, and Exmouth Mills, Warwick.

IMPORTATION of BOHEMIAN GLASS.—S. and F. WIBRAM ... to announce the ... importation of a large assortment of unique and very beautiful BOHEMIAN GLASS ORNAMENTS, Scent Bottles, &c., which they are enabled to offer at prices very much lower than hitherto. S. and F. W. also respectfully solicit an inspection of their choice cutting of French and Worcester China, Indian Alabaster, &c., combining all that is useful and elegant in Tabernacle, Pen tray, Card or Cake Baskets, Perfume bottles, Cream-trays, Scent bottles, &c., for the Toilet; Chimney and Sideboard Ornaments, Vases, and other ... designs; and to which they have particularly adapted for Wedding or Birth-day Presents, at exceedingly low prices, a list of which may be had at their Establishments, or forwarded by post, in answer to an application.—S. and F. Wibram, Foreign-street, and New-road, near the Eastern Counties ... Established 27 years.

NO. 1, COVENTRY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW ENTRANCE TO LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON.

TO FAMILIES.

It is a remarkable FACT, and one that has often excited surprise, that while almost every Town or second and even third-rate ... can boast of an Establishment for the EXCLUSIVE SALE OF TEAS AND COFFEES,

this most IMPORTANT LOCALITY in the Metropolis has ... formed throughout the world as the centre of wealth, fashion and refinement, is still without a prominent Establishment devoted to the Sale of

TEAS AND COFFEES.

In the whole range of DOMESTIC ARTICLES, there are no two articles are so susceptible of deterioration from the proximity an... comforts of strong or unpleasant odours as TEA and COFFEE; yet, to the present day, these articles are associated with a host of ODOROUS MISCELLANEOUS ... The opening, therefore, of a

FIRST-RATE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE METROPOLIS,

for the EXCLUSIVE SALE of TEAS and COFFEES, in all their varieties of perfection of quality as for carrying out the great objects of the undertaking, without Exhibition, Puff, Deception, or Humbug.

An extensive and increasing patronage. But we engage to do more than secure to the Public all the varieties of rich, strong, and full flavoured Teas and Coffees, free from contact and deterioration; we shall meet the requirements of economy, and thereby extend our sales by the adoption of a Ready Money Scale of Prices.

TEAS AND TUNNAGE

qualify us for carrying out the great objects of the undertaking, without Exhibition, Puff, Deception, or Humbug.

Our relations with China, since the late war, are on the most ... footing, and the present favourable ... for WAREHOUSING, and from the natural consequences of the war, do not confine the chest or shoulders, but has an equally neat and gentlemanly appearance when worn. And we weaken, in the evening or in the ... The Prize is THREE GUINEAS, that for summer wear being 21s. 6d. It never ... that principles are retained that have obtained for the Registered Patent the patronage of more than one of the crowned heads of Europe, the Nobility, the Gentry of England, the Clergy, the Officers of the Court, and principal families of the Kingdom, who it is well known are distinguished in the country for their observance of forms. The Registered Patentee having, therefore, necessarily excluded anything vulgar or ... as appertaining to the middle classes, was it not further assisted by its moderate price, being for ready money. It may be obtained at the principal towns of the outer provinces. Glass has not only the most respectable from are appointed, agents, any attempt on the part of others will thus by the public as a ... detected, and such attempts, which are known, will be visited by ... penalties provided in the act before mentioned; and in furtherance of which a reward of fifty pounds will be paid for information that may lead to the conviction of such parties by H. ... and J. NICOLL, 1, 4, Regent-street, London.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. ... The following ... are ... for ... and ... to ... the ... of ... for ... recommendation. ... may be taken with a piece of tape, and ... directions stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, ... which ... taken over the

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches	TROUSERS.	Inches
FROM WAISTBAND, inc. Including Collar, to Hip Buttons ..		From under the Leg to bottom of Trowsers	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		Trowsers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Continued to length of Sleeve as ...		Size round Knee	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round under the Arm		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..			

HAT.	s.	d.
Measure size round the Head ..		
READY MADE.	0	6
Beaver Tasselled	0	9
Beaver Coachcrackle or Coddringtons ..	0	10
Ditto Gossamer		

	s.	d.
Sporting Description of Waiter Coats ..	1	5
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from	0	8
Winter Trowsers, lined	0	4
Winter Hosiers	0	10
Quilted Jackets	0	12
Frock Coats, edged	1	5
Rich Cloth Ditto	1	10
Double Breasted Vest	0	2
Royal Inverness Cloak	1	5
Ditto		
Winter Vests	0	1

MADE TO ANY MEASURE.	£	s.
Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..	1	6
Morning Costume Coats, Velvet Collar		12
Ditto Velvet		15
Fancy Waistcoats		5
Tweed Trousers		8
Winter Trowsers, in all the New Patterns		12
Ditto		16
Fancy Trowsers		1
Best or Dress Trousers		1
Linen Coats		2
Best Quality Made		2
Ditto		3
Ditto		4
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IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

... Drapers, ... and Outfitters, 4 and 5, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

... be public ... establishment ... connected with them.

THE EIDER DOWN QUILT.—List of prices on application, ... (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING.—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

WATCHES.—A PAMPHLET explaining the various con... ... be had ... gratis on ... and ... of ... for ... wound quarts by pins, if supplied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (7 ten doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets some all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watch-work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

BARKER'S RAZOR PASTE is an invaluable companion to the Razor.—No gentleman who has experienced the comfort it affords will ever ... without it."—Sold in packets at 1s., by Perfumers, Stationers, and Cheesmiths; or sent post-free, ... for 14 postage stamps, directed to the Inventor and Manufacturer, J. BARKER, Wolsingham, Bishopswearmouth.

A WATERPROOF BEAVER COBLENTZ for 42s.—This ... Over-coat is decidedly the most ... and most comfortable of the many ... of this ... age. It fits the human figure rather loosely, allowing full ... for the ... and distension of the chest, is got up in a manner as will please ... satisfy the most fastidious, and is made to measure for 42s., best ditto, 63s. at CRAVEN'S ... Tailor and Draper, 74, Regent-street.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland for all impurities of the skin, continues to ... with its ... ... with specific powers as ... ... description of ... discoloration, &c., and of improving and ... the skin to the ... and ... ... by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly in accordance with its ... and ... ... Robert Shaw, London." In a delicate ... ... without which scents ... ... Price, 2s. 9d., ... 5s. 6d.; quarts, 9s. 6d. Sold by all ... ...

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.—" Sir,—I feel much ... in saying your Auxiliar is the best thing ever ... for the hair. I was ... for ... some years without apparent cause. Having ... the ... effect but your Auxiliar, which has restored it with six months. It is now beautifully ... ... ROWLAND'S ... by A. ... Jackson, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen, Lower Clapton, Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, a saving in the larger bottles. Also, ... Liquid, warranted to eradicate, in a few minutes, superfluous hairs from any part of the skin, without the least ... ... leaving the skin perfectly fair and soft, 3s. 6d. and 6s. per bottle. ... ... and by most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom. Dawson's is the only genuine. Orders by post promptly forwarded.

LADIES, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close ... assembly, the royal ... or drive, the summer promenade, or the ... excursion, will find in ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a restoring, and refreshing ... ... the blood of language from the complexion, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending the use of ... ... The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions, as well as Sunburns, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its specific ... ...

always the ruling colour, and which is ornamented with a rose, or primroses with brown leaves. Feathers are also employed, not of glaring but of uniform and simple colours. The whole inner edge of the bonnet is to be trimmed with ribbon, not of the colour of that worn outside, but of the hue most favourable to the countenance. We must, however, observe, for the sake of ladies who deem the Pamela form of bonnet unfavourable to their charms, that there is a modification of it, less eccentrical, which may become them. Its form is still rather raised above the forehead, but less so, and it is short and rounded off below with unreasonable proportions, but it has a *bavolet* of ribbon which fills up the square prominence behind the head, and covers it more completely. Let us repeat once more that the colour of the ribbons inside must be different from that outside. For Manouls, ribbon, bows of velvet, or tufts of blonde, combined with coloured tulle, are employed. Capotes of satin are also worn, made of violet satin, trimmed all over on the inside with ruches of black Brussels tulle and a garland of violet marabouts placed *without pretension* outside. Morning caps: those worn at home are made of Valenciennes shell-embroidered muslin, of a form somewhat wide, and they are trimmed with small ribbons either in velvet or in satin, but as narrow as that employed for baby caps.

Evening coiffures are likewise preparing in expectation of parties and of the opening of the more fashionable theatres. The Algerine turbans, in cloth of gold and transparent tulle, trimmed with fringe. These resemble in no respect what were formerly denominated turbans; they cover the ears, encompass the countenance, are of Brussels lace trimmed with flowers and ribbon, either in satin, gauze, or velvets. The flowers the most *recherché* are roses, violets, may, or heliotrope. These little caps are of a form shifting towards the ears. As to the style of dressing the hair, there are in vogue bandeaux *à la Raphael*, or undulated bandeaux *à l'Athenienne*—that is to say, begin in oval at the eyebrows. There are also tufts *à la Marie Stuart*, which afford the countenance a most soft and poetical framing. Garlands are made in leaves mingled with very small flowers. Garlands are also worn in imitation of reeds, of which the leaves are striped with a fillet of gold mingled with coral. The large shaded roses and the deep coloured, the garlands in citronel leaves, and many other elegant ornaments, insure these coiffures a great vogue during the approaching season.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Many dresses are made in the style of redingotes or pelisses: they are almost all ornamented with buttons, in shell, gold, dead or facetted silver; likewise with those in imitation of marcasites, opal, and emeralds. With the higher votaries of fashion, no dress is deemed fit to wear which is not ornamented with buttons adapted to, and harmonizing with, the tissues employed, and their different hues. As to the style of dresses, they are nearly the same as formerly, barring some slight modifications introduced by the taste of the wearer and of the maker; and the accessory ornaments will be—more than the form of the dresses—the object of attention during the approaching season.

The tissues which appear destined to enjoy surpassing vogue, are damasks, with large patterns; satins, with horizontal stripes—white on green, lilac, blue, sapphire, violet, and burnt bread colours. Bordered dresses lose the good graces of the fair wearers daily more and more, because they have been imitated in inferior stuffs.

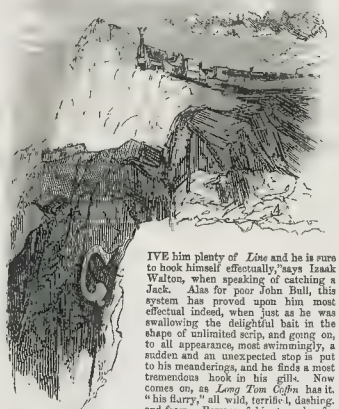
Jewellery appears destined to be multiplied by the present fashion. There are ladies who wear as many as three bracelets on one arm.

At the approach of the colder season, mantelets are being prepared, and to each is assigned a name more or less extraordinary. Those which appear destined to be adopted by our belles, are mantelets *à la visite* au caprice, the Egyptian, and that with three *bleds*. La visite is a close-fitting garment, lined either with white silk, or with pink or with plush. It is trimmed with black lace, or with a braiding in the composition, in which a chenil is employed which imitates velvet. Another mantelet much in vogue is made of satin Argus green, sapphire blue, or Persian lilac, covered with black lace, and a sort of hood is appended, which can be at will put on the head, and which, independent of the proportion of warmth it affords, is very becoming to the countenance.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.



IVE him plenty of *Line* and he is sure to hook himself effectually," says Izaak Walton, when speaking of catching a Jack. Alas for poor John Bull, this system has proved upon him most effectual indeed, when just as he was swallowing the delightful bait in the shape of unlimited scrip, and going on, to all appearance, most swimmingly, a sudden and an unexpected stop is put to his meanderings, and he finds a most tremendous hook in his gills. Now comes on, as *Long Tom Coffin* has it, "his flurry," all wild, terrific, dashing, and foam. Beware of his struggles, for in his alarm he tries to bolt with a quantity of *Line*, but it is no go! He is fast! He must come to the surface and yield his fat. It is a terrible thing to be hooked in any sense of the word, but to be hooked by remorseless scrip is the worst of all. A sudden fright has fallen on the Market, for everybody, panic-struck, is rushing to sell, and the Market becomes glutted. The enthusiasm cools down, and eyes become disenchanted, and the imaginary lump of gold turn into their real shapes, of worse than waste paper. The intoxication is over, and now ensues the *delirium tremens*. The Stag draws in his horns, for bolding is no part of his business. The small speculator trembles with despair in the possession of a hundred shares, upon the obtaining of which he has so much congratulated himself. The aforesaid shares, at £25 each, amounting to more than he ever even hoped to possess; he only intended to turn a pound or two. They now hang like a loadstone round his neck, and must eventually sink him, by slow and torturing degrees, in the shape of frequent calls; for those who can pay must. A most beggarly account will it be when the muster takes place, for the deserters will leave the troops of the *Line* in a pitiable condition. The awful traffic by Railway Committee-men and others will soon be most frightfully apparent. Disappointed men have whispered a few of the "secrets of the prison house," and shown the world that it has been but a *mêlée* of interested men to clutch as much gold as possible, and "the devil take the hindmost." This has been a very simple process; for the fairy-like tales spread abroad to catch the ear of the unwary, of men going to bed worth nothing but a letter of allotment, and getting up in the morning possessing thousands, by the magic of Railway speculations, were sure baits. Directors have advertised a number of shares at £2 or £2 10s. per share first instalment, then allotted only a certain number to the public, that a price might be made, which, of course, was done to a certainty, during the height of the fever; directly the sound of premium reached their ears, they thrust the whole quantity into the Market, which bore a very large proportion to the allotted one, and thus sold and divided the profit equally amongst their right honourable Board, careless to whom they sold, as the instantly raising was the only object. Who bought them? Why, men who were of equally honourable dealings—who never intended to hold, but who sold at a profit, and so on to the end. The present holders—who never intended to be so—are not worth a dump—not one in a thousand; nor could they face another instalment or call. Then where is the capital to come from? since the partners or shareholders are men without means, and merely unlucky devils who have, at an unfortunate moment, popped their necks into a bank, from which they have not the power to extricate themselves.

The neglect of all business has been unprecedented; for many months no tradesman has been found at his counter, or merchant at his office, east, west, north, and south. If you called upon business, you were sure to be answered with "Gone to the City;" and the straightforward, honourable, and particular man of business, who formerly asked for your account, now troubles you to ask him for it many times before you get it, or pleads, as an excuse, the scarcity of money, and his heavy Railway calls. This is done now by most reputable houses, without a blush, as everybody is in the same boat, and it is looked upon more leniently than it otherwise would be. All rule and order are upset by the general epidemic, as in the Plague of London, where all ties of blood, honour, or friendship, were cast away; and man grew callous to the sufferings of his fellow man, and only looked to his own welfare and safety in the calamity, and as to how far he could best secure himself from the general ruin.

The fallacy of the Railways only *provisionally registered* becoming the objects of immense competition, and men paying to each other large sums upon imaginary security, must be apparent to all men of business; and so it has been, but the desire of gain has become so strong, that a Railway to the Moon would have found speculators, if part of the *Line* could have been surveyed, with the strong recommendation of some Railway King or other potential person: to such an extent had this gullibility gone, that people who had written soft letters to Boards of Directors for a few shares, began to turn their minds to having Railways of their own; many cases of which have been successful. Chairmen and Directors were very easily procured; but, in case of any hurry as to the sending the prospectus to the printers before the aforesaid gentlemen could be consulted as to their willingness to join the designer of the line, a reference to any prospectuses lying now upon every man's desk would furnish a respectable Board, taking them at random. It is a known fact that many respectable and influential men have read their names printed as Provisional Committee-men without the slightest knowledge of the Railway or the parties connected with it. Very often, from this helter-skelter way of doing business, the same name would be found upon two opposition lines; but it did not matter—nobody cared; the involuntary Director found a sop was preparing for him to stifle his growl, so he let the swindle go on. Engineers have been placed in the same predicament, and have feathered their nests most delightfully, for the demand has increased the price tremendously, and their minutes have become guineas, and their patronage to surveyors, &c., immense. The surveyors have been paid in the same ratio, and many a young man with a smattering of surveying has left a good permanent situation under the temptation of four or five guineas a day, which must soon slip between his fingers, and he becomes nothing, as the present slight vibration of the panic, for it is hardly as yet a shock, has electrified the most heedless, and shown them that the storm is not so far off as has been supposed by sanguine speculators.

Deposits paid to provisionally-registered railways, which failing passing through the house, return most pitiful dividends to the holders of promissory share letters, the money being swallowed up by the whole tribe of Directors, Chairmen, Surveyors, Engineers, and other locusts given life to by this mania.

Bankers begin to screw up their money *tight*, as it is called amidst money dealers, refusing even to look at shares as deposits or security. Yet, according to the Railway advertisements, wherein their names figure to a great extent, and the immense amount supposed to be deposited by the Railway Companies, they ought to be as free as a spendthrift's. But, is the money there? Go and inquire, you forced holders of scrip; you are partners, and have an undoubted right to know the amount placed in their hands to the credit of your Company; this, legally done, they have no power to refuse, and they will inform you "that the enormous amount is only in the prospectus," and that you are bound to pay for the future proceedings of the aforesaid *Line* to the full amount of your liabilities or shares. Thus many a speculator, who has been doing pretty well heretofore, will find in such events that the other leaf of his gambling or account book has to be put in black to mourn for the loss he has made.

Shrewd men with money have most ingeniously put other men's fingers in the fire, keeping themselves out of harm's way, by thrusting some needy man before them, for whom they find the necessary capital and give a handsome commission. Want of money and the belief of ultimate success, with a very faint knowledge of their liabilities, and the example of high and low around them, have led many men of apparently respectable condition to become cover as it were to the head gambler, who rejoices securely in the profit, and, in case of failure, leaves the poor and tempted victim to shut up his shop—bolt—or go over the Bridge if he pleases. Such cases are not imaginary—they are facts!

Noble Lords, who are certainly liable for their right honourable gambling ribs, will find their names no protection from the forthcoming storm; their own personal peril is no trifle, since we see names of great

odour in the polite City of Westminster crowded together as dividers of the Railway sops. Provisional Committees must now provide for the crash, and Directors direct their attention to their accounts, and see how their daily increasing expences are to be met, and that they don't get hung up in their own Lines.

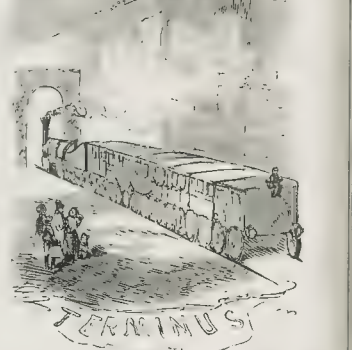
The constant succession of Railways proposed and carried, would, it was supposed, keep up the ball for a year or two more—the public, therefore, have neglected due precaution in speculation.

All Companies have shared in the great folly!—Railway Mania!—seized apparently at the same moment all over the world, upon great capitalists and speculators.

The sudden cloud that has overspread them has been startling and unexpected, therefore unprovided for; and victims stand aghast at their perilous situation.

The magnitude of the error will meet its equal magnitude of punishment; and many families will have to mourn the year Forty-five as they have before mourned over the fatal speculations of the years '25 and '35, when Mines and Bonds worked almost the same ruin, and caused the same delirium. It seems that every tenth year brings its bubble; upon looking back this will be found to be the case.

They have planned and drawn a Grand Terminus for all Railways—to be placed somewhere near Charterhouse Square. We should advise them not to lay out their money in this grand and picturesque idea, for we plainly perceive one already formed in St. George's Fields, which to a certainty will be the Grand Terminus—it is now called the Queen's Bench.



London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 1, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 184.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845. [Sixpence.

CONSPIRACIES.

The anniversary of the Conspiracy of Guido Fawkes and his associates to "blow up King and Parliament," though no longer celebrated by the populace with that earnestness which marked the day for many generations, is still a prominent one in our annals. The deliverance of the Monarch from death, and the State from peril, is the subject of a Form of Service in our Church; and among the people the shadow of a memory still lingers, though it has degenerated into an absurdity and burlesque, a plea of boys for halfpence, and an excuse for the combustion of gunpowder in the form of squibs, crackers, and rockets—a more harmless mode of applying that dangerous material than was contemplated by those whose attempt still distinguishes the Fifth of November from the ordinary days of the year. It must have been a deep impression on the spirit of the Nation that has endured so long. The crime prevented was a gigantic one—almost the last instance in English History of that dark, cold, and calculating policy which arose in Italy, and which, looking at ends, not means, reckoned assassination as a convenient instrument of State-craft, used poison or the dagger without scruple,—fearing nothing but detection. The annals of Europe for many ages are crowded with such incidents, which, by the space given them by the narrators, were evidently considered as those most worth chronicling. The most terrible enemies of Kings and Princes were their own relatives, or those powerful Nobles who were able to dispute the possession of the Throne with its holder, or who could, like our Earl of Warwick—that "setter-up and puller-down of Kings"—give it to whom he pleased, by throwing his influence on either side during the contest. It was in such struggles as these, that death was the commencement or the end of the drama: the divinity that hedged a King, and made his name a "tower of strength," was a fatal gift, when the Monarch was not strong enough in hand or intellect to hold his own;—deposition was not enough; the "dim, discrowned head" was still that of the "Lord's Anointed;" around that name there would always rally those who had reason to be discontented with the ruler *de facto*, and many a King found how short was the step between the Throne and the grave. Bulwer, in his "Last of the Barons," paints our Richard the Third as an adept in the Italian school of State-craft,—intellectual, unscrupulous; as profound in the hypocrisy with which he could conceal his crimes as in the skill with which they were planned and executed, leaving no trace or evidence behind. "Men do not die," he says; "they only disappear!" Countless are the instances in which the maxim was exemplified. Of the murders of which Richard is accused, there is little proof or certainty of foul play: Henry the Sixth and the Royal Infants "disappeared;" common report has been repeated by our histories, and what has been still more influential, our drama; Bulwer has but amplified the Richard of Shakspeare's Chronicles (who, we need not say, is not the Richard of the "acting edition"), and re-produced the subtle intellect, the refined taste, the remorseless ambition, and, above all, the consummate dissimulation of the man who "could smile and murder while he smiled"—an accomplishment peculiarly Italian, a first necessity in a practitioner of that school of which Machiavelli was the expounder or the exposer, for the point is still a doubtful one.

This, down to a far later period, was the age of plots and conspiracies; the greater the power vested in the Monarch personally, the more he was considered "personally responsible;" and we shall generally find that the greater the influence the Sovereign exercised on the Government, the more the wearer of the crown became an object of attack if the policy of the day irritated or oppressed any influential part of the people. Elizabeth lived in continual dread of plots against her life, in some of which poison was to have been the agent—the old Italian method; the dreadful skill with which this instrument was used in that age, well accounts for the terrors of rulers. The history of the Borgia Family is perfectly frightful in its fertility of cases, in which the enemies of Alexander the Sixth and Cesar Borgia "disappeared," as well as those Cardinals whose wealth was coveted by those two monsters of iniquity. By a signal retribution, Alexander perished in consequence of drinking a cup of wine that he had drugged for another. During the reign of Charles the First, opposition to the Crown developed itself in the form of an assertion of principles, and resulted in a public contest, open hostilities, the trial of the King, and a public execution. Cromwell crushed open opposition, and silenced the voice of Parliament, which was the constitutional organ of popular complaint; and again—as when the powers of Parliament were destroyed by the Tudors—the holder of supreme power became the object of personal attack. The last years of Cromwell were clouded by dread of assassination and plots against his life, real or pretended, though no attempt ever seems to have been made against it, and he died in his bed, like another and greater usurper—Napoleon.

Charles the Second was the last of the Stuarts who exercised an absolute power. He governed for many years without Parliaments, and was as false and ungrateful to those who served him, as cruel and vindictive to those who opposed him. The latter part of his reign, too, was marked by plots and conspiracies, most of which are now supposed to have been got up by the Government itself, for the purpose of entrapping individuals obnoxious for their opinions or patriotism. Some of the noblest blood of England was shed at this period; and the same policy has often been adopted since, both in France and Austria, and still more frequently in Spain. But with the reign of Charles the Second these kind of plots against the life of the Sovereign may be said to disappear from our history. The Great Revolution of 1688 was accomplished by the Aristocracy almost *en masse* deserting the Crown, which did not find any support in the hour of trial from the people, and so fell in the person of James the Second, who was deposed and driven into exile, but permitted to live. The doctrine of right divine was then sorely shaken, and the Monarch became the chief magistrate of the state, not its possessor—a ruler in virtue of a compact with the people, which became void if its conditions were violated. Great and violent have often been the attacks on Governments since that period, but the enmity has long ceased to be of that individual kind that gave life to the plots and conspiracies of an earlier age. This is the great distinction between the result of popular discontent in a constitutional government and in

A-SHING AND A-YOW, AT THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

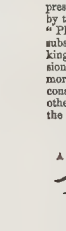
an absolute monarchy. Under one system, men assassinate a ruler; under the other, they merely turn out a ministry.

There is a bulwark around a constitutional sovereign, that at once limits his power, and lessens his responsibility, which formerly led to such terrible results. Where power is not limited, it still sits uneasily on its throne; proofs of this may be found in the many attempts that have been made on the life of Louis Philippe, and the suspicion that is betrayed by every arrangement when he goes into public. He is in himself a system, and peace and order are attacked by the violent and unprincipled, whose element is anarchy, in his person. How he has escaped so often is little less than miraculous; the attempt of Fieschi was as diabolical in its real execution as our Gunpowder plot was in intention. His infernal machine was actually fired, and the King stood unharmed amid the death and wounds it scattered among those around him. The fear of assassination is the sword of Damocles, that hangs suspended over every possessor of despotic power; he must daily excite feelings of revenge or terror, and both are evil counsellors. We can trace it most in the history of those rulers who have been the most absolute and the most cruel and capricious. The many Roman Emperors who perished by assassination, generally owed their deaths to the fears of their favourites or dependents; those nearest their persons were the most exposed to their changing moods of favour or hatred. We can trace it in the history of Russia down to the latest period. The madness of the Emperor Paul, perilled the existence of every noble in his dominions, and when it became a question of life and death, the matter was quickly settled; Paul was strangled in his bedchamber, and, it is said, without the knowledge of his own son! Nicholas knows by what tenure he holds his throne, and pays some regard to the opinions of the old Aristocracy of Russia, the only kind of public opinion that exists in Russia. There is a limit in this direction beyond which he cannot go; Paul passed it and was lost.

The Gunpowder Plot was the last great and formidable attempt to throw the State into confusion by one great and sudden stroke. It was the scheme of a few men working in secrecy: great rebellions and revolts belong to another class of things. Yet it was discovered in time; it was crushed; it "lost the name of action;" and this makes it the more strange that the impression and memory of it should have survived so many events that had far more influence on the race of the Stuarts and the people themselves. The execution of Charles is a fact, but forgotten; the intervention is very faintly celebrated. With the expulsion of the Stuart line from the throne, England seems to have agreed by common consent to forget all belonging to them and their unfortunate annals, as things with which, under a new dynasty, it had no more concern. But the name and anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot" still sounds familiar to the multitude—still calls forth a sort of observance, now happily conducted in the spirit of amusement rather than the dark one of religious hatred which it once no doubt expressed. Is it because the "Commons of England" were destined by the desperate Gudo to share the death of the King that the "Plot" acquired a far greater importance with the people than the subsequent decapitation of a "Royal Martyr," which affected a kingly head alone? Or is it on account of the bonfires and explosions that were made part of that celebration, it has become memorable to the boys of all generations, wholly indifferent to the considerations involved in it? When we have forgotten so many other great events, the lasting memory preserved of this, is one of the "Curiosities of History."

CHINESE YOUTHS.

A very interesting arrival has just taken place at the Chinese Collection, at



A-HENG.

Knightsbridge—two Chinese, youths, *A-heng* and *A-yow*. They landed at Liverpool, about eight months since, in the ship *Inglestone*, in which ship a captain of which unfortunately died on the passage. It is believed to have been his intention to educate these boys in England, and eventually benefit himself by their negotiation with the Chinese. They had been, until lately, staying at Liverpool; when Mr. Langton, the Lessee of the Chinese Exhibition, arranged for their residence in London for a short time. They are intelligent, and well educated in their own tongue, and are respectably connected in Canton, being the sons of merchants. They converse in English tolerably well. We annex their Autographs.

A-YOW.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Chamber of Peers, that spot which grew out of the splendours of one family, and which for past centuries has been styled the Palace of the Medici, is undergoing what may be termed a radical improvement. A constitutional change would be of more importance. A horde of cabinet-makers—not political ones—but *ut facto* cabinet-workers in mahogany, satin, and rose wreaths—assisted by artists-decorators, furniture-hangers *et cum multis aliis*, are frightening the senatorial edifice from its moral propriety. Seldom has such a stir been witnessed in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg. By virtue of a Royal Order, the various offices, the library, and every hole and corner are to be restored to their pristine order. The frescoes are in course of repainting; long and splendid tapestries are in course of suspension; the old *fauteuils* of the proscript fathers which time had rendered shabby, are to be replaced by curule chairs covered with Russia leather and Spanish lace. These renewals speak for themselves. The Chamber of Deputies manifest a like anxiety for improvement, and a determination to get rid of the old fashions—I presume from a strong sympathy with the upper house. Everything announces that the session of 1845 and 46 will be exceedingly animated, as many affairs have never presented a more serious aspect—not even before the dynasty of July became fixed and settled. More than twenty five projects of law, the remains of last year, are to be got rid of; as old project of law M. Dupin formerly observed, is ever a subject of deep embarrassment—what then must be an aggregate of twenty-five! The external affairs are becoming every day more tortuous, and are the themes of every salon.

The business of Tahiti, and La Plata, and Texas, not counting upon the stormy harangues relative to the late reverses in Algeria, will form pretty aliment for fiery debaters. The mono gold and blood lost in the sands of Numidia, and no result either profitable or honourable! So many young men murdered in the very flower of their age—so much heroism expended to cast a pore lustre around the tinsel of a mad General! These with form nice oratorical pickings for the *côté gauche*—there will be outpourings of bitternes, indignation, and grief. How many appeals from the Tribune will be launched in winged words! Will they not repeat the famous words of Tacitus,—"Varus, give us back our legions?" And then there will be a fine sprinkling of monetary moralists, thundering forth their tirades against the Golden Calf of the Bourse, and the iron King of the Railroad, whose influences have corrupted the very vitals of social order. To be sure, Parisian monetary language may be covered with a thin coating of honey; but, like the exhibition of arsenic in sugar, the poison will not be less destructive. To add to these difficulties there is the uncertainty in which Marchal Soult keeps the Minister, and you have but a very small section of the difficulties which beset the approach of the 27th of December. The never-ending, still-beginning subject of the dotation—the multitudinous revisions of new Rail ways—and, more embarrassing than all these evils combined, is the coming General Elections. I really feel poor Monsieur Guizot and his colleagues, for I doubt that the wish exists to afford assistance. The Molé faction became evidently more powerful towards the close of last session, and the aristocratic element is evidently disgusted to find but two of their members in the Cabinet, while there are seven issues from the Palais Bourbon.

The death of M. Bouio has left vacant a professorship in "l'Ecole des Beaux Arts." The body of professors, according to the accustomed usage, which is to vote by seniority, have chosen M. Petitot. The professors of sculpture are now MM. David, Pradier, Rauch, Nanteuil, and Petitot. Dumont, Darcit, and Lemaire will take their turns if any vacancies occur before they have reached the age of sixty, for after that period they are no longer eligible. This is rather awkward; but, at that period of existence, repose rather than honours one would suppose most desirable. The model of the equestrian statue of the Emperor has been placed upon a scaffold raised in the centre of the square of the Rue Saint-Dominique: you are aware that it is from the plan of M. Marochetti. Napoleon is represented as a Roman Emperor, the head surrounded with a wreath of laurels, and from his shoulders is suspended a mantle. The horse is in an attitude of repose. There is an air of severe classical feeling about the design, which certainly does not assist the every-day imaginations in which we have indulged, relative to the *petit corporal*—it rather reminds one of the ancient demi gods of old Rome, and would not be out of place were it to overlook the Tiber: the *badauds* are quite indignant at the travestie, and bitterly complain of the absence of the buttoned-up coat, and the small military hat of the deified Emperor.

FRANCE.

It appears from the Paris papers, received during the week, that the operations against Abd-el-Kader are prosecuted vigorously. The *Moniteur* publishes further despatches from General Lamoricière, and the other officers under his command, in the neighbourhood of Tlemcen. General Lamoricière writes on the 24th ult. from Sidi-Bel Abbes, that, on the 18th, he received information that Abd-el Kader, after crossing turned the bridges of the Moulah and Tafna, had proceeded towards the south by the country of the Beni Senous, spreading a report that he was moving to the east. Thinking this probable, the General marched towards Tlemcen, where he arrived on the 21st, and being then informed that Abd-el-Kader had pushed on as far as Tellont, he separated from General Cavaignac, and, on the 23rd, arrived at Oued Sarno. On the 24th, he reached Sidi-Bel-Abbes. "The Emir," says General Lamoricière, "had not gone beyond Tellont, but his Kalifa, Bou-Hamedi, had gone before him, and induced several fractions of tribes to emigrate." As Bou-Hamedi had only one hundred cavalry with him, and could not, therefore, be commanding these by force, the General concludes that it had been previously agreed upon by the chiefs. General Lamoricière encloses a report from General De Bourjolly, giving an account of his march against Bou Maza, after the appearance of that chief in the province of Oran, but to quering Algiers, or even to make a stand in the province of Oran, but to carry away with him into Morocco the greatest possible number of tribes, in order to form for himself a new state and new army. It says that there are large tracts of uncultivated land ready to receive them on the two banks of the Malouia, in the neighbourhood of Tazza and the Rif mountains, and that it will very soon be necessary for the French troops to penetrate into that quarter.

Lieutenant Waghorn's successful express with the last India mail is viewed with much jealousy by some of the Paris papers. Some, unwilling to give him full credit for his achievement, urge that he had the start of the usual packet to Malta and Marseilles by above twenty-four hours, and that the weight of the despatches, &c, which he carried, must have been ten times less than what is brought by the ordinary conveyance. All, however, view the subject as a serious one, and as deserving the prompt attention of the Government. The *Débats* gives a sort of official intimation that the attention of the Government is already directed to the subject.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers state that the Government had determined to assemble the Cortes on the 15th of December next. Orders had been already issued for the re-election of the deputies who have accepted the favours of Government.

Private letters from Barcelona of the 28th ult. state that the Captain-General Breton had on the previous day marched from the city at the head of a body of 2,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of light mountain artillery, in the direction of Vich and Olot, where the local authorities were either unable or unwilling to carry out the Government orders with respect to the levy of conscripts and the collection of the taxes. The city of Barcelona continued tranquil, although much excitement prevailed and considerable alarm, in consequence of the Captain-General having so consider ably weakened the garrison of the place.

CHINA.

The papers brought by the last Overland Mail contain some important correspondence between some of the leading merchants of Hong Kong and the Government, upon the subject of certain alleged grievances under which they labour, and the removal of which they urge upon the Government. We select, from a memorial addressed to Sir John Stanley, the chief arguments adduced in favour of a modification of the present system. The memorialists say:—

"The period has at length arrived when, as owners of land and property at Hong Kong, we can no longer refrain from addressing ourselves direct to her Majesty's Government, in the confident hope that a plain statement of facts will induce her Majesty's advisers to sanction a material modification of the system which has hitherto been in operation, occasioning results alike injurious to the interests of the mercantile community and the real and essential interests of the settlement.

"It will scarcely be necessary for us, in the first place, to submit, that shortly after the Island was first ceded, or taken; possession of, by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, in the early part of 1841, a public sale of lots was held, at which it was stipulated that the terms and tenure of all property would hereafter be defined by her Majesty's Government.

"But, in a letter of her Majesty's then potentiary, dated the 17th of June, 1841, a copy of which is herewith annexed, an expectation is held out that the lands would be granted in fee-simple, for one or two years' purchase, at the rates paid at the public sale; or that they should be charged only with a nominal quit-rent if that form of tenure were found to obtain.

"The suggestion on the part of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary originated in the well known fact, that the very limited quantity of ground available for building purposes on the proposed site of the present town of Victoria was the occasion of great competition, and the eventual payment of a scale of rent which that officer naturally and truly apprehended would, if enforced, be detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the settlement.

"During the time which intervened between the occupation of the Island by her Majesty's Government in March, 1841, and the treaty of Nankin in June, 1843, a period of upwards of two years, the local Government of Hong Kong used every endeavour, both by facilities temporarily offered to early occupants of land, and the threat of penalty or forfeiture of their purchases to all who did not commence building, to induce the British merchants to remove from Macao to the new settlement, and nothing was, up to that date, said or done to induce holders of land to apprehend either that the promises of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary would not be strictly fulfilled, or that they would be placed in a more unfavourable situation than parties similarly circumstanced in other British colonies.

"Large sums were consequently expended on the erection of dwellings and warehouses in the new town of Victoria, to an extent which would have rendered it injurious to all, and ruinous to many, to be compelled to abandon their property; and it was not until the receipt of the treaty that it was notified, 'that her Majesty's Government did not see fit to recognise sales or grants of land that had been made by or under any authority whatsoever, up to the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Nankin.'

"But as her Majesty's Government must have been well aware that the colonists had acted with perfect reliance on the good faith and justice of their Government, this order was premature.

"No redress has, however, been granted; and disregarding the future prosperity of the settlement, in the desire to raise a comparatively large temporary revenue, the local Government has not only granted further unusual hard conditions on the landholders, who had been led into a large expenditure of money, owing to their faith in the promises under which the land was originally sold (promises which were, at any rate, tacitly acknowledged by the Government, and not repudiated until after the lapse of three years); while at the same time it is no exaggeration to state, that had the existing regulations been promulgated before, instead of after, the original sale of lands, not one British merchant would have been found willing to become a resident in the colony.

"The result of the system actually in operation for the last two years, commencing with the proceedings in land sales and leases, under the administration of the first Governor, and continued by the financial arrangements of his successor, is sufficiently explained by the present state of the Colony; for, owing to the heavy rents and unsatisfactory tenure of property, the continued arbitrary taxation and impediments to trade of all kinds, and the entire want of confidence, as well on the part of the foreign community in China, as of the Chinese themselves, as to the establishment of a better course of policy, there is, at this moment, after four years' occupation of the Island, scarcely one foreign resident, except Government officers and those British merchants and traders who commenced building before the enforcement of the leases; there are no Chinese merchants, or even shopkeepers, with any pretension to property; there is neither an import nor export trade of any kind, and, as will be seen by the public papers, even now, when many private dwellings are temporarily occupied by the civil and military officers of Government, pending the completion of the public buildings, several houses have been untenanted for months past, and the value of all property is daily on the decrease.

"We trust, therefore, we shall not be deemed presumptuous in submitting to her Majesty's Government our urgent entreaty that they will be pleased to direct the abolition of the opium farm, auction duties, and other harassing taxation recently imposed; these already had the effect of deterring many Chinese from settling in the place, and driven away several who were already established; and been, in fact, utterly destructive of our incipient trade. If this be not conceded, many of the European residents will also be compelled to quit a place totally without commerce, but more havily taxed, in ground-rents alone, than any other part of China, and remove to those ports where the trade is actually carried on, abandoning properties on which many have expended their whole fortunes.

"We further venture to suggest that the system adopted in other colonies may reasonably be extended to this distant settlement; and that it is hoped Government will be pleased to authorise the formation of a municipal body, vested with the usual power of deciding on the appropriation of the money's raised for local purposes."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 4.

The following gentlemen were last night elected to Fellowships in All Souls:—

Frederick Bagot, B.A., Christ Church; Granville Robert Henry Somerset, B.A., Student of Christ Church; Henry B. Milner, B.A., Merton.

CAMBRIDGE. Nov 1.

At a Congregation just held, the following Degrees were conferred:—

B.D.—Rev. James Hildyard, Trinity College.

M.A.—Henry Cope Caulfeild, Trinity College; Theophilus William Lane, Trinity College; Augustus Wilson, St. John's College; John Nottingham Fowler, Magdalene College; William Harker, St. Catharine's Hall.

Ad Eundem.—Jacob Fussell, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S SUCCESSOR OF BYRON.—This beautiful work of art was placed in its permanent position, at the upper end of the College Library, last week.

Nov. 4.

The Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., and Master of St. John's College, has this day been elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.—The election for South Warwickshire, in the room of Sir John Mordaunt, deceased, took place on Wednesday. William Dickins, Esq., proposed Lord Brooke (the son of Lord Warwick), and the nomination was seconded by W. Holbeck, Esq. Lord Brooke was not present, but Mr. Dickins, on the part of the noble lord, said that he would go to Parliament as an independent member—pledged to no party—unfettered and independent. There being no opposition, the Sheriff declared Lord Brooke to be duly elected.

REPRESENTATION OF WORCESTER.—The rumour of the probable elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde, the Whig representative of the city of Worcester, to the House of Lords, is again in circulation, and a successor of similar principles is talked of in the person of Henry Holland, of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, a large landowner in the southern and eastern parts of Worcestershire. Mr. Holland was formerly one of the members for the county of Worcester.

FUNERAL OF MR. BOTELER.—The remains of the lamented late W. F Boteler, Esq., were interred in the family vault in Eastry Church, on Friday (last week), on which occasion the shops were closed, and the Mayor and Corporation of Deal followed their late Recorder to the grave, as also did the gentry and tradesmen of that place. The body arrived at Eastry early on Friday morning, from Leeds. The deceased gentleman's sons were chief mourners, and the burial service was read by the Rev. R. D Backhouse. The church was crowded to excess. Mr Boteler has left five surviving children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are single, and residing at Brook street House, Eastry. The lamented gentleman's sons attended both services, as also did Captain Boteler and his lady. The church presented a sombre appearance; the pulpit, reading desk, and communion-table being hung with black cloth.

LAMENTABLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF NINE LIVES.—On Wednesday morning, the No. 3 coal-pit, belonging to Messrs. Turner and Evans, at Haydock, near Newton, Lancashire, caught fire, and a most tremendous explosion took place, which carried to a considerable distance the planks fastened at the mouth of the pit. These collieries are at work both night and day; the night-men had just returned from the pit, and the daymen in the act of descending, nineteen of whom had gone down, when the explosion occurred. some were actually hanging by the rope when it took place. As soon as safety would permit, their fellow men went down to explore the full extent of the mischief, and nine dead bodies were found, amongst whom was that of a boy, who was so dreadfully mutilated that it was under the necessity of putting him in a sack in order to get him up. Ten men were got up alive, but all so seriously burnt, that not the least hopes are entertained of their recovery, except one. These most unfortunate men are nearly all married, and have left most of them large families.

SCOTLAND.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday last, the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was presented to Lord John Russell, the Town Council of the City having unanimously agreed to confer that honour upon the illustrious statesman. The ceremony took place in the Music Hall. Prior to the hour fixed (one o'clock) the entire Hall, calculated to hold about 2,000 people, was crowded by an audience comprising most of the influential inhabitants of Edinburgh, not a few of whom were ladies. Among those present were the Earl of Minto, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart.; Mr. William Gibson Craig, M.P.; Mr. Andrew Rutherfurd, M.P.; Mr. Murray, of Henderland; and Provost Traill. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council were attired in their scarlet robes and other insignia of office. Lord John Russell, accompanied by Lord and Lady Minto, arrived at half-past one o'clock, and on ascending the platform beside the Town Council were greeted with tremendous applause.

The Lord Provost addressed some appropriate observations to Lord J. Russell in presenting the Freedom of the City to his Lordship. He said—To you, my Lord, who have already reached the most elevated height to which the ambition of a subject can aspire, this distinction can add nothing. It is, however, the highest mark of approbation we have to bestow; but, humb e as it is, we trust it will not be without its value in your eyes, as being the symbol which conveys to your lordship the sentiments of gratitude and esteem with which you and your family are regarded by the capital of Scotland. In you, my Lord, we recognise the worthy son of a race of patriots who have defended and bled over and fostered the glorious plant of British liberty, and watered it with their blood. (Great applause.) In you we have discerned the high-toned principles of honour and virtue, from your earliest career we have delighted to observe your aspirations after the welfare of your native land, and the constancy with which you have devoted your great talents and untiring energies to diffuse light, and liberty, and happiness, not only among your countrymen, but through the whole family of man. (Loud cheers.)

Lord John Russell, on rising to return thanks, was received very enthusiastically. After expressing his thanks for the favour, the Noble Lord said, that, whatever might be the arquirements he had made in early life, he owed a great part of them to the education which he received at the University of Edinburgh. Lord John Russell proceeded to say:—

"I have been engaged the greater part of my life in the occupations and struggles of political warfare and political debate. (Loud cheers.) I trust that in the midst of that warfare I have not failed to do justice to my opponents. I trust that, engaged in a party, it has been my object to promote the welfare of my fellow countrymen of all creeds and persuasions With me, the colour of the Negroman is no reason to his receiving the rights of a free citizen; nor could I think that a difference of religious persuasion ought, either on the one hand, to deprive men of those political honours and that political power to which they most justly aspire, nor, on the other hand, to deprive them, while so struggling, of the regard and sympathy of those who, differing with them in religion, might still regard their constitutional grievances, and grant them the hand of Christian charity. (Loud cheers.) It has been the course of my life, in the many important measures in which I have taken a part, to extend the liberties of my countrymen, and to promote the prosperity of whatever the franchise was narrowed by the spirit of former times, or narrowed, perhaps, by the necessity of a contest with some other body, and required to be enlarged, I have been in favour of enlarging it. (Cheers.) I have assisted it to be my bounden duty to endeavour so to correct these abuses, so to regulate that enlargement, that our admirable constitution should not be weakened, but strengthened, and, if possible, purified by the change. (Great applause.) I will venture to say, that in no quarter does there now exist such freedom in forming opinions, and such freedom in expressing them, as now exists in our own country. I need not allude to those countries on the continent of Europe, where monarchy is still unchecked by representative institutions. I need not venture to make any observations upon those laws in which I have had to take a share, still less upon other laws which it may be the part of Parliament hereafter to discuss; suffice it for me, that, if I am right in what I have stated, public opinion will suf, will weigh, will measure truly—perhaps by a slow process—but will measure, in time, justly, all the proposals of change, of improvement, or, it may be, of restoration, which various persons, of various political opinions, may from time to time introduce. I am persuaded that the great object that the Constitution of this country admits of the greatest enjoyment both of civil and religious freedom. Your Lordship has done me the honour to allude to an ancestor of mine who laboured in his life in behalf of the laws of England, then unjustly suppressed, or tyrannically violated. I am naturally proud of being descended from such an ancestor. I believe that his blood was not shed in vain, and that it tended to that revolution which, a few years after, fixed the representative Government—fixed the representation of the people as the governing principle of our institutions; and that blood will not have been shed in vain, if the people be prepared to exercise with moderation and temperate boldness that [illegible]-ed by—will not be either deceived or blinded by the defects of those laws to which abuses or defects prevail, but will go on, from time to time, amending and improving, as

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY.—This Company has amalgamated with "the Nottingham, Erewash Valley, Ambergate, and Manchester Railway;" and "the Nottingham, Vale of Belvoir, and Grantham Railway." The amalgamated Company is called "The Ambergate, Nottingham and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway." The Directors have placed the pleted their arrangements with the Midland Railway Company; and Mr. George Hudson, M.P., the Chairman, and Mr. John Ellis, the Deputy Chair man, have joined the Board of Directors, and will give it their zealous and powerful support. Almost every influential landowner has given his adhesion to this line; and the following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to give it their interest:—The Dukes of St. Albans, Devonshire, Rutland, and Newcastle; the Marquis of Bristol; Earls Brownlow, Chesterfield, Harrowby, and Portescue; Viscount Melbourne; Lords Carrington and Middleton; Viscounts Ebrington, Sandon, and Alford; Lords Willoughby de Broke, and Willoughby de Eresby; Sirs John C. Thorold, Gilbert Heath cote, Bart.; J. G. Heathcote, Esq., M.P.; Christopher Turnor, Esq., M.P.; C. B. Colvile, Esq., M.P., &c. The Directors feel assured that, having thus secured this influential support, and effected an alliance with the Midland Railway Company, the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction Railway Company, the Lynn and Dereham and the Lynn and Ely Railway Companies, they have identified their interest with the several Companies with which this undertaking comes into immediate connection; and that they have, consequently, with the Company in a position most conducive to present success, and to lay the foundation of those advantages to the public and the shareholders which the railway was designed to confer. The surveys and plans are nearly completed, and will be ready to be deposited at an early period, in compliance with the standing orders of Parliament.

THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The York and North Midland, of which Mr. Hudson is chairman, have just issued a manifesto, to the effect that they have determined upon the route of the various branch lines for which they intend to apply to Parliament, in the next session, for powers by which ample accommodation, both to the north and south, will be given to all the principal places in the East Riding; that the surveys are on the point of completion; and that arrangements have been made with the Manchester and Leeds, which will secure the friendly support of that body. The capital necessary for the formation of these lines is to be raised by the issue of new shares, scrip for which, and for other purposes will shortly be issued. The shares will be divided among the holders of shares in the York and North Midland.

BODMIN AND WADEBRIDGE.—This line has just been purchased by the Cornwall and Devon Central Company, and is intended to form a branch from their line to Padstow, for the purpose of opening a communication with Cork, and bringing that city within twenty hours of London. The purchase money is said to be £36,000.

DURHAM AND SUNDERLAND.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Exchange, Sunderland, on Monday. Christopher Bramwell, Esq., of Hendon House, occupied the chair. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to sell the railway, with all its branches, &c., together with the liabilities, amounting to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company, for the sum of £31 10s. per share.

ASHFORD AND CANTERBURY.—The first engine traversed the branch Railway from Ashford to Godmersham on Tuesday. Some of the directors and officers of the company were upon it, and went to inspect the works

LONDON AND YORK.—The directors of this company have issued a notice to the shareholders, in which they state that, having ascertained the extent of their liabilities and consequent upon the contest of last session, they have found that although the expenses have been great, amounting to nearly one-half the original deposit of £2 10s. per share to meet any possible cost in the ensuing session, and that it will therefore be unnecessary to make any further call upon the shareholders. The Bill for the Wakefield branch, which, for want of time, was not heard last session, is to be renewed, and this branch is to be extended from Wakefield into the town of Leeds. Additional extensions are to be proposed from Stamford direct to Spalding; from Hatfield, through St. Alban's, to Luton and Dunstable, and to Hertford The cost of scrip extension shares of £50 each.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.—The *London Gazette* of Saturday contains notices that application will be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to introduce bills to authorise the construction of the following railways:—

First Applications.

Aylesbury Branch—to authorise a sale to the London and Birmingham.
Backburn and Preston—to amend and enlarge.
Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Carlisle Junction.
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Amendment.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire Junction.
Lancaster and Carlisle Extension—London and Birmingham—Dunstable Branch Extension.
London and Birmingham—Northampton and Birmingham and Gloucester Junction.
London and Birmingham—Rugby and Syston and Peterborough Branch of the M dland
London and Birmingham—Wolverhampton and Belford Junction.
London and Ely Extension.
London, Hounslow, and Western.
Mitcham and South-western.
Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric.

Second Applications.

Direct London and Portsmouth.
London and York.
Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains notices of intended applications to Parliament next session, for Bills for the following lines :—

Chelmsford and Bury.
Various Branches and Deviations on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.
The Gravesend and Rochester Railway—widening and extending the same.
Teuby, Nesbitt-foot, and South Wales Railway.
Junctions with the Brighton and Chichester Railway.
Junction with the London and Brighton Railway, near the Croydon station.
Eastern Counties Junction and Southend Railway.
Junctions with the Midland Railway.
Boston, Grantham, Leicester, and Midland Counties Junction Railway.
Nottingham and Gainsborough Railway.
Junction with the Manchester and Birkenhead Railway.
Junction with the Grand Junction Railway.
Norfolk Railway Extensions.
Junction with the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP ON THE ORLEANS AND TOURS RAILROAD.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* gives a detailed account of the experimental trip on the Orleans and Tours Railroad on Thursday week. The rails are admirably laid. The line was put down June 12, and already the first line is completed, and the second laid to half its distance, and the gravelling is almost entirely finished. During its whole length, the line is very nearly straight as to arrow, the curves being very rare. The engines and carriages are nearly complete. Six locomotives, according to Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassy, are already on the line. Twenty three will be delivered to the Company in the month of the current year, and the entire number of thirty by the end of May next. On the section from Amboise to Tours all the workmen are French, with whom the contractors are perfectly satisfied. On that from Amboise to Orleans one-sixth are English. The works on the line are most advanced at the two extremities. The opening of the whole length might be made very shortly, but the Directors have decided that it shal. not take place until the 1st January next

RAILWAYS IN ITALY.—After much hesitation, the greater part of the Italian States, with the exception of the States of the Church, are actively engaged with the construction of railways. Two sections—that of Milan to Monza, and that from Venice to Padua—have been now opened for some years, and the traffic is daily increasing. The Railway from Leghorn to Pisa, which was opened on the 14th of March, 1844, carried during the remainder of that year—that is, in nine months and a half—467,716 passengers. In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the line from Naples to Castellamare and Stamboul direct to Spalding; from Hatfield, through St. Alban's, to Luton and Dunstable, and to Hertford The cost of scrip extension shares of £50 each.

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EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XVI.

A FATHER'S LAST WORDS.

My noble boy, stand near!
They say my life is dying, and he knows
They say the truth, yet feels my pain, nor fear;
Only he would his darling child should hear
His last charge ere he goes.

His breath is almost spent;
The blood within his veins is waxing chill;
And these his words shall be the music sent
At eventide from some lone instrument,
Whose tones must soon be still.

A thousand hopes allure
Thy footsteps, boy, and some are falsely fair,
But God will send thee holy thoughts and pure;
And when they spring within thine heart, be sure
That then thou keep'st them there!

It is not mine to know
What times mark thoughts thy youthful mind will fill;
But by God's dealings with all men below,
I charge thee keep a constant watch, for oh!
I know that come they will!

If thy dost stand at night
Where Heaven's whole host has on the mountain sunlit'd,
And glows within thy soul a love more bright,
More bound-less far than all those orbs of light,
Let it not fade, my child!

If thou dost kneel in prayer
Where long dim aisles, and mellow'd sunbeams be,
Then all him then proclaim—
That thou art great and free!

The convict in his cell—
The murderer, now amid pluion'd on his knees—
The dying wretch in whose wild ravings dwell
The pains, the fears, the agonies of hell,—
Have had sure thoughts as these!

'Tis done!—and now the sky
Hath joys for me earth's glories fail'd to give,
Oh whpe the tear-drop from that youthful eye,
—My child, it is an easy thing to die,
The great thing is to live!

R. H. S.

THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Professor Bronson (an American) states, that if a drop of human blood be subjected to examination by the hydrogen microscope, and magnified some 20,000,000 of times, all the species of animals now existing on the earth, or that have existed during the different stages of creation for thousands of years past, will there be discovered. In the blood of a healthy person all the animalcular are quiet and peaceable; but in the blood of a diseased person they are furious, raging, and preying upon each other. That man contains within himself all the principles of the universe; also, that, if a dead cat be thrown into a pool of water, and stirred up, and allowed to dissolve there, a drop of water taken from any part of this pool, and as above, will show every species of animal of the cat kind that has ever existed on the earth, raging and destroying one another; the bodies of all the lower animals being thus made of animalcule similar to themselves, and the body of man being composed of all that is below in the scale of creation.

LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

The *Inverness Courier* says, that Sir David Brewster, who is married to a daughter of the late James Macpherson, Esq., translator of *Ossian's Poems*, has in his possession some letters among the papers of his father-in-law which may lead to the discovery of a great secret—the authorship of *Junius*. The person who, as Sir David thinks, may be identified as the author, is Lachlan Maclean, the son of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, her descended from the ancient Scottish family of the M'Leans of Coll. He was bred to the study of medicine, but became a political writer and adventurer in London, and rose to some eminence. He was once an Under-Secretary of State, in which capacity he might have become acquainted with state secrets. Having been sent out to India by Government in 1777, he was shipwrecked and drowned on the passage a circumstance that may account for the non-revealment of the secret as to the authorship of *Junius*. His papers were all lost at the same time.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

A Berlin letter of the 18th ult says, "By means of a microscope, the cause of the malady prevalent in the potato has been discovered to be insects of an exceedingly small species. They create cavities in the tubercle, and soon produce putrefaction. It is stated that a very large amount of farinaceous matter may be extracted from the decayed roots, if proper means be taken to do so.

OLD BAILEY DOINGS IN 1724.

Yesterday, the sessions began at the Old Bailey (London). . . . One *Hoss* was indicted for a street robbery, but *refused to plead* to the indictment; whereupon the Court told him the fatal consequence of such refusal, namely, that he must be miserably *"pressed to death,"* and indulged him with time to consider of it till this morning. When again brought up, he *pleaded* guilty, and was condemned to death.—*Whitehall Evening Post, Aug. 25, 1724.*

AN OLD STORY.

A Glasgow antiquarian recently visited Cathcart Castle, and asked one of the villagers "if he knew anything of an *old story* about the building." Ay," said the rustic "there was anither auld story, but it fell down lang since!"

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

The census of the city of New York, just taken, places the number of the inhabitants at 366,000.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN GERMANY.

The following statistical returns show the progress of literature in Germany during the last three centuries:—In the year 1589, the number of works published was 362; in 1617, 371; in 1717, 553; in 1789, 2110, in 1831, 6389; in 1840, 9770; and in 1844, nearly 11,000.

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG.

How is it some men thought to be so old, still look so young, whilst others known to be so young must still look old? The cause lies frequently within themselves. A physician once, on being asked the secret, said, "I never ride when I can walk, I never eat but one dish at dinner; and never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation; my simple diet prevents indigestion; and never touching accident spirits, my liver never hears going astray up alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of all lasting youth, "a kind unconscious heart." Envy can dig as deeply in a human face as time itself.

A COMPARISON.

The lapse of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream,
The silent pace with which they steal away
No wealth can retbe, nor prayers persuade to stay;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last.
Though each resemble each in every part,
A difference strikes at length the musing heart.
Streams never flow in vain; where streams abound,
How laughs the land with various plenty crowned!
But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,
Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.

Old Poem.

RAIN IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

The *Philosophical Magazine* publishes a meteorological register of the quantities of rain that have fallen in each month during the present year. From this table it appears, that during the first four months, January, February, March, and April, there fell little more than four inches of rain fall, whilst during the succeeding four months of May, June, July, and August, there were fourteen inches of rain. "February fill dike" must henceforth lose its character, for during this year a smaller quantity of rain fell in that month than in any other. The average quantity of rain in a year near London is twenty-six inches, and eighteen inches fell within the first eight months; and as at least three inches must have fallen in September, we may reasonably expect the remaining months of the year to be unusually dry.

QUICKER THAN TIME.

The St. Louis papers are felicitating themselves upon the prospects that, when the magnetic telegraph is completed from Washington to their city, they will be able to report the speeches in Congress a few minutes before they are delivered, in consequence of the difference of longitude between the two places.

AN EXCUSABLE SUPPOSITION.

An editor having read in another paper that the deaf nuts were a kind of tobacco which, if a man should either smoke or chew, he would forget that he owed a dollar in the world, very innocently concluded that many of his subscribers had been furnished with the article.

TAILORS IN FORMER DAYS.

The following is a copy of a tailor's bill in 1616 —"For making a suit of clothes, 2s.; for making a cloak, 1s. 6d.; for making a morning gown, 1s. 6d.; for making a black gown, 1s. 6d.

DEAN SWIFT ON WOMEN.

Dean Swift says a woman may knit her stockings, but not her brow; she may darn her hose, but not her eyes; curl her hair, but not her lips; thread her needle, but not the public needle.

DEATH OF AN OLD SAILOR.

(On hearing that a Scallerman had expired while plying his boat.)

A Heart of Oak, proud Albion! see,
Here parting with a life,
Consumed by bitter sorrow,
To make their great and free!

This withered arm once hurled for thee,
When covered by manhood's prime,
Thy helm from alone to climb,
To make thee great and free!

Not love, not kindred—tender plea—
His ardent soul restrained,
All human ties disdained,
So thou be great and free!

Here, shielding base unshared, they see,
Now enfeebled from home,
A storm-fossil's banner, roam,
That thou be happy—free!

Trafalgar! Nile! the Straits! With glee,
Still immortal the sailor's name!

Then all him then proclaim—
That thou art great and free!

Paid off, though worn with wounds he be—
He hoards on England's shore
Commercial wealth and store,
And England's rich and free

Fast sinking—independently
He'll go on a sailor's way,
Nor does his fate despise—
For England's great and free!

With [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
But [illegible]

When [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DR. HEINRICH FIER.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN'S RACE WITH THE BOMBAY MAIL, FROM ALEXANDRIA TO LONDON.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN'S TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

Lieutenant Waghorn has just succeeded in bringing the India Mail for the *Times* journal, from Alexandria, *viâ* Trieste ; and has thus anticipated the regular Overland Mail, and proved the superiority of the communication through Germany over that across France. The enterprise is, altogether, of so interesting a character, independent of its importance in our communication with India, that we have illustrated the principal points of the journey ; and have received from the indefatigable *chef* the following details :—

It appears that the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Semiramis*, with the Bombay Mails of October 1, arrived at Suez, on the 19th, 11h. 45m. A.M. Here Lieutenant Waghorn's agent was in waiting to receive the Express from the steamer, the Captain of which had been directed to deliver the same by the Bombay Government, so that all delay at the Suez post-office might be avoided. In like manner, the Express passed on to Cairo, carried by Couriers on horseback, 84 miles across the Desert; there being a change of horses at each of the eight stations, and the distance being accomplished in eight hours. From Cairo, it passed in *The Little Nile* steamer (built by Ditchburn and Mare, and fitted with Penn's engines, for Lieutenant Waghorn, about five years since), to the Canal of Alexandria, in nine hours. From the end of the Canal, it was dispatched to Alexandria by couriers, in four hours and three-quarters, to Lieutenant Waghorn, who was lying off that port, in the Austrian *Imperatore*; the time in the transit from steamer to steamer being twenty-one hours and three-quarters.

Lieutenant Waghorn then proceeded, in the *Imperatore*, to Dwino, near Trieste, in six days thirteen hours, having a most stormy passage, by adverse winds and weather. This distance has, however, been accomplished by the Pasha's steamer, *Nile*, in five days. Dwino, we should add, is fourteen miles nearer to London than Trieste, and is better adapted for expresses and mails than the latter place, as it avoids the mountain, at the foot of which Trieste is situated.

The following is the summary of the route from Dwino to London :—

		H.	M.	
Dwino to Inspruck	.. ..	27	30	Post.
Inspruck to Ulm	.. ..	18	30	Do.
Ulm to Bruschall	.. ..	12	0	Do.
Bruschall to Manheim	.. ..	2	30	Rail.
Manheim to Bingen	.. ..	7	0	Steamer.
At the last-named place, a thick fog came on, and the steamer ran foul of a large vessel ; after getting clear, Lieutenant Waghorn landed, and posted to Cologne	.. ..	13	0	Post.
Cologne to Ostend	.. ..	11	0	Rail.
Ostend to Dover	.. ..	5	45	Herne Steamer.
Dover to London	.. ..	2	30	Rail—Special Train.
		99	45	

Lieutenant Waghorn arrived at the *Times* office on the morning of the 31st ult., at half-past four o'clock. Meanwhile, the *Iberia*, with the Bombay Mail, did not start from Alexandria to Marseilles till forty-eight hours later than Mr. Waghorn, viz., on the morning of the 22nd. An express by this Mail was received at the *Times* office at eleven o'clock on Sunday night last. "The result, therefore, of the grand race lately pending would seem to be, that the route *viâ* Trieste is the shorter of the two by rather more than fourteen hours, that being the time which remains after deducting the forty-eight hours' start which Mr. Waghorn had over the *Iberia*."

Mr. Waghorn considers the Pass of the Brenner far easier to cross than either Mount Cenis or the Simplon—the great Passes of the Alps between France and Italy. The Governor of Inspruck, likewise, has it always in his power to order a sufficient quantity of men to keep the Passes of the Tyrol clear.

The weather altogether was unfavourable for Mr. Waghorn's enterprise. On nearing Dwino, the night was so dark, that fireworks were sent off from the Castle and lights suspended on shore, to guide the traveller. Before reaching Dover, too, Mr. Waghorn fired rockets as signals; and so densely foggy was the weather, that the answering signals from shore could not be perceived till they had attained an extraordinary height.

MOUNTED ARAB COURIE

The *Times*, in glancing at Lieut. Waghorn's success, observes that "it must be gratifying to all admirers of enterprise. Even supposing France to be the more natural route, it is obvious that untoward circumstances might arise which would at once cut off our Overland Communication with India, unless the practicability of as speedy a transit through Germany were demonstrated. A spirit less bold or indefatigable would have been content with being the first to discover one Overland route, it is the singular fortune, if it be fair to apply the term in such a case, of Lieut. Waghorn to have shown the feasibility of two. * * * As to the courage and capacity which Lieut. Waghorn has displayed, there can only be one opinion. He has a claim on the gratitude of all who are interested in India ; and we only hope that the thousands who have been benefited by his persevering labour, will not forget that a testimonial is now being set on foot in acknowledgment of his eminent services."

We should add that Lieutenant Waghorn's journey has, throughout, been accomplished under peculiar disadvantages. First, the *Semiramis* steamer was nineteen instead of seventeen days between Bombay and Suez; thus, a loss of two days to the Express. Again: the common passage between Alexandria and Trieste is five days, whereas the Express occupied six and a half days; thus, three and a half days have been lost upon the sea-passage: and the Express should have

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN.

reached London in twenty-six days, instead of twenty-nine and a half days. Lieutenant Waghorn is of opinion that he shall soon be enabled to complete the journey between Bombay and London in twenty-five days; and, with less than two years' experience, despatches will be in London on the twenty-first day from Bombay.

Lieutenant Waghorn, in a letter to the *Times*, thus records an extraordinary instance of Austrian alacrity and attention. "His Excellency the Governor of Trieste, Count Stadion, Chevalier de Bruck, the head of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, and all the *élite* of the merchants, &c., of Trieste, were waiting for me at Dwino, though at the hour of half-past twelve at night, and one of the darkest I ever experienced. we were guided only to Dwino by the rockets sent up by them. My passport was given by order of the Emperor of Austria, and countersigned at Vienna by the representatives of Belgium, Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria, countries through which I passed; indeed, I was not asked a question throughout the journey."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—In the event of a continuance of the present fine autumnal weather, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Infant Royal Family, are expected to proceed to Osborne House about the 28th or 31st inst., where the Court will probably remain for about a fortnight or three weeks. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked this morning in the Slopes and private plantations. The Royal Family have been taken out for their usual walking and equestrian exercise. Prince Albert rode out on horseback, at noon, attended by Lieut. Colonel Wylde; and this afternoon his Royal Highness drove her Majesty for an airing, in the Great Park, in a pony phaeton and pair. Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Wylde, the equerries in waiting, were in attendance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing, this morning, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived in town on Monday, from the Continent. On arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms terminus, his Royal Highness was received by Prince George, who accompanied the Royal Duke to Cambridge House. The Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester after his arrival.

HEALTH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel, who, as we stated last week, has been suffering from gout, is much better. The right hon. baronet is sufficiently recovered to leave his room.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Thursday morning, at St. George's, Hanover square, the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., second son of the Earl of Balcarres, was married to the Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, only daughter of the Earl of Mexborough. After the breakfast given on the occasion by the Earl of Mexborough in Dover-street, Mr. and Lady Sarah Lindsay took their departure for East Hampstead Park, near Bracknell, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire.

THE HON. CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—We regret to state that the Hon. Captain Leicester, who burst a blood-vessel in the early part of last month, suffered a relapse yesterday (a considerable hemorrhage having taken place, which has reduced him to the very lowest ebb), and has been given over by his medical attendants.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—The Directors of the Bank of Ireland have determined upon a further advance in discounts; namely, to four per cent. upon English bills, and to five per cent. upon Irish bills. This proceeding is one of great commercial importance, under existing circumstances, and cannot fail to produce a material influence upon railway enterprise.

NEWSPAPER SAN MARINO

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LONGFORD CASTLE.

This "fine old place," one of the seats of the Earl of Radnor, is situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Salisbury. Opportunely enough, we find the following very amusing descriptive details in a vividly-written paper ("Out of Town"), in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month:—

"Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, was built by Thomas Thorpe, in 1591, for Sir Thomas Gorges and his lady, the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton. There are two elevations of the parts of each front, among Thorpe's designs, in the museum of Sir John Soane. The original form was that of a triangle, with an octagon tower at each corner, the triangular court containing a diagram of the Trinity. The Castle has been much enlarged since it passed from the family of Sir Thomas Gorges; but Thorpe's portion of the building is still nearly entire. The great Dining-room is in one of the octagon towers, and a most pleasant damp-room it makes; reviving Arthur's board, and the co-equality of the Knights of the Round Table. The Chapel is immediately above the dining-room, like a kind of aristocratic chapel of ease in London, with a wine-merchant's cellar below, reminding one of Defoe's celebrated couplet in his 'True-born Englishman.'

LONGFORD CASTLE.

"The 'Steel-chair,' and the two Holbeins ('Erasmus and Ægidius,' from Dr. Mead's Collection), have often been described. So have the Claudes, 'The Morning and the Evening of the Roman Empire.' Nor has Guido's 'Magdalen' been overlooked, since Hazlitt passed a glowing eulogium upon it. But Hazlitt ran too hurriedly through Longford: the pictures are infinitely to be preferred to the pictures at Wilton. We must except, however, the Vandyke Room. But Wilton has a name, and Longford Castle has still to acquire one. Witness the 'Three Children of Henry VII.,' of which there are copies at Hampton Court and Wilton; and a third in existence, once Lord Methuen's. The Longford picture is the original, we think; but we can get no aid from critics on this subject. Mrs. Jameson had evidently not seen it."

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. MARY'S, ISLINGTON.

This modern church, built so lately as 1751, is the successor of one or more sacred edifices occupying the same site. Of the original foundation of a church in the village, nothing at this time can be ascertained. The one removed prior to the rebuilding, had an embattled tower, with a bell turret, and is presumed to have been about 300 years old. The tower would, probably, have stood many years longer; for the surveyor had literally to burn the timber-work ere the old fabric could be brought to the ground.

The existing church was built by Mr. Stevenson, from a design by Mr. Launcelot Dowbrggin, an architect, who was one of the unsuccessful competitors for Blackfriars Bridge. The foundation stone was laid August 28, 1751, by James Colebrooke, Esq., the largest landed proprietor in the parish; and the church was opened for divine service on Sunday, May 25, 1754. It is well built with brick, strengthened with stone quoins, corniees, &c., in rustic work. At the west end is a handsome tower, surmounted by a spire of Portland stone. The west door has a semicircular portico, consisting of a dome, supported by four Tuscan columns. The two side doors are Vitravian; and at the east end is a Venetian window. The steeple consists of a square tower, to the height of 87 feet, and terminated by a cornice, ornamented with vases at the angles, an octagonal balustrade, &c. From the latter rises the base of the spire, supporting eight Corinthian coupled columns, with shafts wrought in rustic. Upon these columns rests a dome, and from its crown the spire is continued with perforations, until it terminates in a ball and vane. The roof is spanned from the walls, without the support of pillars. The ceiling of the interior was originally vaulted, and enriched with moulings of wreathed flowers, &c., in stucco. There are side galleries; and at the west end an organ in a mahogany case, erected in 1772. The pulpit, reading desk, &c., are of mahogany, as is also the altar-piece; above which is a painting of the Annunciation, and on each side are emblems of the Law and Gospel, in *chiaro scuro*, executed by Mr. N. Clarkson, a parishioner.

The main dimensions of the church are: height of tower and steeple, 154 feet; length of church 108 feet; width 66 feet. In the tower is a fine peal of 8 bells; six of which were in the old church, and were re-cast in 1774. The

ST. MARY'S, ISLINGTON.

tenor weighs 16 cwt., and was re-cast, by Mears, in 1808. Around each bell is a couplet, indicating loyalty, love, and harmony. The clock-dial was, amongst the earliest of those in London and its vicinity, illuminated at night. The entire cost of the church was £7340.

In 1787, when a lightning conductor was affixed to the spire, one Thomas Birch, a basket-maker, constructed a wicker work scaffolding around the spire, with a flight of steps within; and he was deservedly rewarded by the public for his ingenuity.

The Parish Register dates from 1557, and contains many curious entries.

The Monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard are very numerous. Here lie Dame Alice Owen, who founded a free school and almshouses; Dr. Hawes, one of the originators of the Humane Society, &c.

We have gleaned these facts from Cromwell's "Walks through Islington," a carefully written work.

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF LORD BYRON.

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF LORD BYRON.

This picturesque work of art, after lying for more than a dozen years in the cellars of the London Docks, has, at length, found a destination at the upper end of the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, where it was set up a few days since. Of its artistical characteristics we find the following admirably written estimate in a late Number of the *Athenæum*:—With regard to the statue itself, we believe that no man who looks at in an artistic spirit will be disappointed. As the representation of a poet, and of *the* particular poet, it is a beautifully imagined and presented work, having, with much of the Danish artist's carelessness, and even coarseness, of execution, less than his accustomed severity of style. The fact is, that the work presents a *picture*, from whatever point of view it is regarded—and a picture raising the romantic as much as the classical associations. The bard is seated on a ruined fragment, which has been part of some ancient temple, and his foot rests on the broken shaft of a fallen column. The sculptured ornaments on the shattered fragment, while they are supposed to have been the ancient carving of the stone itself, are skilfully selected as tributes to the poet—those on the right representing the Athenian owl, while on the left the dedication of the lyre to Apollo is symbolised. In his left hand, the poet holds a volume, inscribed with its title, "Childe Harold;" and the raised chin is lightly touched with a stylus, or pencil, which he holds in his hand. The head is slightly lifted, and turned over the right shoulder—the eyes raised, but with no dramatic or determined air of inspiration. The look and attitude are both natural and unaffected expressions of thought. The beauty of the poet's hand and wrist, and the delicate forms of the throat and lower face are strikingly rendered; but in the aspect there is something *more* than mere thought—infinitely sad and touching; and which, to us, seems one of the triumphs of the work. The upper face tells a tale of pain and sorrow; and a shadow from within gives a character of age to features that, in their maternal presentment, are obviously young. The costume is a riding-dress, with a cloak thrown loosely over,—whose folds are among the sculptor's resources for composition and relief. In feeling and design, the work is a very fine one—the genius, the character, and the fortunes of the wayward poet are all shadowed forth; and Trinity will have, in this statue, a new object of great interest for the visitors to her fine library. The execution of the figure—as in many another of Thorwaldsen's—is far below the conception; and here it is that the more unfriendly critics may have found the objections which have led them so greatly to underrate the work. Besides a general coarseness of handling, excepting about the head and in the modelling of the hand, there are faults of detail, which may furnish the mere critic with themes undeniable, and accusations to be answerered only by an appeal to larger sympathies and artistic faith. No English sculptor, in view of the clamour he would draw about his head, dare venture to produce to his public such lower extremities as Thorwaldsen has given to the bard; no British statue could stand on such feet. The right leg of the figure—which is extended, to rest on a lower plane (the left being raised on the broken shaft,) is shapeless—its upper portion being rather feminine than that of a man. All these defects the sculptor could have corrected, at will; the wanting finish is an added charm which his chisel could have added at any time. We do not affect to underrate the graces of finish and execution, nor to justify their being withheld; but the *thought* embodied in this is intrinsically worth all the technicals which schools can teach or critics enforce.

Pen-and-Ink Drawing.—The venerable Mr Minasi has just produced another proof of his extraordinary ingenuity, in copying pictures by pen and ink. It is from Raphael's celebrated Madonna della Sedia, in possession of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It is most beautifully executed, within 6 inches square. The veteran artist, now in his 70th year, is, we perceive, a candidate for admission into the National Benevolent Society, at the forthcoming Election, on the 27th inst.; and we are happy to learn that his Majesty the King of the Belgians has liberally commanded to be forwarded his proxy for 100 votes. Under such illustrious patronage, we trust that a "happy port and haven" may be secured to the poor artist, whose la bours in the minute have, we regret to say, very considerably impaired his sight.

The "Eclair" Steamer.—The officers and crew of the unfortunate steamer *Eclair* have been gratified by the announcement that they are once more permitted to have free intercourse with the shore. The yellow flag has been hauled down on board the *Eclair*, and the several hulks appropriated for her sick and convalescent. Several of the officers have already availed themselves of their *pratique*, and been visiting their friends at Sheerness. It is expected that the *Eclair* will be paid off immediately. There are yet several on her sick list suffering from the effects of the fever, but all who are unable to be paid off will be sent to Melville Hospital.

CALENDAR, FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity—Prince of Wales born, 1841—Lord Mayor's Day
MONDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690—Martin Luther born, 1483
TUESDAY, 11.—Half Quarter Day—Battle of Preston, 1715.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Canute the Great died, 1035—Leibnitz died, 1716
THURSDAY, 13.—St. Britius died, 444 · Curran died, 1817
FRIDAY, 14. —The Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Machutus—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750—The Wellington Administration resigned, 1836—Lord Melbourne's Cabinet resigned, 1834

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 15.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 3	11 34	0 0	0 27	0 28	0 49	0 49	1 13	1 34	1 54	2 15	2 34	2 51

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Mad Etonian*" is "a mad way." *A Theodolite* is a mathematical instrument for measuring heights and distances: it is of important use in taking levels for railways We have heard of shooting a stag, but not a theodolite.

"*A Master Shipwright*," Gosport.—Some of the topical remedies for sore throats (as gargles) may be applied with benefit to enlarged tonsils.

"*J. H. S.*," Arbroath.—The plate of the Polynesian Lady is from "Cook's Voyages;" strangely enough, the costume much resembles our hoop-dress of the last century.

"*A Subscriber*," Dublin.—Probably, to the East India House, Leadenhall-street.

"*A Subscriber*," Truro.—"Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar" is a sound little work.

"*A French Student*."—Messrs. Dulau, foreign booksellers, Soho-square.

"*Indagatrices*" should consult "The Book of the Court" and "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion."

"*Clerici*" is recommended to consult "Fosbroke's British Monarchism" and his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" for the origin of Academical Costumes

"*Steam*" may release himself from the liability by the means he mentions.

"*Juvenis*"—Mr. James Montgomery's address is Sheffield; Mr. Wordsworth's is Rydal Mount, Westmoreland. See No. 80 of our Journal.

"*An Inhabitant of Brighton*."—The designation would not have appeared in our Journal, had the writer imagined that it would pain the individual referred to. It was merely intended as a pleasantry.

"*A Beginner*."—The operation requires skill and care.

"*P. B.*," co. Carlow.—"Richardson's English Dictionary" is a valuable work.

"*The Illustrated London Almanack*" is not stamped.

"*A H.*," York, should write to the Inventor.

"*A Weekly Subscriber*."—At a Drysalter's

"*A Tuker in*," Liverpool, has been deceived · the Secretary to the Admiralty was Mr. John Wilson Croker.

"*Poverty*" will not have to pay Toll unless he passes through a Turnpike-gate.

"*A Purchaser*" is thanked for the hints. The newly-restored Transept of Ely Cathedral is engraved in a recent Number of our Journal.

"*Birmingham*" will not be liable to the Income Tax if his income be under £150 per annum.

"*R. H. W.*"—The Lines on Mrs. Fry do not reach our standard of merit.

"*The Two Esquimaux*."—The Christian names of Mr. James, the Novelist, are George Paul Ransford.

"*W. J.*," jun., Dundee.—"The Song "My Writing Desk," can only be obtained in our Journal.

"*A B.*," Scarborough, may, probably, recover by memorializing the Insolvent Court Commissioners.

"*J. B.*," near Truro.—The Astronomical Department of the Illustrated London Almanack for 1846 will be much more copious than that in the Almanack for the present year. The former has been calculated by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Almanack will be published on the 14th inst.

"*D. B. E.*," Liverpool.—The transfer of an Apprentice must be with his consent. In case of the Bankruptcy of the Master, the Indentures become null and void.

"*Two Hundred and Thirty One*."—Surely our Subscriber cannot have perused the article to which he refers. Every word extracted from the columns of a contemporary, was duly acknowledged; but the chief portion of the news was from our own Continental correspondence. The accusation of "plagiarism" is really "too bad," as the writer must admit, if he exercises his eyesight: and, with all due deference, we are the best judges of the intelligence that will interest our readers.

"*E. W.*," Northampton.—The Birmingham Musical Festival will be held this year in August, for the concerts of which Spohr's oratorio is appointed Conductor, and who will produce a new Oratorio on the occasion.

"*Wasp*."—The author of "Peter Priggins" is the Rev. Mr. Hewlett, of Oxford, and Rector of Little Stambridge, Essex.—The name of Moscheles is generally pronounced in England—Mos-shell-itse.

"*J. M.*"—Drury Lane Theatre has the largest stage. There were 72 performers in the Opera orchestra in Costa's time.

"*R. S. W.*" is recommended to avoid all participation in the scheme in question.

"*A Female Subscriber*," Lostwithiel.—The charge is by no means uncommon at places of much less distance from the metropolis than Lostwithiel. It is made by the news agent.

"*Pen*."—"Taylor's Copy Hand, improved by Harding."

"*A Reader*," South Shields.—Mr. Knowles was the lessee of the Manchester Theatre, during last year.

"*A Subscriber*," Glamorganshire.—If both father and son, of a firm, sell by auction, each require a license.

"*An Old Subscriber*," Bangor, shall be replied to next week.

"*A. C. M.*"—The Lion, the King of Quadrupeds, was adopted as an emblem of Royalty by almost all Kings and petty Princes over Europe after their return from the Crusades. The Royal Unicorn of Scotland was introduced by James VI., on his accession to the English throne, as a companion to the Lion.

"*Heraldry*."—The crest of the Earl of Dunmore is—"A demi-savage, wreathed about the head and loins with oak, holding in the dexter hand a sword erect ppr., pommel and hilt or, and in the sinister a key, gold.

"*A Jacobite*."—The Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart claims descent, we believe, from the Royal House of Stuart.

"*An Original Subscriber*."—The Collar of SS is said to have been formed of the initials of Sanctus Suipicius, an incorruptible judge of the early times of Christendom.

INTELLIGIBLE.—"Lines to Rouge," by S. S.—"Life in the Country."—"The Adieu"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

THE alarming reports as to the state of the potato crops in Ireland still continue to be made, though even now there is a degree of contradiction in the rumours. Certain it is, if we may take the declaration of the Lord-Lieutenant, that the Government do not consider that they have as yet received sufficient data to act upon. It is still making inquiries and receiving reports from local agents, which we trust will even now prove that rumour has exaggerated the evil. In the meantime, it is as well to be prepared for the worst, and we are glad to see men of different parties in Dublin uniting their efforts in an attempt to ward off the effects of that saddest of afflictions in a poor country—famine. It is probable that the more exacting of the Irish landlords will be shamed into something like liberality by the example of their better-disposed brethren, and that, under the eye of a watchful public press, if relief should have to be given in money, or food, neither will be made the subject of such sordid jobbing and peculation as common report gives out was the case on former occasions.

MR. DAVID SALOMONS has individually exhibited his gratitude for the removal, last Session, of one of the civil disabilities that pressed on members of the Jewish persuasion. It was a technical defect in the law that was amended, rather than an actual disability intended to be imposed by the law; it was an error and an oversight similar to those committed in drawing up hundreds of other Acts of Parliament, and which are only discovered when the Act is tested by being called into operation. The principle of admitting Jews to take civic offices had been admitted long ago; a Jew could be the Sheriff of a county, but not of a city, if a certain declaration was enforced before taking office; where it was omitted, he might discharge all the duties of the office, and be relieved from all penalties attending such omission by the annual Indemnity Act. Such was the explanation given by Sir Robert Peel, when he introduced this defect or anomaly; the credit of making such an Act necessary, by insisting rigidly on a doubtful interpretation of the former law, of the spirit of which there could be no doubt whatever, belongs, we believe, to the Corporation of the City of London. The question is now placed beyond quibbles, and Mr. Salomons, who was the means of raising it, has celebrated the relief given by the Legislature, by an appropriate and munificent gift. He has given a sum, amounting to nearly £2000, to the City of London School, to found an Exhibition of £50 a year, for each of the scholars as may proceed from it to one of the Universities. The thanks of the Court of Common Council, for this gift, have already been presented to the donor: rarely have thanks been better deserved. The amount of the beneficiation recalls something of the munificence of the citizens of olden time, to which the modern tens and twenties given after dinner at the London Tavern, under the influence of good cheer and lordly eloquence, seem poor and mean, in comparison.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK, AND MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS.

A meeting of the half-styled churchwardens and one or two of the ratepayers of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, took place on Wednesday morning in the vestry-room of the parish church, in order, it was supposed, to adopt some stringent measures relative to their dispute with the Lord Mayor.

The Rev. Dr. Croly having taken the chair, said that the meeting had been called together for the purpose of ascertaining what had been done in legal proceedings with respect to the action that was pending with Mr. Alderman Gibbs.

Mr. Rock thought it might be advisable for them to be a little guarded in saying that which might prejudice the feeling respecting the proceedings now before the Court of Chancery. There were two actions almost certain of being brought to an issue immediately, and if anything unguarded was now said, it might be referred to there.

The Vestry Clerk stated that considerable deductions had been made from Mr. Gibbs's claim upon the parish, but he could scarcely tell what would be the result of the proceedings, though he anticipated it would be in their favour

Mr. Flight had no doubt that the money which had been received by Mr. Alderman Gibbs during the progress of these proceedings, instead of being lodged in the banker's hands, had been employed in law, in order to prevent its being useful to the parish

Mr. Rock then got up and went through the whole history of their dispute with Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and observed, that on making some inquiries about the accounts, he had been told that it was the custom of the Court of Chancery to pass all payments under forty shillings on the word or oath of the person producing the account. Now, as the churchwarden's expenditure was amongst paupers, the distribution of the money would necessarily be in small sums; but he did not think it was sufficient because the payments were under forty shillings that they should pass them.

The Rector then addressed the meeting at great length, repeating what has been before stated, adding, however, that he had not received the amount of stipend for his afternoon lectures for the last three years, nor had the organist or sextoness been paid for the same length of time; and he thought that the state of the church was a disgrace to the parish; at the same time, he attributed it all to the mismanagement of Alderman Gibbs and his accounts.

After some further discussion, Mr. Rock stated that the meeting was at an end, though they had not done what they intended to have done, in consequence of their having been advised by the vestry-clerk to take no further steps in the matter until they knew the issue of the lawsuit, which would shortly be seen.

HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—On Monday morning several members of the Corporation arrived at the Lord Chancellor's House, Great George street, Hanover-square, when his lordship, in a complimentary speech, said he was commanded to give her Majesty's full and entire assent to the choice the citizens of London had made of chief magistrate for the year ensuing. The Lord Mayor elect was then presented to his lordship, and the corporation retired

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—For several days past preparations on the most extensive scale for the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day, on Monday, have been going on in Guildhall and the vicinity, and it is expected, from the well known wealth and liberality of Mr. Alderman Johnson (the Lord Mayor elect), that the approaching festival will be one of unusually magnificence; already are the frames suspended for a noble massive suite of chandeliers, and around the walls are a vast number of pendants supporting stars, &c., in jets, by the whole of which will be brilliantly lighted with gas, as will some splendid devices to be affixed at the east and west ends. The flags, armour, and other usual chivalric groupings are also being displayed. The usual scaffolding placed in the upper hall, and thereon are emblazoned, in various coloured crayons, the Royal and City arms, and those of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., surrounded with elegant scroll and other ornamental devices. A tasteful decoration has been placed in front of the grand southern entrance, and the street barriers are in preparation. The Society for the Protection of Traders from Fraud, of which the Lord Mayor elect is the President, have issued their circulars to accompany his lordship. The Distillers' Company will form part of the procession in the morning, as well as the Spectacle makers' Company, his lordship belonging to both fraternities. The Ironmongers' will preside the Spectaclemakers'. A portion of the Hon. Artillery Company's band will attend this portion of the procession, which will exhibit twenty-one banners. The Master of the Spectacle Company will be present, with the presentation Carroll; the Renter Warden, the Marquis of Downshire; and the Upper Warden, Mr. Clarkson, the barrister.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, was rendered remarkable by a Report from the Committee of the City of London School. The Report stated, that the Committee had "recently been honoured with a communication from David Salomons, Esq., late Sheriff of the City, intimating his intention of investing in the public funds a sum of money sufficient to establish and support a scholarship or exhibition of the value of £50 per annum for the benefit of pupils of the City of London School.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A report was submitted to the Court of Common Council on Monday by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, suggesting as the best plan for appropriating the annual sum of £39,500 per year in improvement, the application for an Act of Parliament for forming a street from the south end of Bartlett lane, now called Blackfriars street; and another in the Old Bailey, from the south side of the New Inn to the south side of Prujean-square. The report was agreed to by a vast majority.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Monday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Judges sat in *banco* for the dispatch of the usual business. They entered Westminster Hall, in procession, at about a quarter to two o'clock, having breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, at his residence. They proceeded through a crowd of well dressed men and fine ladies, who, for hours, had been awaiting their entrance to the Courts. The new Judges were attired in their robes of state, the Queen's Counsel following, in full bottomed wigs and flowing trains. Soon after their lordships had taken their seats upon the bench, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Denman, invited Mr. Sergeant Shee, who has obtained a patent of precedence, and Mr. Montague Chambers, recently made a Queen's Counsel, to take their places amongst her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, on the seat on which he sat.

VALLANCE *v.* THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, Mr. Sergeant C. Jones moved for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial in this case, or why the judgment should not be arrested. The action was tried, as will probably be within the recollection of our readers, at the last Surrey Assizes, when the jury gave the plaintiff £300 damages for the libels in question. The learned sergeant now sought to set that verdict aside, upon the several grounds of the improper reception of evidence, misdirection, and excessive damages; and he also contended that the judgment ought to be arrested, inasmuch as two out of the three counts in the declaration were bad.—The Court, however, expressed their opinion that there was no ground shown for arresting the judgment, and a so that there was no reason for granting a rule for a new trial with respect to the grounds of misdirection and excessive damages; but, as it might be a question whether the evidence given by Mr. Pearson at the trial, with respect to the character of the plaintiff, was admissible, the rule might go upon that point.

STRANGE DELUSION.—On Saturday, a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened at Bow-street, at about a quarter to two o'clock, before R. Winslow, Esq., and sixteen special jurors, to inquire into the state of mind of Miss Sarah Caney, a maiden lady, aged eighty five, described as of "8, Cannon street-road, St. George's, Middlesex, spinster." The commission, which was unopposed, and taken out in behalf of the lady's nephew and nieces, was supported by Mr. Warren and Mr. Wilde, and, from their statement, and the examination of Dr. Mitchell, it appeared that Miss Caney is possessed of about £15,000 in funded property, in addition to several houses. About three years since she had become subject to fits of extraordinary delusions, and her manners and habits had been most loathsome and filthy. She knew nothing whatever of the value of her property, and had not received a dividend for more than two years, stating that she was in great poverty. An almost putrid cat, which had been thrown into the area in August last, she fancied was a fine rabbit, and said she would have it cooked. She imagined that Prince Albert had cut off the Queen's toes, from which her Majesty had bled to death, and that the Prince had run off to the continent that the French had taken possession of England, and were marching down her street—that a man was in the habit of coming down the chimney, and taking away her plate and property, and she had consequently had bars placed across the chimney. With this imaginary being she occasionally held conversation. She fancied several men were coming to pay their addresses to her, and for that purpose she sat at the window six hours at a time with a cloth round her head for a turban She had lain in bed for three and four days at a time without tasting food, and her clothes were of the most wretched and filthy description. After the evidence, the Learned Master Jury, &c., proceeded to the residence of the lady, when a scene occurred which baffles all description. The premises contained eight rooms, had all the shutters closed, the windows barricaded, and no less than twenty-seven squares of glass broken in the four lower windows No access was to be obtained in the ordinary way, and entrance was only effected by ladders in the rear, where some men got in and opened the street door for admission. The unfortunate lady, not opening the door after repeated loud knocking for days at a time without tasting food, and her clothes were of the most wretched and filthy description. After the evidence, the Learned Master Jury, &c., proceeded to the residence of the lady, when a scene occurred which baffles all description. 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Mr. Clarkson, in stating the case to the jury, observed that the prosecution was instituted by the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, their object being to recover, viz., to obtain possession of the stolen property, and to find out the guilty parties. In the month of April last a letter was received by the secretary of the company, signed by the prisoner Maynard, in which he stated, that on the payment of a certain sum of money, some of the stolen property would be restored, but he was not prepared to give the name of the person who had instructed him to make this offer. This letter was answered, and an arrangement made that that there should be a meeting between Maynard and the solicitor to the company. Before the day of meeting, however, arrived, several letters passed between the parties, some of which were in the handwriting of Maynard, and the object was to obtain money for the restoration of the property. On the 29th of May he was taken into custody he denied all knowledge whatever of Garratt, which would be proved was quite contrary to the fact. It was at length agreed that the company would pay £20 on the property being given up; however, said the learned counsel, however, for a moment intending giving one farthing, their only object on entering into a negociation being to get hold of the guilty parties). A meeting took place at the Queen's Bench Coffee-house; Maynard was there, but he had not the property with him; he was consequently told it must be produced before the money was paid. He then left the room, and in less than two minutes returned with a letter, in which he informed that two officers were in the house who had instructions to arrest him. He was taken into custody and conveyed to the Guildhall Police office. At that time the principal in the transaction was not known, but under the circumstances there was sufficient to detain him, as no reasonable doubt could exist but that he was aware the property had been stolen, and, therefore, to negociate for its restoration, brought him under the statute relating to receiving stolen property; but it would be shown that he was well acquainted with Garratt, and that they had, for a length of time, been acting in concert. On searching Maynard's house, several drafts of letters were found, copies of which had been forwarded by Garratt to different parties. It would be proved that the two prisoners were acquainted long before the present transaction, that as far back as the month of May they had meetings together, and that money passed between them on various occasions. There were some memoranda of the prisoner also found, that clearly showed they were acquainted; one was found on Maynard's person, headed "*Mem. Week to Garratt today.*"—Mr. France was the first witness called, who stated that on the 23rd July, he was a passenger by the mail train of the Great Western Railway. On that occasion he lost a box containing property to the amount of £7000. —After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on the law applicable to the case of Maynard, but did not call any witnesses.—The Common Sergeant summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Both the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.—On Tuesday, *John Lee*, alias *Robert Dalton*, was indicted for stealing twenty five sovereigns, four half sovereigns, three bank notes for £5 each, and other moneys, the property of Sarah Walton, in her dwelling house in Camomile-street. The evidence that the prisoner was a lodger in the house of the prosecutrix. On Sunday, the 12th of August, Mrs Walton went to church at eleven o'clock, leaving the prisoner at the desk, in one of her rooms, at one o'clock, she went to the desk, and found that the money had been stolen. At about half past eleven o'clock the prisoner left the house; as he was going, he asked which was the shortest way to Westminster-bridge, and that he had a carpet bag in his hand, and said he should return on the following Wednesday. It was proved that, instead of going to Richmond, he was at Greenwich, where he was seen in company with eighteen or twenty sovereigns; and when he was taken into custody, a chisel was found, which he claimed as his property, and which was found to correspond with the marks on the desk, after it had been opened.—The jury found a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder having questioned the officer who had taken the prisoner into custody as to whether he had been convicted before, and the answer having been in the negative, that some time since the prisoner had absconded from his father's house with his gig and horse—that he had since been taken into custody on that charge, he was brought to the police court, but that his father had there his father appeared, and, with tears in his eyes, begged he would be let off. This was granted; but, in consequence of the violent threats he used against his father on leaving the dock, the magistrate thought proper to hold him to bail to keep the peace, and in default he was sent to Maidstone gaol for six months. At the end of four months, bail was offered by the prisoner, and accepted on the part of the father as it was then stated that he had subsequently appeared that the bail in question were two notorious thieves. Since then he had committed a burglary in the house of his own uncle, and stole a considerable quantity of property. The learned Recorder having adverted to these facts in his charge to the prisoner, sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

The Court then adjourned to Monday the 24th inst.

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IMPROPER USE OF NAMES BY RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—On Monday, at BOW-STREET, *Mr. S. Rendall*, 11, Clements Inn, solicitor, and *Mr. L. Hores*, 78, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the registered projector of the "Important Economic Railway Traction, by the Leviathan Air Engine, intended to be adopted by the Shrewsbury, Chester, and Crewe Junction Railway Company, for completing a direct communication between Bristol and Liverpool," appeared to answer a complaint preferred against them by Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., M.P., that they had printed and published, in a circular purporting to be a prospectus of the project in question, that Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., M.P., was one of the provisional committee of the company.—Mr. Beavan appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Clarkson on the part of the defendants. The printed prospectus of the company was put in and admitted.—Mr. Baldwin said that on the 23rd of October, the prospectus referred to was sent to his house in Parliament street, in which his name appeared as one of the provisional committee of the Leviathan Air Engine, and he had never authorised any person to connect his name with that undertaking. He should, therefore, not as many as thirty or forty, but there might be as many as ten. He begged to be allowed to say that he had always encouraged railways in Ireland, for which purpose he had given his name to that effect. There were also many foreign ones, about three in France, and in England ten; altogether, as far as his recollection would serve him, about twelve, at the utmost. He had seen a Dr. M'Kenzie but once, from whom he received a letter on the 8th of October, from his residence, at 68, Mortimer-street, inviting him to have his name inserted on the list of the provisional committee, as he had been connected with various railway companies, to which he returned an answer.—Mr. Clarkson: I see, by the newspaper accounts, that when you applied for a summons, you represented that you had repeatedly written to the defendant to remove your name, without effect—Is it true?—Complainant: I did not say so, but I certainly wrote to others that I did not wish my name to appear.—A long discussion ensued, during which, however, nothing particular was elicited, after which Mr. Hall asked the question was, not had M'Kenzie abused the confidence of the complainant, but did the defendants make use of his name against his consent; and supposing that M'Kenzie had acted ill, had the defendant on that account any grounds for holding up the name of the complainant to the public, who were, as a matter of course, anxious to obtain the names of persons of high respectability? It was very clear that on the 8th, M'Kenzie wrote to the complainant, and on the 13th received an answer, that if not too late he might then enter his name on the list. The question then was, did the complainant give his sanction? and he thought from what he did, for he had inserted it in the paper, containing other names with that of the complainant, to the defendants, which precluded them from the possibility of acting knowingly, and ought not to render them liable to the penalty. It would certainly have been more prudent to have had a letter from the complainant himself, although there could be no proof of the handwriting, unless he had recourse to it for the purpose of obtaining a conviction.—Mr. Clarkson applied for costs, which were refused; and Mr. Hall, in dismissing the case, said that he was satisfied the complainant was not sufficiently in possession of the case before he adopted the proceedings, therefore could not be actuated by any wanton feelings towards the defendants, whose characters, he was happy to say, remained untouched.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—*George Maynard* alias *George Gregory Maynard*, aged 47, agent, was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with feloniously receiving a box, containing stolen property, well knowing the same to have been stolen, and *Daniel Garratt*, aged 39, labourer, who had pleaded guilty to some indictments, charged with stealing various descriptions of property from the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, was also placed at the bar, in order that he might be identified by the witnesses. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantyne for the prisoner Maynard. Mr. Clarkson, in stating the case to the jury, observed that the prosecution was instituted by the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, their object being to obtain possession of the stolen property, and to find out the guilty parties. In the month of April last a letter was received by the secretary of the company, signed by the prisoner Maynard, in which he stated, that on the payment of a certain sum of money, some of the stolen property would be restored, but he was not prepared to give the name of the person who had instructed him to make this offer. This letter was answered, and an arrangement made that that there should be a meeting between Maynard and the solicitor to the company. Before the day of meeting, however, arrived, several letters passed between the parties, some of which were in the handwriting of Maynard, and the object was to obtain money for the restoration of the property. On the 29th of May he was taken into custody he denied all knowledge whatever of Garratt, which would be proved was quite contrary to the fact. It was at length agreed that the company would pay £20 on the property being given up; however, said the learned counsel, however, for a moment intending giving one farthing, their only object on entering into a negociation being to get hold of the guilty parties). A meeting took place at the Queen's Bench Coffee-house; Maynard was there, but he had not the property with him; he was consequently told it must be produced before the money was paid. He then left the room, and in less than two minutes returned with a letter, in which he informed that two officers were in the house who had instructions to arrest him. He was taken into custody and conveyed to the Guildhall Police office. At that time the principal in the transaction was not known, but under the circumstances there was sufficient to detain him, as no reasonable doubt could exist but that he was aware the property had been stolen, and, therefore, to negociate for its restoration, brought him under the statute relating to receiving stolen property; but it would be shown that he was well acquainted with Garratt, and that they had, for a length of time, been acting in concert. On searching Maynard's house, several drafts of letters were found, copies of which had been forwarded by Garratt to different parties. It would be proved that the two prisoners were acquainted long before the present transaction, that as far back as the month of May they had meetings together, and that money passed between them on various occasions. There were some memoranda of the prisoner also found, that clearly showed they were acquainted; one was found on Maynard's person, headed "*Mem. Week to Garratt today.*"—Mr. France was the first witness called, who stated that on the 23rd July, he was a passenger by the mail train of the Great Western Railway. On that occasion he lost a box containing property to the amount of £7000. —After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on the law applicable to the case of Maynard, but did not call any witnesses.—The Common Sergeant summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Both the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

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POSTSCRIPT.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We are happy to state that Sir R. Peel is convalescent, and, with the exception of a little lameness from the recent attack of gout, is in excellent health.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—The great influence of the Court and Conservative interest has been exerted in every quarter, in favour of Colonel Reid, has been of that overwhelming character, that Mr Walter, by the advice of his friends, commenced the poll a late hour this afternoon, to abandon all further attempts to pursue the unequal contest. The nomination will take place to-morrow; when Colonel Reid will walk over the course.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS.—We regret to state that accounts have been received in town from Brighton, of the sudden disappearance of Lady Adela Villiers, the Misses Villiers, younger children of the Earl of Jersey. The young lady, who is only 17 years of age, left her home on Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter past five o'clock. It was expected that she had retired to her room with the intention of dressing for dinner, but not making her appearance at the table, on inquiries being instituted as to the cause of absence, it was ascertained that her ladyship had some time previously passed through the lodge gate with a small bundle in her hand. Inquiries were made at the railway station, and in every other direction, but no intelligence could be obtained, as no one employed at the terminus had any recollection of any person resembling her ladyship's description going by either of the trains on Wednesday evening. Intelligence of the distressing occurrence was forwarded without delay to the Countess of Jersey, who was then on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, and her Ladyship lost no time in returning to Brighton. Every means possible has been used to trace the fair fugitive, but without the slightest success. The Earl of Jersey and family are at present residing at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton. This distressing occurrence has caused great excitement in the town. No cause whatever can be imagined as to what could induce the young lady to take such a step. On inquiry in Berkeley-square yesterday, we were informed that no intelligence whatever of her Ladyship had been received by her noble parents up to the present time.—*Standard*.

DEATH OF THE HON. CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—WINDSOR, Friday.—We regret to state that the Hon. Captain Leicester expired this morning at the Henry Barracks, in Sheet-street, from three bad fever of typhus. Lord De Tabley, his only brother, was with him at the time of his death.

A special meeting of the Great Western Railway Proprietors was held on Friday. The agreement to pay the Bristol and Exeter Company a rent of 6 per cent. until the termination of the lease (three years and a half), and afterwards 6 per cent., was agreed to. The Directors were also empowered to take steps for carrying a direct London and Exeter line.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A special meeting of this company was held yesterday (Friday) at the Euston-square Station, to consider the propriety of amalgamating the Grand Junction, Birmingham and Manchester, and London and Birmingham lines into a joint property, to be henceforth called "The Great North Western" G. C Glyn, Esq., the chairman of the company, presided, and said that the present was the second special important meeting they had ever held. In January last, certain propositions were made for an amalgamation with the Manchester and Birmingham line, and since then many opposing lines, styling themselves "d rect," had entered the field; but there was no line that could offer to the public the advantages which the existing lines could afford to give. With respect to the amalgamation with the Grand Junction, it must be a source of great satisfaction to the Directors, as he believed it would be to the proprietary at large. He only regretted that it had not taken place earlier. By it they secured the line of railway communication to Liverpool and Holyhead. Arrangements had been made with the North Staffordshire, and the line to Macclesfield and the Trent Valley, which would be beneficial to all the parties concerned. The Shropshire Union was also in alliance with the Birmingham Company, and the directors had every reason to suspect that by the terms they had secured, success in the next session of Parliament might be confidently anticipated. The Secretary then read the report, after which the Chairman moved that it be adopted, which was agreed to unanimously, as were several others carrying out the objects of the meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A dreadful and fatal accident happened near to the Stoke station of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, on Wednesday morning, by which a fireman residing in the village of Stoke was killed. The deceased had been drinking at Stoke Prior, and left that place about eleven o'clock at night to go home, the railway being between the inn and his residence. He was last seen alive by a man named Thomas Davis. He was not heard of again until the accident happened, which was at about a quarter to two o'clock on Thursday morning. At that time the train from Birmingham was due at Stoke, and arrived very shortly afterwards. This train, however, does not stop at Stoke station, and accordingly passed on towards the Droitwich junction. It, however, had not proceeded more than a mile when it saw something white before him, and immediately afterwards, before he could stop, it was felt that something was upon the rail. Accordingly, the brakes were put down, the train stopped, and the driver and guard walked back to the spot where the obstruction was met with. Here they discovered the body of the unfortunate man, whose name is Humphrey Willis, lying upon the rail quite dead, and frightfully injuries, by which he must have been killed instantaneously. The deceased (who was in the habit of crossing the line on his way to and from the public house) had been repeatedly cautioned not to continue such a practice. There seems to be no blame attributed to the driver of the train, who is an old servant on the line. He blew the whistle as usual on approaching the station, and was not proceeding at an unusually quick pace.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers received yesterday contain the following account of a murder at Westport (County Mayo). It appears that about eight o'clock on last Saturday night, as the unfortunate Peter Gibbons was leaving Westport for his residence, near Kilboyne, he was waylaid opposite the Court House, and received a blow of a loaded stick which broke his skull. He lived but two hours after receiving the blow. An inquest has been held by the Coroner, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against some persons unknown.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The *Presse* has a very dangerous article upon the subject of the disease in the potatoes. It suggests that France ought to "prevent the English from coming and satisfying their hunger at the expense of those gifts which God has reserved for her." In other words, that France should allow her corn to rot rather than sell it for the purpose of alleviating a famine in any part of her Majesty's dominions. The *Reforme* assigns as a reason for following up the suggestion of the *Presse*, that provisions, and potatoes more especially, are becoming so scarce in Paris that "the necessaries of life will soon be placed beyond the reach of the indigent." The Princess of Joinville was at Eu, on Wednesday morning safely delivered of a daughter. Her Highness has received the title of Duke de Penthievre.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid to the 30th ult., state that the British Cabinet had formally protested against the marriage of the Infanta of Spain to the Duke de Montpensier.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We read in an Italian journal—"The health of the Empress of Russia is so deeply affected that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her, with a couch prepared for her purpose, as it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the monuments in Italy. She has wasted so completely away that little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the midst of fêtes, over which she was obliged to preside, and the recent death of her youngest daughter has given the finishing blow to her health, which for 20 years has never entirely recovered from the terrible scenes which signalised the accession of Nicholas."

A letter from Stockholm, dated Oct. 24, says:—"Deplorable accounts of the results of the harvest are received here. The provinces of Upland, Westmanland, part of Sodermanland, East Gothland, and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Oeland have suffered a total failure, and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the Government will follow up the prohibition to export potatoes. Apart from the potato disease, nevertheless, potatoes are already scarce, because such great quantities have been purchased for foreign countries by speculators."

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes from the Turkish frontiers that the greatest activity prevails in the Russian ports on the Black Sea, preparatory, no doubt, for the campaign in the Caucasus next year. The numerous Russian ships stationed in the Black Sea will be increased next year by four English-built steamers, the *Taganrog*, *Dargo*, *Anab*, and *Iberdanesk*.

A letter from Damascus, dated Oct. 10, says:—"On account of the desolate state of the country for miles round us, articles of food have risen in price. I fear we shall have a hard winter this year. We are beginning to hear of distress already. A man was found the other day in the street, selling his own daughter. Being a Christian, he was sent to the Patriarch by Mr. Misb, the British dragoman, who prevented it. The man explained that he was a widower, had two wives, and he wished to sell one of his children to prevent the others from starving."

A Berlin paper contains a Cabinet order upon duelling, signed by King Frederick William, wherein it is stated, that in case of a duel occurring between an officer and a non commissioned officer or a civilian, the principal the bearer or bearers of the message, the seconds, and all persons concerned in the transaction shall suffer the same punishment as that inflicted upon the officers who shall actually have fought a duel, and that in case of the death of either of the parties, the punishment shall be confinement in a fortress for a period averaging from two months to two years; but should death ensue from any unfair practice, the punishment to be death.

It is stated that the marriage of the Archduke Stephen of Austria with the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia is definitively settled. The mission of M. de Nesselrode to Vienna, was for the purpose of adjusting the pecuniaries of this Royal alliance with Prince de Metternich; and as it raised no obstacles, but was at once assented to, after the disposal of some minor considerations, official intimation has been made to the French and British Governments of the contemplated match.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 28th ult., says:—"A steamer arrived here yesterday from London with a large quantity of specie One well known banking house received two millions of marcs banco. We daily expect to see the rate of discount reduced."

A letter from Vienna, 27th ult., states that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will remain about five weeks at Palermo. The Emperor, on his return, will visit Vienna, where he is expected to arrive in the beginning of December

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Constantine, second son of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, is expected at Plymouth, from whence he will proceed to Italy, to see his august mother. His Imperial Highness is Lord High Admiral of Russia, and will come to this country in an Imperial ship of war.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to Aug. 27. Preparations were making, by the appointment of the proper officers, to make Natal a British settlement in every respect. The Kaffirs were still pilfering, but no doubt the representations of the farmers would induce Sir Peregrine Maitland again to exert his salutary influence in restraining them. The duty on British spirits imported into the Cape colony, and including French brandy, had been raised by the Governor to 1s. per gallon.

Mr. Bianconi, whose successful industry as a car owner has raised him from the position of a travelling hawker to that of Mayor of Clonmel, has lately purchased an estate in Tipperary for £25,000.

In the evening of the 22d ult., a murder was committed at Berlin on the person of a M. Reith. Two well-dressed men knocked at the door of the house, and, being admitted by the female servant, one of them, who had a pondard in his hand, threatened to kill her if she uttered a cry, and menaced M. Reith in the same way. M. Reith, however, resolutely attempted to disarm the rebel. He was immediately attacked by both villains, and received some wounds, of which he died on the following day. The two murderers then left the house, without, it is said, committing any robbery. On the 26th, two brothers, who are supposed to be the criminals, were arrested in Berlin. The motive for this murder remains a mystery. It was reported, however, in Berlin, that it had its origin in personal dislike from religious differences.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT LEWES.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly noticed the discovery amongst the ruins of the ancient Priory of Lewes, of the remains of Gundrada, fifth daughter of William the Conqueror, and of William de Warren, her husband, who, according to the best authorities, were interred in the Chapter House of the above religious house. Thence, at the Dissolution of the Priory, the tomb of the pious lady was removed to the church of Isfield; but, it was brought back near its original locality, in 1775, and placed in the neighbouring Church of Southover, where it remains to this day. The entire discovery is of so interesting a character, that we were induced to commission an artist of Brighton, Mr. H. Nibbs, to proceed to Lewes, and sketch the remains and their locality. We have ourselves since journeyed to the spot, and have been much gratified with our visit of inspection.

Strange, indeed, are the changes wrought by time and man's ingenuity; for these relics of nearly eight centuries since have been upturned in a work peculiar to our own times—the construction of a railway; and this by a circumstance purely accidental, and but for which the Relics might have rested for many more centuries. The projected line of railway from Brighton to Hastings, it may be necessary to state, runs through a portion of the town of Lewes, or rather through the grounds of the ancient Priory of St. Pancras; and, although it will not materially disturb the walls, there will yet be a cutting 40 feet wide by about 12 feet deep, traversing in a north-eastern direction from the western boundary to the north-eastern wall adjoining the Mount Field. One of the workmen struck the precise locality, with "the Mount," an artificial elevation, the origin and uses of which are involved in much doubt.

Nearly upon this spot, workmen had, for some time, been removing the earth from the side banks in the excavation of the Priory, without discovering any thing of interest; but, on Monday week, they commenced clearing a driftway on the bank of the west side of the remains of the Priory chapel, on the high ground. During the day, the workmen found a leaden coffin, 5 ft., 4 in. long, containing the remains of a female skeleton, and portions of cerecloth:

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT LEWES.

THE EXCAVATION IN WHICH THE CISTS WERE FOUND.—THE MOUNT AND PRIORY RUINS.

THE CISTS IN SOUTHOVER CHURCH.

SOUTHOVER CHURCH.

cular, supported by cylindrical columns; whilst the remaining arches are of about the 16th century. The edifice was originally of much greater length than at present; for, it terminates with the chancel midway in one of the arches of the later period. The stone window-frames, of various design, some of them very fine, are stated to have been brought from the Priory ruins; but the original bases of the cylindrical columns carry us to the Norman age. The interior has lately been repaired; and in the windows are some good examples of old

REMAINS OF

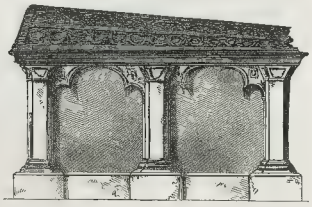
WILLO

stained glass, a few fine specimens of yesterday; the emblem of the Trinity, in one of the northern windows, for instance. We are happy to learn that the Chancel is shortly to be restored, and its large altar-window to be displaced by one of appropriate design. Above the Altar is a painting of the Last Supper, by Mortimer, who was a native of Eastbourne; and high above this, filling the gable of the roof, hangs a large but ill-executed painting of St. John the Baptist, to whom the church is dedicated. The roof of the nave, too, has open timber-work. There is a gallery at the west end, with a small organ; and in the south-west corner, is an unsightly wooden inclosure, lighted by one window, and used as a vestry room. Here we saw the remains of the woollen gown of the monk, and a portion of his shoes, already mentioned: the materials of both readily crumbled at the touch.

REMAINS OF

GVNDRADA

The tower of the church was built early in the last century, in place of the tower and steeple, which fell down in 1696. The former bears the date 1714: in its west face is sculptured in stone the shield of the Earls of Warren: in the south, a rose and decal crown; and on the north, in Anglo-Saxon characters, T. A. D. E. (*Theobaldus Archiepiscopus Dedicavit Ecclesiam*), commemorating the dedication of the church by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was translated to the see, A. D. 1138. In the ground, at the eastern end of the church, are some massive remains of columns and arches, which may bespeak the original extent of the fine old edifice.



TOMB OF GUNDREDA, IN THE NAVE OF SOUTHOVER CHURCH.

The Relics have been preserved by these means. The land on which the Priory stood, and through which the railway passes, belongs to a lady named Jackson, and who stipulated with the contractor for the railway works, Mr. Wythes, through her solicitor, Mr. Hopar, of Lewes, that all relics which might be discovered should be reserved for her. Accordingly, they have been saved from falling into the hands of persons who might have been unable to appreciate their real interest, but who might have caused them to minister to their cupidity.

On returning to the site of the discoveries, our mind's eye carried us through a vista of eight centuries, as we gazed by turns on the crumbling and fire-rent ruins, and the railway works hard by. Then, too, we felt the true spirit of Mr. Blaauw's concluding reflexions:—"Many a hymn and mass have been chaunted on behalf of the souls of the pious founders of the Priory on the spot where now steam-engines will soon rush across; and, though we by no means wish the masses back, yet it almost requires the iron conscience of a railway to be proof against the curses denounced in his charter by William de Warenne on any who should disturb his foundation. 'May those who oppose or destroy these things meet with God's sword of anger, fury, vengeance, and eternal malediction; but may God welcome in peace with grace, mercy, and eternal salvation those who preserve and defend them.'"

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF RAPHAEL.*

(PAINTED BY HIMSELF.)

The Painter painted by himself!—his eye
  Gleams grandly from a canvass of its own
—Like some immortal Star within the Sky—
  O'er Nations perish'd and thro' ages flown!
Those features are as proudly fix'd as tho'
  Ambition had no dwelling in their brow,
And when young Genius stamp'd its early glow,
  Wore their soul-prowess just as calm as now!

Why beams that living Register of Face?
  And wear those lineaments their look divine?
Bathed in so much of glory and of grace,
  —Like flames that burn on Inspiration's shrine! –
Is it the vanity of mortal life
  Recording beauty with a reflex fair,
Or hath some impulse of the Spirit's strife
  Prompted to fix the strong resemblance there?

Did the fond painter say "my living look
  Shall search the gaze of many a wandering age,
And they shall read *his* mind as in a book,
  Whose genius burns on art's immortal page."
Or would he leave his features finely limned
  By the weird pencil and the native skill,
To those who keep his lustre all undimm'd,
  Treasure the works and love the master still!

It must have been a burst of loving thought,
  —Even such as that—which made him leave behind
To the art-worshippers his genius wrought
  This noble portrait of his face and mind;
And though he reign on many a loftier throne,
  And fill the realms of colour with his light,
Raphael the *mortal* liveth here alone!
  Raphael the *painter* shines thro' day and night!

Oh, not for Fame did he devise this gift!
  His fame hath wings that as the eagle's soar;
He hath a name the world can never lift
  To greater glory than it gain'd of yore.
He fed the lamp of Art with oils that burn
  Through all the dreary passages of Time;
The flames of that imperishable urn
  Illumine ages with a light sublime!

Immortal Painter! still thy works have power
  To chain the heart and bid the spirit bow:
Thine was the triumph of the inspired hour,
  And proudly now we linger on thy brow,
Scanning thy genius—watching lip and eye
  With deep intensity and dwelling pride,
And feeling consciousness too full and high,
  Even as we gaze, that Raphael NEVER DIED!

* This superb Portrait of Raphael at 15 years of age, has lately been added to the Gallery of the Louvre, at Paris: its size is about 22 inches by 17.

RAPHAEL AT THE AGE OF 15.—PAINTED BY HIMSELF.—FROM THE LOUVRE GALLERY.

HONG-KONG.

Intelligence of considerable interest and importance, as respects the welfare of this new Anglo-Chinese colony, has just been received—the details of which will be found elsewhere. At the same time, we have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed sketch of the Victoria Barracks. The accompanying account of the present condition of the island has been abridged from the *Gentleman's Gazette*, a Bombay paper:—

Hong-Kong, "the Red Harbour," is the name given by the Chinese to one of a number of islands called by the Spanish "Ladrones," or "Thieves,"

VICTORIA BARRACKS, HONG KONG.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

from the notorious habits of the inhabitants. It lies about 40 miles, east, from Macao, and is eight miles long, and from two to four miles in breadth. It is separated from the mainland of China by a channel of the sea, which varies in width from half a mile to three miles. The Lymoon Pass is about half a mile across.

The physical aspect is that of a broken ridge of hills, the highest being about 1000 feet, running from N.N.W. to S.S.E, and rising abruptly from the sea, particularly on its northern face, where stands the straggling town of Victoria, four miles long. The vegetation of the island during the rainy season is but small; in the other months of the year there is none.

Its geology resembles that of the south of China—granite rock, hard stiff clay, and red sandstone. On digging the foundations for buildings at Victoria a fetid swell arose, caused by a gas which spreads sickness through the island. There are no marshes to be found, but the heavy rains every year produce a new surface by washing the old into the harbour, which is every year growing shallower from the deposit.

Its climate is variable, and, from its sudden transitions, dangerous to the health of its residents. Situate on the verge of the tropics, there is a dry burning heat while the sun is approaching, and during the rainy monsoon a fearful pestiferous gas is emitted from the hill, which, if it does not produce fever and speedy death, has the result of enervating both the body and the mind. The Chinese look upon it as a "fatal" island, and have left it to be inhabited by the very refuse of their population. The climate produces the most weakening effects on the European constitution, and few English men can expect to live many years after residing there for some time.

Its diseases are endemic fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Each European soldier is calculated to pass four times through the hospital in the course of the year. The artillery, infantry, and the crews of the ships stationed there suffer in equal proportion.

The British commander, General d'Aguilar, has declared, that to retain Hong-Kong will require the loss of a whole regiment every three years, and that to have 700 effective men, it is necessary to maintain 1400. The grave yard was soon filled, and another was required from the Surveyor-General, who found it difficult to point out a proper spot

As to its population and progress, the only known facts are, that in January, 1841, it was ceded to Captain Elliot, and great offers were made by him and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer to induce settlers to go there The floating population, on its being taken, was about 7000 smugglers, stonecutters, and vagabonds, in March, 1842, it rose to 12,360; in July, 1845, it was about 19,000; but of the worst characters from the neighbouring coast of China, for not one respectable Chinaman had come to settle there during the three years and a half of British occupation. The Europeans who dwell there sleep with pistols under their pillows, for their lives or property cannot be considered safe either by day or by night.

The trade at Hong Kong is nought. Ships touch there, but they refuse to break bulk, as there is no native trading craft belonging to that port, and all the respectable traders from the neighbouring ports prefer going elsewhere. The opinion of Dr. Gutzlaff is, that Hong Kong was only of value when all the other ports of China were closed The trial has been given, & if the place was found to be bad, the influence and encouragement of the British authorities, considerable sums have been expended in buildings, which will produce but little benefit, for few will be tempted to dwell, or to risk themselves or their goods, where none but thieves and vagabonds of all sorts will ever resort.

The finance of Hong Kong is a miserable sum; not even sufficient for a small civil government. The only use to which that island could be converted is an opium entrepôt, if no arrangement can be entered into with the Chinese authorities for its importation elsewhere at a moderate duty—a hope which is as yet not likely to be realised.

As a fortress, Hong-Kong is not to be looked upon as a Gibraltar or a St Helena

The religious and social influence of the possession of Hong Kong on the Chinese people may be easily guessed from the character of its actual inhabitants It is visited by none but the lowest vagabonds of the Chinese population, and it is hard to expect that Hong Kong convicts will become missionaries to spread Christianity in the other parts of China.

The cause of the retention of Hong Kong, at the time when the Chinese Government, on signing the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger, was prepared to make great sacrifices, arose from ignorance of the insalubrity of Hong Kong, and from the belief that Chusan was a most unhealthy spot for Europeans.

The utility of retaining Hong Kong as a British port is, therefore, to say the least, very doubtful. When it was selected by Captain Elliot the sphere of the British commerce in China was small; but now the case is different. Hong Kong, therefore, becomes a pestiferous burden, and not a blessing. There are no sound reasons, either in a military, civil, political, social, religious, financial, or commercial light, for preferring it to Chusan.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Whatever may be the case with the Corn and Potato Crops, there is at least no famine in the Article of Gossip, and if Speculation in Railways is not so brisk as of yore, speculation in human affairs generally has a vigorous progress. Tongues do wag continually, and the talk of the community turneth not. November has stepped upon the stage with its cue, and we are beginning to take the consequences of his appearance. The old Almanack-makers used to account him a suspicious dog—ever wakeful of mistrust and doubt. They called him

A dark old gentleman with cloudy fist,

during whose reign,

Though nothing's stolen, every thing is *mist*

But the damp old dog is merry under all misgivings:—doth he not bring us the feast of Guys, and induct us into the pageantry of Lord Mayors' Shows? Are not little boys now shouting under our windows,

Hollo! boys—Hollo! boys—hurra!

And have we not a vision of the City Charger, the Sheriffs' Carriages, and the Mace?

Apropos of Guys—they are a suggestive race of puppets: they involve in the mind's eye the possibility of political and social personations. As for instance—

The Stags who went to Capel Court
And took such mighty heaps of lies,
Might all be well rigged out for sport,
And carried through the town as GUYS!

Directors of all hurahag lines
That dust have thrown in people's eyes,
The ruined gamester now opines
Ought all to be exposed as Guys.

George Hudson is a Railway King,
But he makes cautious use of pelf;
His good example you may bring,
Or he might be a Guy himself.

Windsor election's going on,
We hope that *Walter* may get in, Sir,
We do adore Colonel Reid
May flourish as the Guy of Windsor.

We believe we may venture to cut the Guys, to record a very creditable anecdote of the Lord Mayor Elect, who is reported to enter feelingly into the prospects of a famine (as what Alderman does not?), and to be incensed, by the contingencies of the moment with a Cobden-like desire to see corn free. It is known that he gave a feed the other day, in honour of his formal inauguration into the Mayoralty. There was a luminous spread—every preparation, and unanimity provided with beverages worthy of the Corsitor Barons. His Lordship, previous to the arrival of the company, went into the Banquet Hall, to see all right. The wines were regrouped and decanted previous to uncorking, and the intelligent head-waiter insinuated to my Lord Elect—"My Lord, here are the Sherries, the Madeiras, the Clarets, &c. Which would your Lordship like us to open first?"

To which his Lordship condescendingly retorted—"Madeiras! Sherries! Clarets! Tut! tut! this is a time of comparative famine, Sir, and the thing speaks itself—*open the Ports*—the Ports, Sir!"

"Oh, My Lord! I beg your pardon, Sir," said the waiter, "but I thought Government had done that already."

We believe that, during the week, there have been a great many good, honest people, who have participated in the delusion of Alderman Johnson's head waiter: nevertheless, the ports have not been opened, although the feast of Guy has been played, as we described, and a Cabinet Council held for the occasion

The potato malaria, we lament to believe, promises to entail real calamity on the people—and in Ireland, we trust, the gaunt form of famine is already rising from the soil. Four millions of the peasantry may too surely look to starve, if foresight, mercy, and benevolence do not come to the rescue of the poor.

To pass to themes more cheerful the world of theatres has been titivating itself into a costume of gaiety, and there has been some battling among the ruling spirits. Bunn and Maddox have been excitingly charging each other about the copyright of "Le Diable à Quatre," and Adolphe Adam and Julien have been brought into be fray. Their epistolory correspondence is quite *picturesque* and serious, the *pièce de résistance* of the Princess' has *gone off* remarkably well. Bunn, in his own park, tried to change a "Princess into a Deer;" but, the first night, it was shot by the audience as dear as any Stag in Capel-court. Mitchell has begun the French Plays, and polished up the St. James's.

The Overland Mail, by way of Marseilles, reached London only on Monday, being three clear days later than the express of Lieutenant Waghorn by Trieste The papers and letters by this conveyance, afford no news of interest in addition to that given by us last week.

MUSIC.

BALLINI'S "SONNAMBULA" AT FRANKFORT AND LONDON

On Monday night the "Sonnambula" was given at Drury Lane Theatre, a few words previously we heard Balfe's masterpiece at the Frankfort Theatre and, although comparisons are odious, we cannot resist the temptation of pointing out some striking differences in the representation. Frankfort has not the temptation of being one of the first musical towns in Germany, but there is an excellent orchestra, conducted by Professor Guhr, who is a distinguished musician. The doors opened at five o'clock; the "Sonnambula" announced at six, and at half-past eight o'clock Jenny Lind had obeyed the second encore in the *finale* A clock placed in the centre of the proscenium informed the audience as to the duration of the performance. There was no afterpiece Before nine o'clock the fours uttered a prolonged Oh! ——o—o! At Drury Lane, the house was half empty during the opera, and, except a burst of applause at Allen's admirable singing, it was listened to with the utmost indifference, and not a call was made for any artist at the fall of the curtain. But the two *pas* of Dumilâtre and Petipas, between the acts, called forth tremendous *furore*—one, indeed, being encored. Numerically, the English company was much larger than the German one, but there was care and attention bestowed by the latter, whilst in the former, there was apathy and carelessness. The band was about the same in numbers; but, with the marked difference between the Saxony and metropolitan execution under Schira's baton, and the crispness and mellowness under Guhr's vigorous conductorship. At Drury-lane, the wind instruments lazy and false, and the strings scraped, without spirit and animation. The Frankfort singers, on the contrary, all unity and coherence—the violin *leading in one school*, with a sensible delicacy in the observance of every *nuance* The perfect training and discipline of a German musical conservatorio is beyond all praise The excellence of the Frankfort choral and orchestral forces, with the genius of Jenny Lind, compensated for the utter failure of the tenor and baritone. Allen and Stretton were unmeaning and inferior to the German representatives of *Elvino* and the *Count*. Indeed, Allen's style of singing has so wonderfully improved of late years, that he not merely takes his stand at the head of English tenors, but he would now create a wonderful sensation in Italy He is the acme of Herr Mantius of Berlin, he is equal to any existing German tenor of note. And Allen has gained his position by hard study, for he had to contend with physical defects in his voice at first, but it is subdued, and mind and feeling in style and effect over impaired or inferior organs. We wish we could conscientiously applaud Miss Romer's *Amina*. When she appeared some years since in this part her natural and artistic acting enlisted the sympathies of audiences. Now she appears to labour incessantly, and her elocution is remarkable for undue emphasis on wrong words. Her former simplicity has been replaced by a stereotyped business and coarseness. In the stupid quarrel scene absurdly announced in the English version of the "Sonnambula," Miss Romer gave to *Amina* all the airs of a *soubrette* Jenny Lind does not throw herself on the stage, and drag *Elvino* in every direction, when *Amina* is discovered in the *Count's* room: but the eye of the Swedish *prima donna*, and not the feet and arms, proclaimed her excess of despair so eloquently, that there were tears even from those who must to be seen to weep One touch of exquisite naturalness is worth a whole scene of conventional stage bombast. We are willing to believe that Miss Romer was out of voice last Monday night, for we have, indeed, regret the decay of her splendid organ, but her intonation was painfully untrue in her opening cavatina She was happier in the *finale*, although it was taken much too slow: it is a joyous outbreak of *Amina*, requiring much finish of style, and affording to the well-trained artiste a magnificent opportunity for florid display, of which Miss Romer did not successfully avail herself.

Mr. Wallace's new opera, called "Maritana," founded on the popular drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," is underlined for next Thursday, after which Mr. Benedict's new work will be put in rehearsal. We would recommend the manager to increase his repertory by the revival of some standard operas. At present, the bills exhibit weekly a repetition of the "Bohemian Girl," the "Enchantress," &c., which, we fear, now can no longer benefit the treasury.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the question of the Conductorship of this admirable institution has been definitively arranged by the Directors, and that Signor Costa has accepted the appointment for the eight concerts of the ensuing season. Every true amateur must feel delighted at this decision. The admirable organisation of the Opera orchestra, the work of years, by that distinguished musician, has been the subject of European admiration; and there can be no doubt that his talents will be exercised with a similar result for the Philharmonic Society. Signor Costa, although a Neapolitan by birth, is a cosmopolite in his musical opinions. He reverences the great masters, and he loves melody in whatever country he may find it. In the absence of all bigotry for particular schools—in his appreciation of the qualities of instruments, in his perfect knowledge of orchestral effects, and in his devoted attachment to the interest of his profession—the great qualities of Costa have always been recognised. He has the faculty of attaching the members of a band to himself personally, whilst, at the same time, he is firm and unbending in the exaction of its duties This nomination is calculated to raise the character of the Society, and to excite unprecedented interest for the performances of the season 1846.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The thirteenth season opened last night at Exeter Hall with Handel's Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt." Mr Surman resumed his post as Conductor, Mr. Perry as Leader, and Mr. Miller as Organist. The band and chorus were upon the usual scale, the principal instruments being in the hands of the most distinguished players in the metropolis. The solo parts were assigned to Mr. Arthur, a tenor who made his *début* at the Ancient Concerts, in 1844, and whose vocal name of Beeson, Miss Rainforth, Miss Messent, of the Royal Academy, Miss M. B Hawes, the celebrated contralto, Mr. Loffler, and Mr Phillips. "Israel in Egypt" is distinguished for its choral sublimities; in no other work has Handel developed them more stupendously. It was written in 1738, and produced the year after—two years prior to the "Messiah." The outpourings of alternate prayer and denunciation on the part of the Israelites and Egyptians constitute the main subject. There are no less than 29 choruses, and only three duets, five airs, and four recitatives. It will be evident that the mighty workings of harmony are the great attraction; and as the amateurs have had frequent opportunities of singing this Oratorio, the choral display is very striking. To Mr. Perry's additional accompaniments we have always entertained a great objection; there is not the slightest necessity for the overdoing of the violins, or so much brass. We must also strongly protest against the interpolation of the two airs "He Layeth the Beams," by Mr. Phillips; and "We are from Ware," by Mr. Loffler. The reason assigned for this departure of Handel is curious; it is, that as the two *basso* having only one *duo* in the Oratorio, the singers exact that they shall have a solo each, and, in spite of the necessity of singing This is monstrous tyranny, but it is too true. Miss Hawes had a great reception, and richly did she deserve it, for she is the grandest singer of Sacred Music in this or any other country. Not only is it the magnificence of her voice that enchants the ear, but her fine readings address themselves to the intellectual auditor. Although late in the second part, she gained an encore in the air "Thou shalt bring them in," her devotional interpretation of the Gospel announced.

Mr. H. Phillips, on his return from America, was at first scarcely recognised. He has abandoned his whiskers, and wears a wig. In the introduced air he was coarse in style, and his intonation was defective: but in the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," his pristine vocal qualities came out gloriously, and he was called upon to repeat it with Loffler. The chorus is at times wore rather at fault; but in the "Hallelujah" they secured the applause of the house. Mr. Arthur was very nervous, but he has a good voice, and sings well. The duet, "The Lord is my strength," was nicely sung by the Misses Rainforth and Messent. The organ was dreadfully out of tune, and has become a positive nuisance The attendance was most numerous.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The enterprising lessee of the St. James's Theatre commenced the season of those attractive performances on Monday evening. During the recess the house has been entirely repainted and decorated, and is decidedly the most elegant interior in London, whilst, as regards the comfort of the company in the gallery and upper boxes, a very great improvement has been made in substituting a glass chandelier under the gallery front, for the heavy *lustre* which formerly converted the upper part of the house into an oven. All the appointments are in the best possible taste, reflecting the highest credit upon those who have had the suggesting and arranging of them

The first performances of the season introduced to us M. Lafont, of the Vaudeville and Variétés Theatres; and Mademoiselle Eugenie St. Marc, of the Vaudeville. M. Lafont is well known to the habitués of the Variétés, the theatrical affairs of Paris His is pleasantly styled the Antinous of the latter theatre. His characters generally played by him are those *rôles* which make husbands jealous and ladies coquettish; whether in the garrison, the village, or the hotel. M. Lafont's representation of the gallant is excellent. In Collé's comedy of "La Partie de Chasse de Henri IV," in which the spectators saw on Monday as the gay King, his reception was very flattering. The play is founded on one of the old story of "The Miller of Mansfield," and the part afforded good scope for M. Lafont's acting. He was well supported by our old favourites, M. Carrigan and M. Leménès; and a *débutante*, Mademoiselle Heloise, promises to become a most attractive member of the company. She is, we believe, from the small theatres on the Boulevards, the Délassements Comiques. In the little comedy of "La Somnambule," we were much pleased with Mademoiselle St Marc's performance of *Cecile*. Her countenance is expressive and intelligent, and we are convinced that she will become a favourite with the *habitués* of the theatre, of whom we are glad to see a very full muster on this occasion. Altogether, the season has opened well; and the announcement of the *artistes* who are to appear—which occupies one entire side of the bill—gives promise of a succession of well-sustained and attractive performances.

COLOSSEUM.

On Monday evening last we were present at the private view of a new feature in the attractions of this unrivalled exhibition. The whole of the magnificent conservatories, which were, hitherto, closed at night, were most brilliantly illuminated by a number of elegant glass lamps depending from the points of the Moorish roof; and, in the aviaries, some gracefully designed Gothic lanterns, multiplied to infinity by the panes of looking-glass, appeared shedding their light in long avenues, to the termination of which the eye could not reach. The effect altogether was perfectly one of enchantment, completely realising, if not surpassing, all the gorgeous splendour of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The view of Mont Blanc and the Mer de Glace was also shown under the light of an artificial moon; by which the snow-covered peaks of the Alps were thrown out with singular truthfulness; whilst the natural sky above, with the stars twinkling, gave an air of startling reality to the entire scene. Some effective additions were also made to the view of London by Night, the principal one being the passage of a thunder storm, accompanied by rain, wind, &c. A fine organ has been erected in the circular museum of sculpture; and some of the most popular music, excellently performed upon it, gives increased pleasure to the visitors. It is difficult to find any fresh terms of praise for this beautiful work of art, whichever of its attractions is selected. Every eulogium has been long since exhausted. We can only tell our readers that if they have not visited the Colosseum, they have yet to see the most marvellous exhibition in the world; for such we really believe it to be.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

RAILWAY CALLS.

Every man in the present day is a holder of shares in a Railway, that is to say, he has got some pieces of paper, called scrip, entitling him to a proportionate part of a blue, red, or yellow line drawn across a map, and designated a Railway. If the coloured scratch runs from south to north, it is generally called a Trunk line; if it "turns about and wheels about" in all directions, seeking to nowhere on its own account, but interfering with every Railway that does, ten to one but it is a Grand Junction; and if it lies at full length along the shore, it is of course a Coast line. Trunk lines are generally the best, because the word trunk naturally connects itself in the mind of the public with the idea of luggage, and a good deal of traffic is consequently related upon Grand Junctions are good speculations, as troublesome customers are likely to be bought off by larger concerns, which would consider them a nuisance; and as street musicians generally expect a consideration for moving on, a Grand Junction may ask a good price for taking itself off from an old established company. As to a Coast line, it is usually thought to afford an opportunity for boasting of the support of the Government; and certainly, in case of an invasion there might be the traffic of a few troops, though otherwise it does not seem very likely that the Government would want to keep sending the soldiers up and down, for the mere sake of the sea-air by the side of the water.—*Cruikshank's Table Book.*

NOVELS, WALL PAPER.

We have some idea of establishing a literary house-agency for supplying builders and others with intellectual wall paper, at the cheapest rate, from rural essays for the parlour, to romances for the bed rooms, and polite literature for the butler's pantry. We would undertake to paper a six roomed house complete, with a ghost story for the two attics, a sketch of character and a comic song for the two best bed rooms, a series of charades, in sets of three to the yard, for the sitting-room, and for the kitchen a romance of real life, to be called the "Scull of the Scullery, or the Fatal Kitchen Stuff" We contemplate inserting in the Times an advertisement to the following effect, in order to get together an efficient staff for our new speculation:—"Wanted, a number of persons in the literary line, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. A few sentiments, handed in required at once, Poets accustomed to fiction may find this advertisement worth attending to. Poets treated with on liberal terms, either by time or piecework, or at the rate of so much per poem, couplet, or stanza. There is a vacancy for a pupil in the ethical department. A good price given for ready-made maxims adapted for bordering. Jokes purchased by weight or measurement, in quantities of not less than a hundred.—N.B. No punster need apply, as it is the determination of the proprietor to keep the concern respectable."—*Cruikshank's Table Book.*

SPAIN.

A peculiar interest, in connection with the Peninsula, must ever be cherished in Britain. The sea around her rocky coast, from age to age, from the times of Drake to those of Collingwood and Nelson, has been the field of naval victory, and a home of glory to "the dog that bravest a thousand years the battle and the breeze." And in high rivalry, the land, along its plains, and streams, and mountain passes, has been witness to British triumph, from the days of the heroic Edward the Black Prince, to that of the mournful honours of Corunna, hallowed by the ashes of Moore—and of the dazzling career of Wellington, advancing from conquest to conquest, by Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria, to all at length the heights of the franchised Pyrenees were crested with the victorious banners of Britain.—*North British Review.*

STEAM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

As soon as the traffic of the islands to goods and passengers can support the expense, an iron steam boat of say 300 tons, with a light draught of water, would be a great improvement. It would pay well and economically managed, it would not pay at the present moment. It would do away with the necessity of two or three small vessels, at present kept for the use of the King and Government, and would at length the facility of procuring, for certainty and quickness of passage, increase that transportation. A visit to the great volcano of Kilauia, in Hawaii, and a tour amongst the islands, would become more fashionable than at present—the prices of provisions and labour would be equalised the knowledge of every local improvement would be extended, and the efficiency of Government would be greatly increased, by the more prompt propagation of the laws and transmission of its orders.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The new "Catholic Church of Germany" has begun in the same circumstances as the old Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; nay, the very Pope that presided at the Reformation Diet of Worms is the cause of the present movement. This is a curious coincidence, and may well be claimed as an omen of success. A wild, semi idolatrous superstition, authorised by the heads of the church, has aroused Rouge, as similar abuses aroused the mighty monk of St. Augustine before him; and *the very Leo* whose indulgences and bulls rent asunder the Christianity of the north and south of Europe three hundred years ago, is the Leo whose special indulgence of 1514 was published the Autumn of last year at Treves, to guarantee forgiveness of sins to the pilgrim worshippers of the Sacred Coat, and the pilgrim *contributors* to Treves Cathedral.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

PALANQUIN TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

A palanquin is something like a couch, with light wooden sides and roof; and the easiest position in it is lying at full length. In fact, as you never travel during the day, you always undress, and make yourself comfortable in your dressing-gown You have eight men (bearers), four of whom carry you at once, two before and two behind; and the other four run alongside, and take their turn about every few minutes. Your servants travel in lighter conveyances than a palanquin, and have four men each. Then your clothes are packed in square boxes of equal size, and one is fastened to each end of a stout bamboo, which is slung over each man's shoulder, and he keeps up with the rest. Then, to complete your *luxuries*! a man with a long torch in one hand, and a bottle of most dreadful oil in the other, keeps quite close to your palanquin, in order to give light to the bearers; so you have the comfort of the smoke and the smell the whole night; and if you meet with no obstacles, and your bearers are strong, you go at the wonderful rate of three miles an hour, or perhaps even four! The whole set is changed every seven or eight miles. Another necessary attendant on a journey in this country, is a native horseman (called a Sowar), whose business it is to keep all your bearers together, to see they do not put down your boxes, or run away with them, to make them go fast, &c. &c. So he gallops backwards and forwards, and with the most civil intentions, sends all the dust into the palanquin, generally understanding half what one says as these Sowars are servants of the native princes in the neighbourhood and have not much to do with the English.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HORSE RACING.

The conditions of horse-racing, as regards its fundamental arrangements, are precisely such as they were three quarters of a century ago. In '76 there were six nominations in the St. Leger; for '46 there are nine hundred and twenty-six. The same system of management being applied to both. In '76, it is more than probable, somebody knew something of the animals engaged, in '46, it would probably discomfit the bench and the bar of the kingdom to identify one whose birth, parentage, and education it might be convenient to surround with obscurity. Last year Westminster Hall was for days in labour before it brought forth the real Running Rein; and there was the Solicitor General proved round-sum of obstetrics, it might have been a still more difficult case had not the patient—that is the defendant—ministered to himself, and thus saved the Court of Exchequer any further pains.—*Sporting Review.*

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND LIGHT.—At the meeting of the Royal Institution on Monday, Mr Faraday, the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, announced to the members present, that in the prosecution of his researches in electricity and magnetism, he had succeeded in obtaining *experimentally* what he had long sought for—namely, "the direct relation of electricity and magnetism with light." The details of his experiments, which exhibit the magnetization of light, the illumination of the lines of magnetic forces, and a new magnetic condition of matter, will be presented to the Royal Society immediately; but the public institution of the several phenomena will be deferred till the approaching evening meetings of the members of the Royal Institution.

Sir James Emerson Tennent arrived at Alexandria on the 7th ult., by the *Great Liverpool*, on his way to Ceylon, but will remain some short time in Egypt to visit the upper country, and also, as it is rumoured, to endeavour to make some final arrangements with the Viceroy respecting the transit of the English mails and passengers through Egypt.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*We are truly gratified and flattered by the interest manifested among all classes of Chess Players for the success of Mr. Staunton's projected version of M. Heydebrant's great work. Suggestions, many of them most serviceable, and proffers of assistance in the laborious undertaking from parties ably qualified to render it, continue to pour in from every quarter. In reply to numberless inquiries concerning the degree to which Major Jaenisch's unrivalled "Analyse Nouvelle" will be made available, we take the opportunity of saying that no deviation of importance between these two distinguish d writers will be passed unnoticed, and that every point in which they may be at issue with each other, o with their able contemporaries in the same walk, Henry, Lewis, Cato, and Sube schonek, will be explained and commented upon, not only by the translator, but by the authors themselves, with whom he is in communication on the subject: so that the new translation will, in fact, contain all that is valuable in the published works of Heydebrant and Jaenisch, and much, in the shape of corrections and improvements, which they have originated subsequently.*

" *S. A.," Durham.—The problems, Nos. 2 and 7 especially, are very clever. Your variation of the Rook. Mr. Bolton's beautiful, but unfortunately false, position is also ingenious, and shall be given.*

" *D. W. H."—A prospectus of "The Handbook" will probably appear in the next number of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

" *A. J. G."—The King cannot take the Rook in your diagram, because, to do so, he would go into check of the Knight.*

" *J. A. R."—A piece cannot be taken in the act of Castling.*

" *G. U."—Your solution of 93, as well as Mr Bolton's, is imperfect; and we believe it is impossible to effect the mate in four moves any way.*

" *W. S., a Novice."—You may Castle your King after he has been in check, but not while he is in check. Stalemate is a drawn game.*

" *Rev. R. M." and " J. R.," Woolwich.—Received with thanks, and shall be duly examined.*

" *X. T."—Your solution appears correct. To whom are we to address the diagram you wish returned?*

" *Chess-Mania" and " J. C. X."—In the problem by the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, mate cannot be given in five moves with a Pawn.*

" *A Constant Reader."—Chess is played, we believe, in nearly every Literary Institution in London.*

" *Rex."—Yes.*

" *X. T."—We have not space to give the opening moves; consult " Lewis's Chessboard Companion" or " Jaenisch's Amusements in Chess."*

" *D. W." " A. J. M." " D. F." " J. A." and " Alpha."—True: we also doubt the possibility of mate being given in 92 in four moves*

" *R. M. T."—You may get " The Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club" at the office of " The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Dorset-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

" *W. B."—We do not know the price of " Phisdon's Treatise on Chess of 1790."*

" *H. L.," Marylborough.—Write to any London bookseller.*

" *A Senior Soph."—A Pawn moving two squares on the first move is liable to be taken; consequently, your solution is imperfect.*

" *Automaton."—See notice above to " Chess-Mania." The solution to Mr. D'Orville's fine problem in our Number for Oct. 25 is as follows:—White: 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch); 2. B to Q B 5th; 3. B to Q Kt 4th; 4. K to Kt 2nd; 5. P takes P, mate. Black's moves are all forced; and it is therefore unnecessary to give them.*

" *A Modern Player," " A Veteran," and " R. T."—You are quite right: K to Q 3rd effectually bars the mate in Problem 92*

" *Holmefield House."—" A." can have more than one Queen on the board at once.*

" 94."—*You must take the Pawn en passant, literally, and not after the lapse of a few moves. The paper containing the game you refer to is not at hand, but we will look to it hereafter.*

" *H. B. R." We have no idea of the sort of Chess Board you mention. Try Sherwin, of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

" *B. M. P" A private communication has been forwarded.*

" *F. R. W."—About equal to what will fall to the end of the game, when we prefer the Kt.*

" *J. J." The variation you suggest has also struck " S. A," of Durham; and we may probably make it public.*

" *A. B." is thanked; but his proposed change in the notation will never be favoured, we believe, in this country*

" *J. D.," Greenwich.—The King can Castle after having been in check, but not when in check*

" *J. C. X."—We are sorry we have not a file of papers to refer to the Problem by Mr Kuiper which puzzles you.*

" *G. W. W," Brighton.—The expense of type for Chess Diagrams is very considerable.*

" *R. L. L," Camberwell.—A piece placed as you describe checks the adverse King, and the send King must be moved or some interposed*

" *T." Marsden.—See notice to " Chess-Mania" and " Automaton."*

Solutions by " J. B. P." " Rev. R. M." " W. H." " X. T." " D. W." " Two Novices." " W. E." " C. S. P." " A. J. M." " J. B." " D. N." " W. B. B." " J. W. R." " Wallace." " P. C. L." " P. B." " Alpha." " D. F." " A. B. C." " Edinburgh;" " G. A. W." " P. W." " G. H." " L. S." " A Rupbean," " T." " Marazion;" " A. B." " A. M." " J. G." Dublin;" " A Templar," " F. F. de B." " W. J." " F. N. M." " R. H." " B. L. L." " J. L. C." " E. M." and " J. M. L. E." are correct. Those by " J. R. S." " Miss P." " D. P." " S. H." " A Lover of Chess," Liverpool;" " F. P." " P. D. H." and " G. M. F." are all wrong.

* Problem No. 92.—We have received a communication from Mr. Bolton, expressive of his deep regret and vexation at finding that, in the Diagram he forwarded, and which appeared in our Number of the week before last, the checkmate may be postponed beyond four moves. The position is now undergoing a full scrutiny, and will be presented in an amended form hereafter: in the meantime, we beg, on our own part and in the name of our respected Correspondent, to apologise to the Readers of this Department for the trouble we have unwittingly occasioned them.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 93.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
2. Q to K R's 5th (ch)	K to R's 2nd or *
3. Q to K B's 6th—mate	

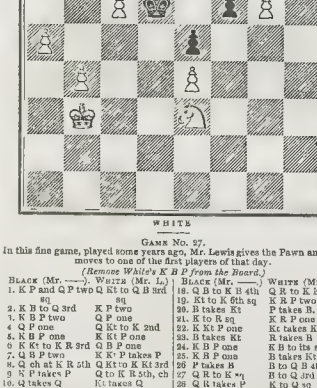
* 2 K takes Q

* Kt to K B's 4th—mate

PROBLEM, No. 94.

This clever and instructive study, is the invention of Mr. J. W. Barnes, a promising amateur of Durham.

White playing first mates his adversary in four moves.



WHITE

GAME NO. 97.

In this fine game, played some years ago, Mr. Lewis gives the Pawn and two moves to one of the first players of that day.

(Remove White's K B P from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. ——).	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. K P and Q P two	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q R to K B 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
sq	sq	19. Kt to K 6th sq	K R P two
2. K B to Q 3rd	K P two	20. B takes Kt	P takes B.
3. K P two	Q P one	21. R to R sq	K R P one
4. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	22. K Kt P one	Kt takes Kt P
5. K B P one	K Kt P one	23. B takes Kt	R takes B
6. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	24. K B P one	K B to its sq
7. Q B P two	K K P takes P	25. K B P one	B takes Kt
8. Q ch at K R 5th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	26 P takes B	B to Q B 4th*
9. K P takes P	Q Kt to K B 5th, ch	27. Q R to K sq	B to Q 3rd
10. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	28. Q takes P	R to Q sq
11. Castles	K B to K 2nd	29. Q R to K B 5th	K B to K B sq
12. K Kt P one	K P one	30. Q B P one	B to Q B 2nd
13. K B takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	31. Q R to K B 3rd	K to his 2nd
14. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	32. Q R to K 3rd	K to K 3rd
15. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	33. K R to K sq	R to Q sq
16. K B to K 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	34. Kt to K 4th sq	R to Q 4th
17. Kt to K Kt 5th	Castles with Q R	35. Kt to Q 6th sq, and wins.	

* This is a bad move.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most important and most popular of our National Sports has come to a conclusion—the racing season of 1845 has ended. Taken as a whole, perhaps, it was as brilliant an anniversary as the turf has known. It was productive of a great deal of sport: it gave evidence of the public taste everywhere being on the increase for the boon business of the course, and it witnessed the first appearance of some of the most dashing defiants the ring has been since the days of Mellish. It is a pity the mysterious story of the Irish Baron should descend, with its words, to posterity. Whether its designs were "wicked or charitable," they were not such as ought to have been framed up with British chivalry. Had it en known that the winner of the St. Leger had passed into fresh hands previous to the Caunewitsch, he, most probably, would not have stood the market, as he did, for double events, and what not. And why was it kept secret? Why was there a juggle about it?

"There be no tricks in plain and simple faith,"

says Shakespeare: the shadow of suspicion should not attach to the conduct of those who are allowed the privilege to say nothing of the profit—of associating with the big fat in station and consideration of the land, in their engagements of honour. Let us believe all concerned right in Mr. Watts's horse, were, one and all, honourable men, still the affair was not a pleasant one: it was not according to the spirit of the turf practice of those whose connection with that sport have won for it the countenance and the confidence of persons of probity and substance. Let us, therefore, have no more untoward events of the kind, and let not racing accounts be regarded in the same category as tailors' bills, to be settled three hundred and sixty-five days after convenience. Above all, let not the present indifference of default be persisted in: the least we may ask of gentlemen is difficulties, is, that they

Boldly proclaim that pay they won't—or can't—
And liquidate at once—or else lament.

While all the world is canvassing the effect of the railway panic upon the "bulls" and "bears," one hears nothing of its operation upon fox-hunters. At this instant railroad crisis, how fares it with the chase? There is a story, as old as the hills, of the late Earl Spencer's huntsman, the famous Dick Knight, who, overhearing some philanthropic observations of his master about the ruin of the nation—(it has been utterly and irretrievably undone three hundred times within our own experience) exclaimed, with a sigh, "Ay! they ruined the country when they made the Oxford Canal." The annihilation of fox-hunting was foretold as a certain consequence of railways: up to the present time, has a single accident occurred to hounds, horses, or hunters, arising out of any line in existence? Certainly not of any account.

Should railways ever come to pass, to use an expression of the author of "The Noble Science," the face of our island shall resemble a grid-iron, then indeed an excursion in search of a day's sport with hounds would probably be as vain as one after the pestiferous: but, so far as railroads have gone, and as we think they may go, they afford facilities for the fellowship of sport that the disciples of landcraft never even dreamt of in by-gone times, and facilities for enjoying it unknown to our forefathers. Before the project of cutting railways was attempted, the vicinity of the metropolis of England had become anything but an agreeable hunting district. We saw the huntsman of a suburban pack, a few seasons ago, made prisoner, shut up in a barn, and there confined with a *chevaux de frize* of pitchforks presented against his bowels till he paid a heavy ransom, and the moiety of his field marched before a magistrate, at a suit of trespass; and, to say truth, they did ride ruthlessly among pleasure bowers and melon frames—and how else could they do? People tell you, England is one entire garden: it's certainly nothing but villas, vegetables, *parterres*, and plantations, in a circumference of twenty miles, measuring from St. Paul's. Therefore, is it not a real blessing that a man can put himself, and his red coat, into a first-class carriage at the London and Birmingham, and his hunter into one of its flying boxes, and, having breakfasted in the parish of St James, find himself, before the Pytchley, at one of their best meets?

This, the railway system now enables him to do at his leisure; next week we propose to show how it may most conveniently be turned to that account. In the meanwhile, summer having set in with the first of the present month, hunting is at a stand still, between the prevalence of dust—and violets. Coursing is not yet "in perfect season," so we hold our pens touching those unlucky leverets which are cut off beneath the fervid sunshine. The only sport just now in the ascendant is every-shooting: at pheasants, in the country; at pigeons, chiefly at the fashionable watering places.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The present state of the market is far from healthy, two or three parties (one of them a City official) having disappeared, and others having suffered so much from the panic, as to be what is vulgarly termed "hard up." We hear that a public announcement of its absentees will be made in the course of a few days. The following quotations are governed by business actually transacted this afternoon, but in small amounts:—

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Sting	33 to 1 agst Malcolm	40 to 1 agst Hunsdrun
16 to 1 —— Brocardo	35 to 1 —— Treasurer	50 to 1 —— Malt
20 to 1 —— Iago	40 to 1 —— Voluptuary c.	66 to 1 —— Little Vulgar Boy
28 to 1 —— Ginger	40 to 1 —— Smuggler Bd	

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst Princess Alice	20 to 1 agst Cuckoo	20 to 1 agst Ballinkelly's dam
	50 to 1 agst Malvolia.	

TUESDAY.—Our task, this afternoon, was an easy one, and such, we suspect will be the case until after Christmas. It is simply to say that some eight or ten bets were made at the undermentioned prices:—

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Sting	25 to 1 agst Bribroad	33 to 1 agst Ginger
16 to 1 —— Brocardo	25 to 1 —— Iago	

OAKS.

20 to 1 agst Folly	25 to 1 agst Sister to Ballinkelly	25 to 1 agst Morverina
25 to 1 —— Osprey (t)		

NEWMARKET COURSING MEETING.—TUESDAY (EVENING FIELD.)

THE DERBY.

Mr. Moody's Robin beat Mr. Bonnet's Witham
Mr. Fyson's Father Mathew beat Mr. Dobedo's Diamond
Lord Stradbroke's Mac beat Mr Squire's Onion
Mr. W. B. Smyth's Spartacus beat Mr. Vipan's Vampire
Lord Stradbroke's Miles beat Mr. G Bett's Greveney
Lord Stradbroke's Mowworm beat Mr Nash's Cartwright
Mr. Dobedo's Damask beat Mr Fyson's Fairfax
Mr. Dobedo's Deerslayer beat Mr. Gillett's Gay Mannering

THE CUP.

Mr. Gillett's Gift (late Dartford) beat Mr. King's Rhea
Mr. Nash's Captain beat Lord Stradbroke's Maiden
Mr. Fyson's Figaro beat Lord Stradbroke's Machine
Mr. Dobedo's Damask Rose beat Mr. Bagge's Toll Tale
Mr. Bagge's Tomahawk beat Mr. Nash's Cranaceon
Mr. Fyson's Farmer beat Mr. Moody's Rachael
Mr. Vipan's Veronica beat Mr. Bennett's Wakeawake
Mr. Dobedo's Duchess beat Mr. W. B. Smyth's Sherwood

THE OAKS

Mr. Vipan's Varna beat Mr. W. B. Smyth's Silesia
Lord Stradbroke's Mealey beat Mr. Vipan's Vesta
Mr. Fyson's Isella beat Mr. Bennett's Willing Maid
Mr. Fyson's Favourite beat Mr. King's Rosetta
Mr. Gillett's Gracious beat Mr. Bagge's Thesis
Mr. Dobedo's Dew Drop beat Mr. Nash's Cracknoe
Mr. Dobedo's Dowager Queen beat Mr King's Ruth
Mr. Gillett's Gundreda ran a bye, Mr. Squire's Oxygen dr.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Last Saturday evening, an alarming explosion of gunpowder took place at the shop of Mr. Richard Jones, ironmonger, Dale street, Liverpool, which not only seriously injured Mr. Jones himself, but caused the death of his shopboy, John Buckstone, and more or less injured several other persons, besides causing a devastation of property to a considerable amount.

The explosion took place at that part of the back of the shop where what is called a treble canister of powder was kept. This canister consisted of three divisions: the first division contained fine powder, the second coarse powder, and the third dust powder; and when full the contents would weigh from 10lbs. to 15lbs. It is the opinion of the shopman, Mr. Evan Pugh Davis, that the division containing the dust powder was not full, and that a portion of the contents of the other two divisions had been spread at the time of the explosion, but that the canister probably contained about 8lbs. or 10.bs. There were between 16lbs. and 8Lbs. of powder also in the window, and when the fire was communicated from the canister to the powder in the shop with a second explosion took place. Both the explosions are described as being tremendously loud.

Almost all the houses to a considerable distance round Mr. Jones's were shaken by the explosion, but the house which sustained the greatest injury was that occupied by Mr. Daly, baker, on the opposite side of Dale street. His shop window was smashed, Mr. Daly's shop-scuttle, which was carried across the street from Mr. Jones's, and driven through the sash. The house in which the explosion took place sustained, of course, the greatest damage of any in the neighbourhood. The entire front of the premises in the shop with a second explosion took place. Both the explosions are described as being tremendously loud.

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At the time the explosion took place there were four persons in the shop, Mr Jones himself, two shopmen, Mr. Davis; his errand boy, Buckstone, and a lad who had come in to buy a penny worth of powder.

Mr Jones was literally blown through the window into the street by the force of the explosion.

Buckstone and Mr Jones were immediately conveyed to the shop of Mr. Samuel Potter, surgeon, of 76, Dale street, where their injuries were examined, and where, we regret to say, those injuries were found to be of a very alarming nature. Mr. Jones's face presented a very black appearance. Very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The shopboy, Buckstone, after much suffering, died on Monday morning. The lad was not much injured.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD MONTAGU.

Henry James Montagu-Scott, Baron Montagu, of Boughton, in the county of Northampton, was the second son of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Montagu. Henry, Baron Montagu succeeded as second baron the 28th May, 1790; he married the 22nd of November, 1804, Jane Margaret, daughter of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, of the blood of the great Montrose, by whom he leaves issue four daughters—Lucy, married to the Earl of Home; Mary, married to Col. F. Clinton; Jane; and Caroline, married to George William Hope, Esq.

Lord Montagu was a Tory in politics; in private life he was greatly esteemed. He was the friend and frequent correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, who always spoke of him in strong terms of respect and affection. His lordship was Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, and Keeper of Geddington Chase. Lord Montagu died on Friday, the 30th ultimo; as he leaves no male issue the title becomes extinct.

The late Lord Montagu was, on the male side, a son of the great house of Buccleuch, and, through his mother, descended from the Earls of Cardigan and the Dukes of Montagu. George Brudenell, fourth Earl of Cardigan, on espousing Mary, daughter and co-heir of John, second Duke of Montagu, assumed the name of Montagu, and was, on the demise of his father-in-law, and the consequent extinction of his Grace's honours, created, the 9th November, 1766, Marquis of Montchermer and Duke of Montagu. This Duke's only son died during his father's lifetime; and his Grace's only daughter, Elizabeth, was, as we have stated above, the wife of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, by whom she had two sons; the elder was Charles, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, father of Walter, the present Duke; and the younger was Henry the Lord Montagu recently deceased. Lord Montagu acquired the peerage thus:—The last Duke of Montagu, on the decease of his son, obtained a revival of the Barony of Montagu of Boughton, by letters patent, with remainder to his younger grandson, Lord Henry. His Grace died in 1790, when the barony passed according to the limitation.

MAJOR-GENERAL BREDIN.

This gallant officer entered the army as a lieutenant in the Irish Artillery on the 9th September, 1794, and, at the Union with Ireland, joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which he acted until his promotion to the rank of Major-General, when he retired on the 23rd Nov., 1841. Major-General Bredin was a distinguished soldier, and received a military reputation during the late war. He was at the capture of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, and saw and shared in much hard service during the Peninsular campaigns. General Bredin died on Wednesday the 29th ultimo, and was buried in Plumstead churchyard, on Saturday, with the usual honours of unattached military officers of his rank.

SIR GABRIEL WOOD

This gentleman was the second son of Gabriel Wood, Esq., a merchant of Greenock, by his wife, a Miss Stuart, who was a descendant of the Stuarts of Castlemilk, baronets. Sir Gabriel was born in 1767, from 1796 to 1806 he was Vice-Consul at Maryland, and afterwards proceeded to the West Indies, as Commissary-General. In 1811 he repaired to the Mediterrnean, where he remained for five years, and was afterwards appointed Commissary-General of British North America, where he served upwards of six years, and then retired on account of ill health. When he returned to this country in 1825, he received the honour of knighthood from George IV. The same year Sir Gabriel married the eldest daughter of the late General Fanning. Sir Gabriel died at Bath on the 30th ultimo, in the 78th year of his age.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LINCOLN'S INN.—The incident of the barrister throwing his gown in the path of her Majesty, noticed in our Journal of last week, was not merely an act of loyalty. It appears that some unlucky wight of a waiter, had let fall on the floor of the Hall a bottle of Champagne just before the Queen retired: and there not being time to gather up the broken glass, the young barrister threw over it his gown, and thus the Royal visitors passed on unhurt.

CABINET COUNCILS.—Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Saturday (last week); another Council was held on Thursday last. Some of the papers had an announcement of a Cabinet Council on Monday, but no notice of it appeared in the Court Circular. There appears to be an attempt in some quarters to found all sorts of exciting rumours upon these Cabinet Councils. The rumour of an intention to open the ports for foreign corn, duty free, is not confirmed. Another report raised by alarmists, is, that Parliament will be summoned immediately. It is only necessary to observe upon these reports, that if Ministers intended to adopt any step of this important character, it is not likely that they would allow the intention to transpire so premature.y.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.—By the will of this distinguished lady, her son, the present Marquis of Breadalbane, has acquired a large addition to his fortune. Her ladyship's will was recorded in Scotland on the 6th ult., and has been proved in England by his lordship, the sole executor; the personal estate in England is sworn under £120,000. Her ladyship has bequeathed a legacy of £6,000 to the Earl of Lauderdale, in testimony of her sense of the very valuable services which his lordship had rendered to the Breadalbane family. With the exception of such legacy, her ladyship has left the whole of her personal estate to her son, the present Marquis, absolutely. The will was made in Scotland in the year 1844.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—We regret to state that during the week ending Saturday, November 1, there has been a great increase in the number of deaths, as compared with several previous weeks. The total number was 948, exceeding that of last week by 174. The increase has taken place chiefly in contagious diseases, and those of the lungs, and other organs of respiration.

ECONOMY OF A MAN-OF-WAR.—H.M.S. "COLLINGWOOD."

In No. 151, of our Journal, we gave a fine Engraving of this truly magnificent specimen of improved naval architecture. We now add the series of Illustrations (three) presenting to the interior economy of the vessel, which will be especially interesting at the present moment, when points of nautical skill are so extensively discussed. For convenient reference, we shall arrange our descriptive details in order to correspond with the succession of the Engravings.

SHIP'S CUTTERS OR QUARTER BOAT.—There are two of this sort, generally called the first and second cutters. They are suspended over the quarter on either side of the ship, for the purpose of being quickly lowered into the water in case of need. They are light boats, and are generally employed in conveying officers on duty, messages, and in the various duties incident to the ship. There are also attached to the ship five or six other boats—as the Barge, or captain's state boat; Pinnace, a boat generally used in conveying stores and water when out of England; Yawl, about the same size, and for the same purpose; a Jolly Boat and Gig, two light boats; also the Launch, or long boat, which will carry eight tons of water. Whenever this boat is hoisted on board, it is considered necessary to take all possible care of the stores and stock. When any one has been remiss in providing for all his wants, and wishes to borrow from his neighbour or messmate, the answer usually is, "I can't; don't you know the long-boat's in, you gulpin?"

SICK BAG.—Or hospital, is generally on the starboard, or right-hand side of the ship, forward. This part is solely under the charge of the surgeon and his assistants; and in well-regulated ships it forms a separate establishment of its own, and its extras are supplied by a general subscription fund from the captain, officers, and crew. It is not interfered with in any way, save for the purpose of cleaning in the morning, which is superintended by the mate of the main-deck; he makes his report to the executive officer who reports to his captain, and when this inspects the sick and every other part of the ship with the most minute scrutiny.

MESS TABLE.—Between each gun on the lower-deck is a table about 12 feet long, and 3 feet or more wide, known as the Mess Table. It is generally roofed by a moveable pin in a hinge to the side of the ship, and suspended from the deck overhead by slings or ropes at the outer end, so as to be capable of being removed in an instant, such as done when the ship is cleared for action. The Mess Tables are then conveyed to the orlop-deck, and, being without legs or frame, are placed over the cable, and form a platform or bed for the wounded men when dressed by the surgeon. On these they must remain until the battle is over, and their hammocks or beds can be obtained, or cots can be slung for them. The officers, in general, abandon their cabin and mess-place for the accommodation of the wounded, and are content to put up with every kind of inconvenience to contribute to the comforts of their brave companions in arms. It should be observed that a mess is generally composed of 8, and sometimes 12 men; and there are generally located between each gun 30 men. They have also stools or forms to sit on, the legs of which can be taken out for the better convenience of stowing away. The messes are all numbered, generally from 1 to 80.

WARD-ROOM.—This is the dining-room and drawing-room of a cer-

ECONOMY OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

SHIP'S CUTTER.

tain class of officers, and is in the after-part of the main-deck. Here are located the commodore, lieutenants, master, marine officers, surgeon, purser, and chaplain. It is fitted with dormitories, or cabins, on each side, and these are furnished by their occupants generally in a style of exquisite neatness and taste.

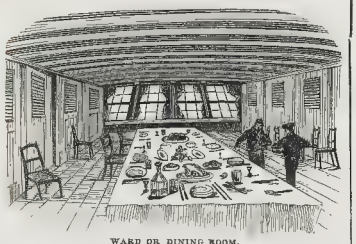
SICK BAY, OR HOSPITAL.

LASHING THE HAMMOCKS.—Lashing is a term used among nautical men. To lash or secure the booms, spars, or boats, is to wind rope round them to the "sides," or other fastenings, so as to secure them from moving about, unless unlashed, which means to untie. Our engraving gives an excellent idea of the busy scene on the "gun-deck," when the sailors are making their beds for the night.

CAPSTAN.—The Capstan is an instrument of great power, and has two drum-heads, one of which only is used at a time. To each drum-head are from twelve to fourteen spaces, in which are fixed an equal

SAILORS' MESS TABLE.

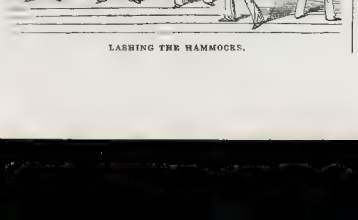
number of bars or levers of fourteen or fifteen feet in length, and to which are stationed, in the operation of weighing the anchor, a part of the marines, waisters, and afterguard, amounting to about 112 men, or more, if necessary. To the Capstan is attached, on the lower-deck, a rope of twelve inches or more in circumference, commonly known as the messenger, attended to by one watch of the gunner's crew, and hauled forward by the idlers, as those men are termed who do not keep watch. This messenger is again attached to the cable (which is fast to the anchor, to be weighed or raised up from the bottom), by a species of rope known by the name of "Nipper," which is put on by



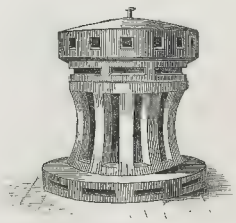
WARD OR DINING ROOM.

the fore-top men near the hawse-hole, in the bows of the ship, and taken off by the main-top men at the main hatchway over the cable tier. The "nippers" are held on by the mizen-top men, and carried forward again by the boys of the ship. The men at the laborious work of the Capstan, when weighing the anchor, are generally cheered on by the exhilirating music of the drum and fife executing the popular airs of "Nancy Dawson" or "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

SIX-WATER GROG.—A seaman or marine used to be allowed half-a-pint of rum or brandy, or, in lieu thereof, one pint of wine, *per diem*; but, when spirits were issued, it was done twice in the day. As for instance: a gill of spirits was issued at dinner-time, to which was added three gills of water, making in all one pint of grog. To this liquid,



LASHING THE HAMMOCKS.



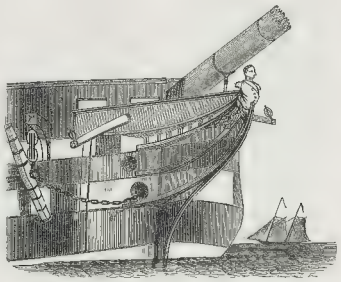
CAPSTAN.

when the ship had been six weeks at sea, a proportion of lime-juice and sugar were added, making a pint and more of excellent punch. (In some ships, the lime-juice and sugar have been issued by itself, leaving the men to use it at their discretion.) But, when the men have abused the use of this beverage by frequent acts of inebriety, it is the custom to give six-water grog instead of three, thus inflicting a sad punishment on poor Jack.

STEM OF THE SHIP.—This is the fore part of the ship, to which the planking of the bows is fastened by the "gammoning" and "bobstays" —nautical terms for ropes and lashings.

SIX-WATER GROG.

THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE—Is a petty officer, whose duties are similar to those of a sergeant of soldiers. He carries a whistle or call as a badge of his office; it is blown to excite attention, and by it many



STEM.

manœuvres are put into practice, and particular sounds indicate particular movements:—First, a long whistle means to hoist; then there is another to stand fast, or stop; then another to lower; and many others too tedious to describe; but all of which are well understood by those who are carrying on the various movements in hand. The Boatswain always attends at the gangway when the captain or admiral comes on board or leaves the ship; and gives a long shrill whistle when the bowman of the boat tosses his oar, and repeats it again when the captain sets his foot on the deck, and is received by the officer in command as well as by all the officers on board. This is considered a

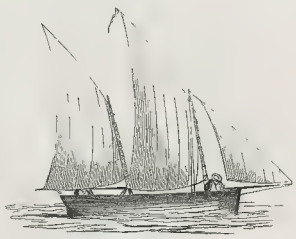
BOATSWAIN'S MATE.

mark of great respect. The Chief Boatswain's Mate performs the same office to the commander and lieutenants. It is merely a mark of respect, but it apprises the crew that officers of distinction are coming or going, as the case may be, and generally causes silence and attention.

BOATSWAIN'S WHISTLE.

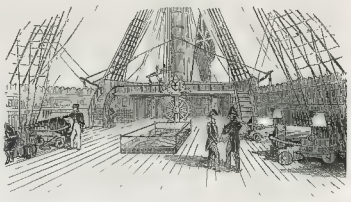
WEIGHING AND WORKING.—In well-regulated men-of-war the crew are so disposed of, or stationed, that one watch, or half the crew, are employed weighing the anchor, while the other half are employed in looming and making sail. This is generally practised in open roadsteads, when there is plenty of room, though it generally takes all hands to "cat" and "fish" the anchor, which is of great weight. (In line-of-battle ships about 76 cwt.)

WEIGHING ANCHOR.



SHIP'S PINNACE.

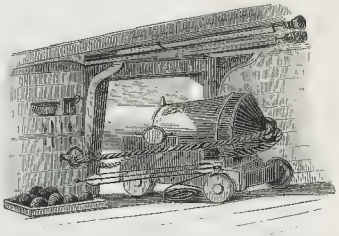
LOWER DECK GUN.—This is one of the guns of the principal battery of a line-of-battle ship, and is generally of the calibre to receive shot of thirty-two pounds weight. In modern armament are introduced four guns of the calibre of sixty-eight pounds, for the purpose of throwing shells. It will be well if in the course of battle, ships are not blown up by placing live shells amidst the active artillery; for, however careful the gunners may be, it will be next to an impossibility to avoid accidents of this nature with so combustible a material. The thirty-two pounders are generally worked or manœuvred by thirteen men and a boy, as follows:—Two forecastle-men, or prime seamen; four topmen, or able seamen; two afterguard, or ordinary seamen; two waisters, or landsmen; two marines, one mizen-top man, and a boy to fetch powder ("a powder monkey"); they are selected of equal number from each watch, so that when a ship has to fight from both sides, the starboard watch remains with the guns on the starboard side



QUARTER DECK AND POOP.

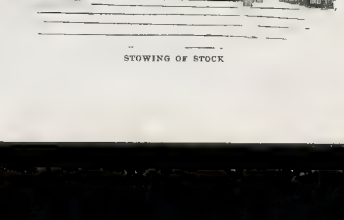
WORKING A GUN.

and the larboard, or past watch, on the post side, and are thus designated:—Two captains—first and second; two firemen, two sail trimmers, two pumpers, two boarders or small-arm men, two spongers, and one powder boy. On any other exigency each gun contributes its quota of two men, who are headed by an officer selected for that purpose. As, for instance, a roll of the drum summons the boarder, and each gun supplies two men who are commanded by the senior lieutenant, assisted by the lieutenant of the small-arm men, and by that division of marines always prepared for that purpose.



LOWER DECK GUN.

STOWING OF STOCK.—There is in all ships, between the fore and main hatchways, on the main-deck, a regular fixed sheep pen of two tiers, each about four feet high, and capable of holding 18 or 20 sheep each. One part is appropriated to the admiral or captain, and the other to the officers of the ward-room, the sheep being under the charge of the sheep butcher, who attends them three times a day. When more stock is taken on board, for which there is not room in these pens, the executive officer generally has it placed between such guns on the main-deck as are not likely to be disturbed until the ship goes to sea, and the long-boat, or launch, is hoisted in. The inside of this boat, usually, is then allotted to receive live stock.



STOWING OF STOCK

SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF "LE DIABLE A QUATRE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Our theatrical readers may remember, that in No 159 of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS we noticed the gorgeous fairy spectacle of the "Biche au Bois," at the representation of which we had been present the week before, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; and that, whilst bestowing unmeasured commendation on the piece, and its *mise en scene*, we added that it would not do in London. The result of its production at Drury Lane, on Monday evening, when it was brought out under the English title of "The Princess who was changed into a Deer," has proved our opinion to have been a correct one.

It is long since we have seen a condemnation so entirely and ludicrously brought about as that which awaited this unfortunate burlesque, on Monday. The audience, at the commencement, were quiet enough; but, long before the first hiss was heard, we knew it must come, if the dialogue and incidents did not "pull up" a little.

The earliest expressions of disapprobation were met by vigorous and overwhelming applause; then, as the piece got a little worse, instead of mending, the parties became balanced; and, lastly, the dissentients had it all their own way. And then, very funny indeed did they become, perpetually supplying the jokes which the author, somehow or another, had forgotten to put in the piece. In fact, the two or three last scenes passed in comical dialogue between the actors and the audience. Every speech was eagerly laid hold of, on which an ironical cheer or derisive laugh could be grounded—Mrs. Selby, Harley, and Wieland, being the principal targets for the shafts from the pit and gallery. There was no ill-humour; on the contrary, everybody was highly diverted, and in an amusingly merry mood—that hilarious turn which the disposition of an audience sometimes takes, and which is so very fatal.

The burlesque was adapted by Mr. Maddison Morton. Unless we had seen this printed on the *libretto* we could not have believed it, looking to the very many hearty laughs we have enjoyed at the pleasant pieces that gentleman has written. It lacked jokes sadly; and jokes or allusions are the life and soul of a burlesque. Other causes, also, contributed to its failure. With the exception of Harley, the cast was lamentably ineffective, and will not bear to be mentioned in any way by the side of that at the Porte St. Martin. Certainly a great deal had been expended in putting it on the stage; but still it was far behind the original in effect. The extreme beauty of detail, and artistic arrangements every where visible in the "Biche au Bois" were no where apparent; and the most splendid scene in the piece as played at Paris—"La Roche Terrible," which formed the eleventh tableau, and was possibly the most remarkable "set" (in theatrical parlance) ever put on the stage—was altogether left out. The best thing in the Drury Lane version was the scene of the fishes; but here again the points were lost sight of. We well remember the roars of laughter at the Porte St. Martin, when the carp moved her practicable eyes and languished at the Prince, before returning the ring he comes in search of.

We fear nothing can be done with "The Princess who" &c. This is to be regretted for the sake of all parties concerned, and especially on account of the expense incurred in its production. We would almost suggest to author and manager the propriety of withdrawing it, until it has been entirely re-written in good burlesque verse, filled with the necessary complement of allusions. This we admit to be an unusual course; but, it is evident that in its present state it will do but little service to the theatre, if any at all.

By the DRURY LANE bills of the week we see that "The Princess who" &c., has been withdrawn, since the above notice was written. It is said that it is the intention of the management to reproduce its most remarkable effects in the Christmas pantomime. In the meantime, Mr. Wallack's opera is in active preparation: and a new grand ballet is underlined, which will bring forward several dancers new to the English stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy appeared at the OLYMPIC on Monday, and were received with loud applause. A new apropos farce, "The Railway King," has been successful; and affords to Mr. George Wild and Miss Kate Howard, an opportunity of displaying their talents in the line which experience has proved to be the popular one with the patrons of the theatre.

The bills of the ADELPHI, PRINCESS', and LYCEUM, have remained nearly the same during the week, a proof that the present entertainments are sufficiently attractive. Nor, indeed, are any novelties underlined. The latter theatre closes next week; but at the other two, each of which has adaptations of "Le Diable à Quatre," promises to run on till Christmas. We have engraved a scene from the version at the Princess' Theatre: *Mazourka*, the basket-maker, employing somewhat more than conjugal coaxing to induce his wife to dance.

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

KILKENNY.

"Fair Kilkenny," so Spencer styles it, is in the province of Leinster, an inland county. The county is level, but, the soil being very fertile, the prospect is, at all times, cheering.

The first object that strikes the visitor on entering Kilkenny is its famous Castle, the ancient and present seat of "the Ormonds," standing on a small hill that overlooks the river Nore. It has recently been put into complete repair by its noble, respected, and estimable lord; and now, therefore, recalls little of its early history. It is said to have been originally erected by Strongbow; to have been afterwards destroyed by the Irish; and to have been rebuilt, in 1795, by William, Lord Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. In 1391 it came, by purchase, into the possession of James Butler, third Earl of Ormond, in whose descendants it has remained vested—while so many other properties in Ireland have changed hands to the present day.

The principal attraction in the Castle is the picture gallery, 150 feet in length, and containing a fine collection of portraits. From the turrets of the Castle, there is a striking view of Kilkenny, and a magnificent prospect of the winding Nore and the fertile valley through which it flows. One is instantly startled by the singular effect, to be witnessed nowhere else in the world, of a large assemblage of houses, with the usual chimneys, from which no smoke issues; one of the marvels attributed to the city in the old rhyme—

"Fire without smoke, earth without bog,
Water without mud, air without fog,
And streets paved with marble."

The Kilkenny coal gives no smoke; there are few bogs in the vicinity; the streets are literally paved with black marble; and fogs are very rare; and, although the Nore is here as muddy as the Thames at Bankside, a vast number of small streams run into it that are as clear as crystal.

Kilkenny consists of English-Town and Irish-Town—the latter, of course, the more ancient. The oldest part is "the Butts Cross," where formerly the inhabitants exercised themselves at the long-bow, to which they were compelled by several Irish statutes. The present Butts Cross stands on the site of the ancient Butts; and near it was the bull-ring—the scene of a sport once famous in Ireland; or rather among the Anglo-Irish.

In Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's beautiful work on Ireland, whence we quote the above, it is remarked that there is, perhaps, no city in that country so full of striking and picturesque ruins as Kilkenny. Remains of abbeys, castles, churches, and castellated houses, are to be encountered in every quarter. But, by many degrees, the most important and interesting of the ecclesiastical edifices of Kilkenny, is the Cathedral of St. Canice, an extensive and beautiful pile, founded in the reign of Henry II.. it is cruciform, and ranks next to the Cathedral of St. Patrick, and Christ Church, in Dublin.

Kilkenny has, for ages, been famed in Parliamentary history. The Statute of Kilkenny is an act memorable in the sad legislation of Ireland; but it was never completely executed, save in the county which gave it a name. It enacted that marriage, nurture of infants, or gossiped with the Irish, or submission to Irish law, should be deemed high treason. Any man of English race taking an Irish name, using the Irish language, or adopting Irish customs, was to forfeit goods and chattels, unless he gave security that he would conform to English manners. Finally, it was declared highly penal to entertain an Irish bard, minstrel, or story teller; or even to admit an Irish horse to graze on the pasture of an Englishman! In consequence of the enforcement of this Statute, Kilkenny was sometimes emphatically called "the English County," a distinction which it has long lost.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.—KILKENNY.

RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

STOCKBROKER—no longer the last man to go to business—has been compelled, by the Railway excitement, to be an early bird, and seeks his little den with the earliest. No more can he howl to town, at fashionable hours, in his light dog-cart and fast mare, or unblinkered trotter; he may now be seen, amidst a host of his stock-broking brothers, crowding the top of an omnibus—something after the sitting fashion of a batch of Undertaker's men going to a country job—discussing eagerly, and with deep interest, the only topic of the day; and, as the vehicle rolls by you, the eternal word Railway strikes upon your ear as it passes from mouth to mouth, and dies a natural death in the noise of the wheels of other rumbling vehicles: Clapham, Kennington, Brixton, and Wandsworth being the favourite localities of these monetary genii, as they approach the Elephant and Castle. Upon their road, the coachman pulls up just long enough to allow the well-known character, the Irish newsvender, to throw each individual his newspaper, and then bowls on again. The appearance of the omnibus changes entirely; the damp papers, just torn reeking from the press, are unfurled in the breeze, and flutter round and about. They devour, with eager glance, their morning meal of leading articles—quotations of prices—penny-a-line warnings, and notices of fresh speculations—thus priming themselves, on their journey to the great mart, with every information necessary for them to enter fully armed into the arena of business.

The Royal Exchange being the point at which the coaches and omnibuses disgorge themselves of their loads of speculators, they alight like a flight of crows, or any other more poetical birds, and the quiet morning becomes startled with their noise and clamour. Early as they may be, they still find waiters round their offices—from the frightened boy, with his first speculation, to the old man who has thrown away the staff of his age in the desire for gain, and who now trembles as he sees almost certain ruin staring him in the face; these all crowd round them with nervous questions as to how things are. They answer with the coolness of practitioners, with a "very sorry" to one, and a "very glad" to another—unconsciously dealing out death-warrants to some, and unexpected good fortune to others.

These scenes, since the slight panic, have become painful to a degree. Men pass you with smiling and calculating looks, as if they already clutched the Golconda; whilst others press forward, with knit brows, and pale, haggard faces, upon which is written the despair of ruin, apparently unconscious of the surrounding crowd that impedes their dogged course; they are stunned, but they must soon waken—but to what?

Desperate men dash on with a gay air, and revive at every gleam of sunshine in their favour; their minds are made up for the worst; come good, come ill, they are provided. If they play a lucky card, good, they still smile on, and are most respectable; but, should they lose the trick, they are nowhere! To such a pitch has this now arisen, from the frenzy of hope and despair, that many, knowing the suddenness of action necessary in the betrayer and betrayed, carry passports in their pockets, that they may close their hands upon what they have got, in case of failure, and fly.

The settling days are now watched with anxiety and terror, for all men connected with the Railway transactions are fully aware of the rotten foundation upon which the whole affair rests, and the mere chance of the speculators coming to the scratch in case of loss: the Broker, in this case, where he has purchased largely for any of the before-mentioned account days, by order of any speculator, is entirely at his mercy, and—as has been the case the last settling—some highly respectable men have been entirely ruined.

When we look at the grade of people who—not possessing a farthing—have bought and sold thousands within the last few months, the wonder is that the mischief is so little; at present, the blow wavers, but it *will be* struck—how soon, or how late, the cleverest man of business cannot calculate.

Ladies—even of high degree—have become business-like, and conned with cunning eye the Broker's list, selling and buying; accordingly, many have astonished their Brokers—even in their times of wonderful doings—not only by their early, condescending visits to their offices, but at the constant supply with which their speculation wallets are

stuffed of the dear, delightful Scrip. Lucky creatures! all their applications seemed to have met with success: they flew at bold game, and were rewarded; and it is a fact, that, in one or more cases, they have sold, at one and a-half or two premiums, two or three hundred thousand pounds! How is this? that the fair creatures have become so suddenly women of business, with a full knowledge of the most difficult monetary traffic? Is it that the papers are pulled by hidden hands? Brothers, fathers, cousins, uncles, &c., certainly are all Directors of everything they can get to be Directors of: then, how natural is the conclusion that they could not find it in their hearts to refuse the fair applicants; and if they do such things, how natural—for, after all, it is only an insane scramble, where some get the *bon bons*, some get the kicks, and some get their deaths.

Under the immense load of Railway business, the Stock Exchange—even in its enlarged and improved state—seems too small for the giant Speculation to disport himself in; therefore, men have started a novel and improved safety valve for the Steam giant, that he may have full room for his antics: they sell his magic Scrip by auction! Yes, even by auction! Oh! that Scrip should ever come to be knocked down, like a table or chair seized for rent. Why it loses half its romance; its mystery was its beauty; for what is a *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, or *Demon Sprite*, in the daylight? Why should we wish to be undeceived? Here is the bill of the play:—

Mr. GOING, GONE,
Share and Stock Broker, and *Auctioneer!*
Will Sell by Auction, at Doom Hall, on the 5th Nov., 1845, and on every *succeeding* Tuesday and Monday,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

TERMS.—Under £20 per Share, 1s.; above £20 and under £50, 1s. 6d.; above £50 and under £100, 5s. This plan will combine cheapness with the advantage of open competition and greater *publicity*.

Publicity! who wants publicity? Does the elegant lady of *ton*? Does the apprentice boy, who, to buy Scrip, runs an involuntary collection from his master's customers? Does the sentimental and morally-loving Quaker? or the old-fashioned tradesman, who shakes his head at the dreadful state of business? Yet are they all in it—but they don't say so!

Scrip is decidedly a bashful thing: look how silently and secretly it has deposited fortune at the doors of some, and as insinuatingly crept into the undefiled reticules of the daughters of the aristocracy, and, at the same moment, picked a pocket of its last farthing, with one of its many claws. But this last fact is not to be wondered at, when you consider the company it has kept of late being nothing more or less than that of the greatest thieves unhung, in the shape of blacklegs, stags, and *roués*.

Publicity, indeed! What will the Lady Stags say to it?—(I beg their pardon—deers they ought to be called by prerogative.)

Then comes in the advertisement, or circular, of another Line, thus:—
"Persons who wish to sell their shares, will oblige G. G. by forwarding their orders as early as possible, that the *Lists* may be published. Lists, indeed! Do they suppose people will consent to run a tilt to prove the best man, or that a rogue will come out in full brass, with his cognizance on his shield; no, much more like moles, who secretly scratch their way in the dark, hoping to come out safe at the last. The addresses generally conclude thus, viz.:—

"References for integrity and *confidence* to ——."

Here follows a long list of names of persons who are supposed to know all about the above asserted integrity and confidence; the list is certainly rather long, which is very necessary in these times as for integrity goes, for nobody now trusts anybody: but, as to the confidence no reference is necessary, except to the prospectus.

This is one of the many mushrooms of the times, caused by the unnatural heat and excitement of the whole globe. Men's wits get quickened by the sharpness of the play, and sparks will be emitted. As a person, a short time back, who sat smoking his cigar and vaguely wondering what he should do next, as to his independence and his pressing landlady, found a line in the Railway Act which dragged him out of the Slough of Despond. He saw "that all Railways must be advertised in the county paper so many times before being brought before the House." The county in which he had no paper! Lucky thought! He had no capital, but a capital idea; printing was cheap, paper was cheaper. Hey, presto! a county paper was published; he mildly insinuated the necessity to the thereabout Railway Committees of sending in their advertisements to him, at his own price, as they could not pass without paying toll; and he cut the complex! Simple as like these must float, at least while the hubbub lasts, and the cauldron boils; but when the fire of speculation goes out, and the stuff cools, there will be a confounded lot of dregs, which will leave a disagreeable taste in the mass, and take much care and time to purify.

A single newspaper has swollen, and swollen until it has become large enough to cover your garden; you have your supplement No. 1, supplement No. 2, supplement No. 3, and last, though not least, a supplementary supplement. Post-office guards jump with all their Royal weight upon the bags, but they refuse that they are to be conveyed in the usual way, in the coach boots, before and behind; bag after bag is borne to what can't carry them, looking like a real representation of the the sham "Miller and his Men," until at last the Royal Post-office omnibuses are forced into the service, and they are carried to the rails that are the cause of their dreadfully swollen appearance, and conveyed to their destination. This is gradually growing to such a frightful extent, that, very soon, if you venture to buy a newspaper, you must take a cab to carry it home, andatop at home a week to read it!

COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Another collision took place early on Friday morning last, between Methley Junction, and the below Normanton station, which, had it been a passenger train instead of a goods train, might have been attended with the most fearful consequences. It appears that a special waggon train was coming from the direction of York, and that another luggage train was coming in a contrary direction. The collision took place between four and five o'clock in the morning, which was extremely foggy at the time. At this period a Midland passenger train was also due, and the man at the Methley junction, where the Midland branches off to York, and whose duty it is to attend to the points, thinking that it was a passenger train coming, turned the points in the wrong direction, by which means he placed the luggage train on the wrong line, and a most fearful collision took place between the two luggage trains, three of the carriages being entirely smashed to pieces. We are happy to state that no other damage was done, nor was any person injured. The line was speedily cleared of the obstruction, signals having been sent to Woodlesford and Normanton stations to stop any train from advancing until the line was perfectly clear.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been on a full average scale, hence the show of samples here to day was good. The attendance of buyers being small the demand for all descriptions was heavy, at a reduction in per qr. of full 1s per quarter, and very little progress was made in sales. Free foreign was held at full prices, but the amount of business passing was trifling. Malt was very dull, and where the importers demanded higher rates, were a mere drug. The supplies of barley being quite as ready on the morning stand, were somewhat extensive, and the primest observations may be applied to malt. We had a fair show of our samples. The best parcels sold at full prices, but other kinds were 6d cheaper. Beans and peas were dull and the terms lower.

Flour heavy.

ARRIVALS — English: wheat, 2780; barley, 2009; oats, 4900 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; oats, 10,090 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 850; barley, —; oats, 3600 quarters. Flour, 1700 sacks and 1000 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s to 68s; ditto, white, 60s to 72s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 60s; ditto, white, 58s to 65s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 22s to 30s; distilling 32s to 33s; malting, 40s to 44s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s; Devonshire and Somerset, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 42s to 46s; Chevalier 51s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 23s; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 23s to 25s; ditto, pale beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 32s to 35s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; maple 43s; white, 50s to 56s; boilers, 57s per quarter. Town-made flour, 31s to 32s; Essex and Suffolk, 30s to 32s; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 45s to 48s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, scarce; Dantzig, red, 52s to 53s; white, 60s to 62s; *in Sacks.*—Barley, —; oats, brew, 24s to 25s; feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 34s to 35s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 15s to 24s; Baltic 27s to 29s, per bbl.

The Seed Market.—A steady business has been done in canary and linseed, as well as rapeseed, at previous rates. Cakes unaltered.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Monday (this day) reading, —s to —s. Mediterranean and Odessa, —s to —s. Egyptian, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, 15s to 16s per cwt. Beans, American, —s to —s; Egyptian, —s to —s. Peas, —s to —s per quarter. Rapeseed, £27 to £28, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13; foreign, £8 10s to £9 15s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s, per ton. Canary, 34s to 35s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 40s to 50s; white, 55s to 65s; extra fine to 65s; extra up to 65s. Foreign, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white, 50s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Hops.—The prices of the best kinds brought forward in the Metropolis are from 92 to 98s; of household ditto, 64s to 84s per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 26s 2d, rye, 32s 2d; beans, 45s 5d; peas, 42s 10d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 57s 5d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 23s 11d; rye, 33s 10d; beans, 43s 11d; peas, 42s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 7s; oats, 5s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 1s; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—A public sale of 1,600 packages of Assam has passed off quietly, at full prices. In the private contract market very little business is doing, at former quotations. About 850,000 lbs have been received.

Sugar.—All kinds of West India, Mauritius, and Bengal sugars have continued a steady sale, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. In foreign sugars, little done, but brown lumps have asserted to 64s 6d to 65s 6d; and grocery ditto, 66s to 68s per cwt.

Coffee.—There is rather more doing in this market, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Good ordinary Ceylon is worth 60s to 62s per cwt.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter command a steady inquiry, at rather more money; but inferior kinds have been in less request, and are 2s to 4s per cwt. lower. Bacon, 52s to 56s; and 13s per dozen for fresh. The best qualities of Dutch move off at 104s to 106s per cwt. Hams is in request, at 5s to 6s per cwt. higher money. Prime American lard is in fair request, but inferior, 49s to 52s, heavy, 51s per cwt. The best hams are in good request. In other sorts we have no sales to report. Barrel provisions without change in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 13s to £5 5s; new ditto, £3 0s to £3 0s, clover ditto, £4 10s to £5 5s; new clover, £3 0s to £3 0s; oat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s; wheat straw, £1 15s to £2 2s per load.

Hops (Friday).—The best parcels of hops, both old and new, continue in good request, at very full prices. In other kinds the business is dull, and the quotations have in many cases appeared on sale. Picking is now over, and the duty remains at £105,000. New Hops: Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 7s; Weald of Kent ditto, £6 10s to £7 10s. Mid Kent ditto, £7 to £8 8s per cwt. Yearlings: Sussex pockets, £6 6s to £6 16s; Weald, £6 10s to £7 7s; Mid Kents, £6 15s to £8 8s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Charlotte 18s 6d; New Tandeld, 18s; Gosforth, 16s 3d; Hilda, 18s; Hutchinson, 16s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d; New Adelaide, 18s 6d; Russell, 17s 6d; Wylam, 17s 6d, and Lambton, 17s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts here, this morning, was not to any large, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and previous quotations were barely maintained. About 100 foreign beasts were on sale in excellent condition. The numbers of sheep were small, viz., 3260 head, while the demand for them was somewhat active, at prices equal to those paid on Monday. The small canes sold were dull at 4d per 8lb. Lambs were of very slow sale, at late rates. In pigs, only a moderate business was doing, yet prices were well supported. Much corn was sold at from 40s to 42s per load, nothing (left) still sold.

Per 8lb., to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 700; cows, 121; sheep, 3260; calves, 121; pigs, 58.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a very sluggish state on the following terms:—

Per 8lb., by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 10d.; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 4d.

HOME EXPENSES.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency of the English Market during the week has been downwards, although occasionally a recovery, but the decline has been very brief. From the general impression that has existed in all monied circles that the Bank of England must in its own defence still further increase the rate of discount, the Bank has specially declared that no increase was of course in favour of the fall. Consequently, on Thursday afternoon, the announcement that the future rate of discount until further notice would be 3½ per cent., only produced a slight flurry, and the Market at once settled down closed at a slight improvement. The variations that have occurred since Monday show a fall in Consols of nearly 1 per cent. At the beginning of the week the closing prices were 88¾ to ⅞, and they left off on Friday at 87¾. This on Wednesday fell to 86¾, and afterwards to 86⅝, rallying at the close of business to 86⅞. On Thursday, from the opening, the price was depressed, and, at one period, 86⅜ was the closing quotation, but a speculative feeling set in to 86⅝ to ⅞, which was the closing quotation both for money and account. Exchequer Bills have fallen from 86 to 87—Monday's quotation—to 82, 87. Bank Stock has fluctuated from 208 to 210, the latter price for the Three-and a Quarter per Cents. have suffered disproportionately, closing 97½. Reduced is 94¾, and Annuities for terms of years, 19 9-16.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England is less than last week.

Bargains have been done in Brazilian at 82, in Chilian at 53. Columbian have fluctuated between 18¾ and 18. Mexican was quoted at 32 to ¾ on Monday, and closes at 31¾. Portuguese 5 per Cents. has receded from 80 to 79½, and Five-per-Cents. have fluctuated between 27¾ and 27⅝, closing at the latter price. The Three per Cents are nominally 38. Belgian is 95 ex. div., and Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents. 58, a speculative purchase.

The business in the Share Market, during the week, has been principally confined to the settlements in the Scrip of the new lines. A general feeling of distrust has been growing lately, and the failure of the late Banker in the case of Mr. Stalleld it was so perfectly unlooked for, that the Market was, perhaps, never so taken by surprise. Under these circumstances nearly all the transactions have been for money bargains. The contributors, of course, to render business very dull; and the general tone of the Market has been declining, in anticipation of the increase on the rate of interest by the Directors of the Bank of England. It is to point out the last most deprecating is an unnecessary task, so nearly alike have all suffered. A general feeling, however, exists that such a gigantic undertaking as the London and York line will be settled by the difficulty of procuring money, even on the event of the bill passing the Lords. At the close of the week the Market was heavy generally, with the exception of some of the old lines. The closing prices of the Shares last dealt in are as follows:—Aberdeen, 8; Bristol and Exeter, 87; Ditto, New, 92; Caledonian, 10; Ditto Extension, 3⅛; Cambridge and Lincoln, 4½; Ditto, New, 3⅞; Cambridge and Oxford, 13; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 2; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 22; Eastern Counties, 20½; Ditto New, 7¾ pm; East Lincolnshire, 13; Edinburgh and Perth, 8; Great Grand Junction, 46; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 20⅜; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Western, 147; Ditto, Half Shares, 86; Ditto, Fifths, 33; Guildford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, 2; Lancaster and Carlisle, 54; Leeds and Bedford, 2 pm; Leicester and Thorpe, 1 pm; Liverpool and Leeds direct, 2⅜; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 44; London and Birmingham, 216; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto, New, Quarter Shares, 2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 50; London and Western, 1½; London and S. Western, 71; London and York, 4⅜; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 2½; Londonderry and Coleraine, 7½; Lynn and Dereham, 6½; Manchester and Leeds, 85; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 77; Manchester and Southampton, 3⅜; Midland, 145; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 109; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 57; Newcastle and Berwick, 14½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 3; North British, 2⅜; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 3; Nottingham and Boston, 3⅜; Oxford and Worcester, 7½; Scottish Central, 16; Scottish Midland, 4; South Midland, 4¾ p.; South Eastern and Dover, 35, Staines and Richmond 1¾; South Wales, 4¾; Tean and Dove Valley, 1⅜; Trent Valley, 16; Welsh Midland, 2¾; York and Carlisle, 3½; York and North Midland, 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 9¾; Boulogne, Toulouse, and Cette (Mazeonne), 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 7¾; East Indian, 2¾; Great North of France (Lafflite's), 6¾; Ditto, Ditto (Rosamel's), 3¾; Namur and Liege, 4; Orleans and Vierzon, 17; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6; Paris and Rouen (Lafflite's), 2¾, Paris and Rouen, 38; Paris and Strasbourg (Gannero's), 3⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were done yesterday as low as 86⅜, but closed at the improved quotation of Monday, 86⅝ for Money and 86⅞ for Account. Stock has fallen to 208. Exchequer Bills are 21s. to 24s pm. Shares are generally lower.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras, Alfred Sale, Esq., to Anne Amelia Barton Wards, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Wards, and niece of Joseph Brown, Esq., Seymour Place, New, to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cotter.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Michael Collin, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Esq.—At Gibraltar, by the Rev. Thomas Hay, Esq., to Annette, second daughter of M. Carstensen.—On the 1st inst., William Sidney Cater, Esq., to Harriet Georgina, eldest daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover square, John Jones, Esq., Captain, King's Royal Rifles, to Sarah, third daughter of William Greaves, Esq., M.D.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. F. H. Huckenveld, to Ellen, daughter of the late George Kilgour, Esq.—On Tuesday, November 4, 1845, at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, the Rev. Charles Henry Townshend, Rector of the Royal Victoria Dapessery, Northampton, to Kate, only daughter of Mrs. Charles Norris, of Leicester terrace, in the same town.

DEATHS.

At No. 8, Tavistock-street, Bedford square, Captain Henry Hart —— in the [illegible] Mary the wife of Henry Wright, Esq., of Brunswick-square.—At Gibraltar, on the 20th inst. the Rev. Thomas Allsopp, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—At Rome, on the 8th inst. the Right Hon. Caroline Baroness Nugent, [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov 4.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—G. BROOKE, Huddersfield, dyer. M. and J. IBBOTSON, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. REDING and W. GOUD, Horseshoe court, Ludgate-hill, printers. E. KELLER, Berners-street, Oxford street, jun. dealer. W. ASHCROFT sen., Bear street, Butcher row, Bats-ille, cooper. J. LITTLEWOOD, New Bond-street, hosier. G. STAIGHT, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, wine merchant. J. GADD, Tuft street, Camden Town, baker. J. SPOFFORD, Chatham, linen-draper. E. TURNER, Princes-street, Soho, chemist. J. WHITEWAY, Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller and baker. J. VAUGHAN, Poulton cum-Spittal, Cheshire, farmer. G. GRIFFINSTEIN, Wentnor, Salop, Shopkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. ROWLDS, Kilmarnock, draper.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

BANKRUPTS.—C. DRAPER, Bishopsgate street, victualler. J. ELLIOTT, Pavement, Finsbury, surgeon. W. HAY and J. A. TITTERTON, Lambeth, Surrey, oil and colourmen. M. DAVIDS, Paternoster-row, fishmonger. S. M. LEVI (cousin), all street, Cripplegate, silversmith. H. CUNNINGHAM, Strand, bookseller. WM. HARDING, senior, Johnson street, Westminster, mason. C. NURMAN, Cumberland-mews, Regent-street, coach-builder. R. PEARSON, Conder, lancaster, grocer. J. WHITEHEAD, Ribchill, Rotherham, Lancashire, calico printer. W. H. LYON, Liverpool, merchant. J. GAINER, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, draper. H. LIPTROT, Wrexham, Denbighshire, ironmonger. E. MEREDITH, Liverpool, linendraper. S. RHODES, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PROSSER'S NEW WOODEN GUIDE WHEEL RAILWAY.

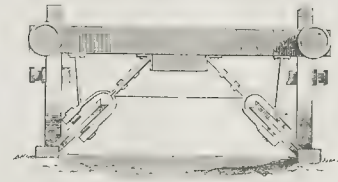
PROSSER'S WOODEN RAILWAY, WIMBLEDON COMMON.

As the Railway System progresses, the attention of men of science has naturally been directed to the great object of reducing its expense; for costly it must be considered, with all its advantages, immediate and prospective. This reduction is claimed to be effected by a System of Tram-ways composed entirely of Wood, which the inventor, Mr. William Prosser, maintains to be "equally expeditious, and more safe, more durable, and considerably more economical than the iron railway." The main feature of the invention is, however, a system of Guide Wheels, which have been patented by Mr. Prosser, and which may be applied either to iron or wooden rails. The proprietors of the patent have completed a line of Railway on this principle, on Wimbledon Common, whence our illustrations have been sketched. The details of the invention are briefly as follow:—

The rails, or rather trams, of seven to eight inches scantling, are indurated and protected against fire, rot, and insects, by the injection, by successive exhaustion and pressure, of two solutions, mineral and alkaline. These trams are laid down on the principle of the double way of the ancient tram-roads, which is also the modern principle of the Great Western Railway; that is to say, they are let into wooden transverse sleepers and secured thereon by wedges, forming one great frame of longitudinal and cross sleepers, on the levelled surface of the ground. The tires of the wheels are perfectly flat, and before and behind each carriage two Guide Wheels (*the Prosser Guide Wards*) are fixed, at an angle of forty-five degrees, revolving upon independent axles; a deep groove in their circumference embraces the upper and inner edge of the trams, and the friction being thus thrown upon the oblique axle, the carriages are guided with perfect safety, and without any perceptible abrasion of the rails. The friction and oscillation, and general wear and tear involved in the use of the conical tire and the flange, are thus obviated, and the friction of attrition is converted into a friction of rotation. All the wheels, moreover, are on separate axles, so that, in a curve, the inner and outer wheels adapt themselves necessarily to each sinuosity: on the present system of common axles, the outer wheel revolves, while the inner one is dragged along upon a curve. Upon a level, experiment has proved that one-fourth less power is required to move an equal weight upon a railway of this construction, than upon the flanged-wheel carriage of an iron rail; at the same time, the bite of the wood affords a greater power of ascending gradients, and the bevel wheels give the facility of traversing the sharpest curves. A machine of seven tons can thus mount and descend gradients of less than one in twenty, and traverse curves of five hundred feet radius at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. On the one hand, the durability is attested by the fact that wood, properly prepared, has recovered the deflexion occasioned by the pressure of one hundred and forty tons upon a segment of an iron wheel three inches in the tire; and that an experimental traffic equivalent to seven years of an ordinary line, did not obliterate the saw-marks upon the wooden trams, which, on the contrary, actually polished the bevelled surface of the guide wheels. While the guide wheel is equally applicable to the ordinary iron railway, a peculiar advantage, besides that of primary economy, in the use of the prepared longitudinal beams, is to be found in the action of the deliquescent salts which enter into their preservative composition, and which effectually prevent slipperiness from frost, and from the opposite extreme of intense summer heat.

The comparative cost of the superstructure of wooden and iron railways is stated to be as follows, per mile:—Wooden Rail, £1,746 8s. 0d.; Iron Rail, £3556 0s. 0d. It is also stated that there will be, at least, one-fourth less cutting, and a continuous saving in wear and tear of machinery, carriages, &c., which may be two-thirds less in weight, with equally tractive power. On the present system, a saving in the expense of embankments necessarily involves an additional cost of working. "A better illustration of this," says Mr. W. Bridges, in a letter to the Irish Railway Committee of the House of Commons, "cannot be found than in the comparison of the two surveys of Sir John Macneil, in his valuable Report on the North Irish Line (Report, Appendix, No. 4) Here are scarcely any gradients or curves in the Irish Railway Report, which need be avoided by the Guide Wheel System of Wooden Railways."

By the Guide Wheel system, it is maintained that tunnels, deep cuttings, embankments, and bridges, will, in most cases, be entirely obviated; seeing that gradients of 1 in 20, and curves of 500 feet radius, may be readily surmounted at a speed of 25 or 30 miles per hour: the purchase of land is reduced in amount; the material is greatly cheaper than iron; and as the rails are laid down on the existing face of the country, no disfigurement of the ground is necessary upon private estates, whilst the crossings from one part of an estate to another may be maintained in every direction. It is to be noted particularly that the system involves no central rail, or indeed any complexity to preclude its adoption on existing Iron Railways.



GUIDE WHEELS.—FRONT VIEW.

Safety is insured by the use of the Guide Wheels, which, being adapted to the upper and inner edge of the rail, and attached at an angle of forty-five degrees, preclude the possibility of an overturn; while, by their peculiar construction, scarcely coming into play except when a great centrifugal influence arises, there is no calculable amount of abrasive action on the tram, as by the use of the conical tyre on the iron lines.

Among the more important experimental results are these:—A very important function performed by the bevel wheels is, that in case of an accident occurring to the running wheels, they would act as supporters to the carriage, and carry it on in safety. The truth of this assertion was clearly demonstrated by experiments made in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, on a trial line at Vauxhall. When the fore-wheels of the steam carriage were removed, it ran without them at full speed, throwing the whole weight of the front portion of the carriage and its passengers on the bevel or guide wheels. The length of the experimental line laid down near Vauxhall-bridge was 174 yards, with gradients of 1 in 95, 1 in 22, and 1 in 9, and a curve of 750 feet radius. The

PORTION OF TRAM.

speed attainable on so short a line was of course limited, but the power given to the engineer by the bite of the wheel on the wood, (for this line was laid with wooden rails,) enabled him to drive it at the rate of 24 miles an hour, and to stop the carriage in a distance of 24 yards. In the presence of several engineers, the carriage laden with passengers ascended an incline of 1 in 9, the rails being in a very bad state at the time from wet. The curve was near the centre of the line, where the carriage necessarily passed over it when going at its greatest speed, thus testing the safety of the bevel wheels. A curve of 600 feet radius may be traversed with safety at a speed of 25 to 30 miles per hour by means of the bevel wheels; and a model of a locomotive engine and train, constructed to a scale of 1½ inch to the foot, travelled round a curve of 9 feet radius, at a speed equally to 40 miles per hour, and traversed over upwards of 50,000 miles without the slightest accident.

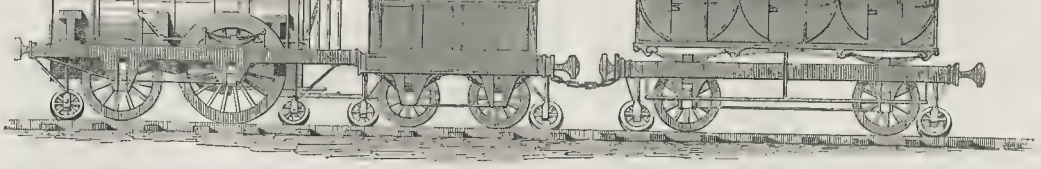
The result of a series of experiments, made to ascertain the proportionate power of the bite of wood over iron, has fully borne out the assertion of the Patentee, that the bite of the driving wheel on wood is nearly double that on iron.

The line at Wimbledon Common, shown in the large illustration, has been completed expressly to shew the advantages which the Guide Wheels possess over the flange; and, in this short line, part of which is laid with wood, and part with iron rails, the Proprietors have all the difficulties they profess to overcome, viz., various gradients, say 1 in 50, 1 in 75, and 1 in 100, a circle, the radius of which is ten chains: they are running a train of carriages upon this line, with the view of practically testing the durability and efficacy of wooden lines compared with iron, also proving that carriages fitted with their Guide Wheels can travel on either iron or wood with equal effect.

One of the economical advantages is that the proprietors of main trunk lines of iron may, by this system, construct their branches with wood, where the traffic will not admit of the expense of iron rails.

With regard to the durability of the wooden rails, or trams, we have the testimony of Mr. Burrell, the eminent Civil Engineer, that, in a piece of beech laid down at Union-wharf, Millbank-street, August 15, 1843, and taken up May 6, 1845, the wear averaged but three-eighths of an inch; although it was laid in the angle of a curb, so that every wheel had a grinding as well as a rolling motion over it; and the daily traffic averaged 120 tons of goods, exclusive of empty waggons and carts not weighed.

Such are the main statistics of the plan, which is, certainly, sufficiently attractive to warrant us in submitting them to the reader, as a portion of our Series of Constructive Illustrations of the great Railway System.



ENGINE, TENDER, AND CARRIAGE.—SIDE VIEW.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF RAILROADS.—The first railroad was made at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the year 1686, and was used for conveying coals. This railroad was made by laying down large flat stones for the wheels of the waggons to pass along—a stone tram. This railroad was in use perhaps half a century, when wooden sleepers and wooden rails were introduced. Iron rails were first used at the Colebrook Dale works in 1767. About fifteen years afterwards, a railroad with iron rails was made at Sheffield. The Wandsworth and Croydon Railroad, made about forty years ago, was the first which was sanctioned by Parliament. Darlington Railroad, formed in 1821, was the first which adopted the steam-engine; till then, horses were used upon all railroads. About this time cast-iron rails were exchanged for wrought-iron, being lighter and less liable to break. Passengers were first conveyed by railroad transit upon the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1826.

TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—The works of the Trent Valley Railway will be commenced on Tuesday next, Nov. 11, at Tamworth, with the usual ceremonies. The first sod will be turned on this occasion by the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P.

RAILWAYS IN FARRINGDON-STREET.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Monday, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the allegations in the petition of the directors of the Direct London and Manchester Railway Company for leave to purchase Farringdon market for a great central terminus, and also to examine the allegations on the petition of the Birmingham Railway Company for leave to purchase the north side of the site of the late Fleet Prison, with other premises, for the purpose of a city terminus, was brought up. The Committee stated that they had heard explanations in support of both propositions, and after considering the statements of the respective parties, the Committee were of opinion, "that it is desirable both for the prosperity and advantage of the citizens of London, to have railway termini within this city, that the sites proposed to be purchased by both companies are desirable, as they interfere but in a small degree with the public streets within the city, and that the plans will afford great accommodation to the traffic passing east and west." A long discussion ensued, and amendments were moved, but ultimately the Report was agreed to.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LOVELL, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 185.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1845. [Sixpence

IMPROVEMENTS.

While so much money is being thrown into Railway speculation, in many cases with a distant, and in more, with a dubious prospect of profitable results, there is a risk of other means of employing capital being unduly neglected. A Railway is the substitute of the old road, and good roads are an essential element of national prosperity. But there are other things necessary besides roads for traffic; for instance, in the Metropolis and other cities, the extension of Railways themselves, and the improving tendency of the present generation, who are getting too numerous for the streets and squares that sufficed for their fathers, are fast levelling to the ground whole districts which it is very usual to call "nests of filth and depravity," but which are really, whatever their character, the abodes of whole masses of honest and laborious poverty. Dirty they are, and squalid for cleanliness is a

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—THE STATIONERS' COMPANY'S BARGE AT LAMBETH PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

more difficult virtue than the rich imagine, where water has to be bought of a Company that cares not to give credit in such localities; dark and ill-ventilated they are also, for light and air if admitted, involve a reckoning with the Exchequer in the shape of a window-tax, quite as hard to meet as the water-rate. That they are the resort of the vicious as well as of the poor is also true; obscurity and numbers are the veils of crime. Most repulsive they are to all the senses of the man of easy means, to whom they are places read of rather than seen, and to him it is a matter of perfect indifference whether they are swept away or not. A wide road, or a well-paved street, with handsome shops, are much more agreeable objects to find in their place; but when the one class of houses is destroyed and the other built, the question arises, what is to become of those to which the "nests of filth" gave the only shelter their means could command? The dwellings are destroyed, but the dwellers survive, and, though driven from one place, must go to another. The poor and dirty of one locality will not become rich and clean in a new one, and the change of residence will not turn the vicious from their evil ways; if one neighbourhood is "improved" by their dispersion, it will merely be to the deterioration of the place where the houseless horde may settle down to live and die as before.

Thus, things, on the whole, remain much as they were; the evil shifts its seat, but does not cease to exist; and what is gained by St. Giles's and Westminster is lost by some other parish which may have sunk something below respectability, but has not yet become the haunt of destitution. As soon as the invaders settle down on it, its struggle to keep a character is hopeless; it is expunged from the books of the tax-gatherer, and becomes better known to the police.

This process has been going on for ages, and nothing would be more curious than a history of the "decline and fall" of different localities, could their several stages in the downward course be correctly registered. Wealth and fashion, like civilisation, get farther and farther from the East, which was once their abode. Kings once lived in the Tower—not, as in later times, as prisoners; Bishops dwelt in Aldersgate-street and Holborn. The mansions of some of the highest nobility stood in Drury-lane, and between the Strand and the river: Northumberland House is the last of a great race that have passed away, leaving only their names to streets and lanes.

The battle between trade and aristocracy has everywhere left its traces; coal wharves occupy with their blackness the sites of trim gardens and terraces; factories smoke where mansions gleamed, producing more wealth than the ancient owner of the soil ever spent on the same spot. But the dwellings of the aristocracy have but retired to "a more removed ground," and placed a wider space between the slovenly unhandsome vicinity on which commerce so ruthlessly encroached, and their own nobility. They have not really lost; wealth shifting from one place easily finds a seat in another; widely different is the case of the poor, with which we have now to deal.

The absolute necessity of extensive alterations and improvements in the Metropolis, is becoming every day more evident. The traffic of a city of two millions of people has far outgrown the accommodation furnished by streets built when that could be numbered by hundreds, and built in the worst possible manner, without arrangement or foresight. Had the plans of the great Wren, after the Fire, been followed, space would have been left for the increase of trade, business, and numbers which he seems to have anticipated. But the old channels of communication in the City are the worst in Europe, those of Cologne perhaps excepted. The delays, inconvenience, and danger to which they give rise are becoming every day more formidable, and must be remedied. Our old streets must be widened or new ones driven through dense masses of bricks and mortar, districts crowded by poor inhabitants, who will infallibly reduce other districts to the same condition of dirt and disease, by providing themselves with dwellings, unless, which would be far wiser, and more profitable too, some of our superabundant capital be applied to building, along with the houses and shops for the more wealthy, a class of dwellings suited to the means of those whom improvement dispossesses of their wretched, but only homes.

To congratulate ourselves, when we have destroyed them, on having razed to the ground a centre and resort of crime, is quieting the public conscience by the semblance of an excuse for any exertion beyond what is necessary to benefit ourselves. Much vice there is in such places, but it is that sort of vice which is everywhere the accompaniment of destitution: the people suffer under it rather than create it. We have no right to justify our crusade against it by indiscriminately charging all poverty with criminality. The real, active, dangerous criminals of a great capital are rarely poor; they will much more frequently be found well lodged, and rioting in extravagance, than fearing the ills of the dwellers in these refuges of want. When, therefore, we drive forth those who must lodge somewhere, it would be as well to ask where they can go? We have capital enough to build a whole town in a year, if the speculation would pay; and it only has to be proved that a fair return might be made in the shape of the rents, which even the poorest of the unhoused must give (and the poorest, in proportion to their miserable accommodation, pay the highest), to set enterprise at work in supplying the wants we are creating. It is in this direction that a great social experiment has yet to be made.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

In another page will be found detailed the great pageant of this memorable day in Civic history. The illustration upon the preceding day, however, represents what may be termed an *episode* in the spectacle.

On the morning of the memorable Ninth of November, it has been customary for the Stationers' Company to attend the Lord Mayor, in their superbly gilt barge, to Westminster; and to convey the Silver in their barge to Lambeth Palace. On their arrival, certain members of the household of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury come on board the barge, and bring with them hot spiced ale, buns and cakes, and a quantity of wine, wherewith the worthy "Stationers" are regaled. The potations are not served in glasses, but in small wooden bowls, with handles; they are termed "Sack-cups," and are provided for the occasion by the Beadle of the Stationers' Company. At a certain period of the year, the Company present to the Archbishop of Canterbury copies of the several Almanacks printed by them.

There are certain fees paid by the Company on the Ninth of November for, in the Payments in the Second Report from the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, we find the following entry:—

"Lord Mayor's Day.

Paid the Archbishop of Canterbury's Servants on Lord Mayor's Day, viz —

		£	s.	d.
Gentleman		1	0	0
Butler, 21s., Servant, 10s 6d		1	11	6
		2	12	6
Paid the Bargemaster his Bill on that Day		21	0	0
Paid the Hall keeper her Bill on that Day		1	19	0
Paid Mr. Gilbert, for Music on that Day		12	3	2
Paid Mr. Wells, for Coach-hire		3	18	0
Paid Mr. Holden, for ditto		1	17	3

These appointments are requisite to enable the Company to "attend my Lord Mayor" with fitting State. After the visit to Lambeth Palace, "the Stationers" regale the Lord Mayor at Westminster, and thence the gold-a flotilla returns to Blackfriars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The medical congress to which I drew your attention a few weeks since convened their first experience on the 3rd. Three thousand doctors, apothecaries, surgeons, veterinarians, &c., &c., were united in one fatal body at the Hotel de Ville. The incursion of the Goths into the four fields of southern Europe could not have been more alarming. Imagine these three thousand M.D.'s armed with prescriptions, senna, coloquintida, scammony, and gambouge—with lancets, tourniquets, pestles, and mortars, and other fell ensigns of their craft poured out upon a population; the very idea is sufficient to create insanity. One M. Latour opened the meeting with a discourse as verbose as Dr Johnson, and as lengthy as a President's Message; the object of which was to organize a permanent committee for the diplomatic and permanent commission, and the powers which were entrusted to their watchful keeping being considered an almost divine right. He adverted strongly to the known politeness of his medical brothers, quite oblivious to the unpolite-ness of having all the talk to himself. After divers and sundry eulogiums passed on all doctors—past, present, and future—the young Hippocrates finished by announcing himself as Secretary General of the Physicking Congress. After him, M. Serres, seated and with his hat fixed tightly on his caput, read a discourse, the excellence of which consisted in not a soul present paying to it the slightest attention. There was to be another act of this drama acted to-morrow, of which I will send you as graphic a report as my pen can afford. I think the affair will turn out a mere speculation; the quiet thinking people consider it an ill-acted farce.

It is said that there has been submitted to the Government an invention which has caused a most vivid impression amongst the high functionaries of the State. The inventor is a Prussian, and I am told the secret was originally offered to the King of Prussia. The invention is certainly calculated to inspire alarm when the incalculable results are taken into consideration—not only in State affairs, but mercantile, and all the solicitudes of domestic intercourse. It consists in the imitation in the most marvellous manner of every description of written document, in ancient or modern character, bank notes, &c., that the most practised eye cannot distinguish the copy from the original. What is most surprising is, that the author of this invention can, in a comparatively short time, produce more than a hundred copies—indeed, in as short a time as a printer could compose and print the documents. M. de V—— sent to the inventor an old deed to copy, which, in the opinion of the best judges in such matters, offered apparently insurperable difficulties. In less than two hours the copies were produced, which it was impossible to distinguish from the original. At the bottom of the document were many written signatures, in different inks—all were perfectly imitated. A bank note was then sent, some days after were produced twenty fac-similes; the original note being placed among them—no difference could be discovered between the false and the real Simon Pures. The danger of such an invention not only menaces the safety of States, but every social transaction. The Government has wisely, it is said, purchased the secret at a million and a half of francs

Your railway mania in London is generally confined to the male portion of the community—you have your Stags, but here we have not only Stags but Does. The scene is curious here about twelve o'clock—for that is the hour at which the *Bourse* begins. Here are assembled in crowds gamblers in petit coats, in dress hats, and in humble straw; fine ladies and gay grisettes; servants an *proprietaires*, to whom the entrance to the Temple of the Bourse is interdicted. Men pass and repass, and penetrate into the sanctuary, bearing them intelligence and procuring their signatures to bonds ready drawn. Neither rain, nor sun, nor snaring, nor ill-favoured jests from the passers by, can turn them from the business of the moment. Nearly all the jobbing is effected with ready money; the motto is, "Hand to hand." It is a small Exchange, in which is followed at a distance the passions of *the* Bourse. It has its money changers and its brokers on a small scale; the ladies, with whom stock and shares have become a passion, still have the prudence to secure the services of a friend, perhaps a father or a brother, or an agent to whom they entrust their money, that the *bond fide* nature of the transaction may be legally secured. The speculators hastening to subscribe to all the companies are prodigious, each day sees the birth of a new line, and the scenes which are hourly taking place are curious and amusing. An amateur in railway shares presented himself a few days since at one of the company's offices; he had forgotten his spectacles—he could not see to sign—he begged the friend who accompanied him to read him the necessary service of signing for a hundred shares. His friend seized the pen, and signed for a hundred thousand in lieu of one hundred, and for a reference he wrote—His Majesty Louis Philippe.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers just now are much occupied with discussions upon the comparative strength of English and French navies. Among the journals that have taken up this question are the *Débats*, to speak the sense of Government, the *Presse*, reported to be under the influence of a certain coterie at the Tuileries and of Count Molé, and *La Patrie*, which rumour states to be under the direct and personal control and direction of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville.

The *Débats* demonstrates the relative positions of France and England in commercial affairs The *Presse* contends for the increase an creation of all the elements necessary to the subjugation of British maritime power. *La Patrie* sums up its statement of facts in the following significant terms:—

"1. That the French Navy is numerically about one-third of that of Great Britain

"2. That this immense inequality is, moreover, greatly increased by the great number of three deckers which the English possess.

"3. That the number of vessels upon the stocks is nearly the same in both countries

"4. That our neighbours are far from having any advantage over us as regards the construction of first class vessels and frigates

"5. That they are considerably superior to us as regards the construction of inferior vessels, such as corvettes, brigs, schooners, &c.

"6. That if the artillery on board our (the French) vessels is in general as well disposed as that on board English vessels, there is considerable improvements to be made on board all our vessels, by arranging our guns so as to be used either when giving chase or when in retreat, and also in the manner in which our vessels are equipped."

The Duchess d'Aumale was, on Monday, safely delivered of a prince.

Private letters from Paris state that the crisis in the Share Market has already been productive of many suicides. Two causes are stated to have given rise to so rash a proceeding—the one the immense losses sustained; the other the inability of persons of small income, or who are engaged in trade, to meet their engagements in consequence of their money being tied up.

The question as to the changes in the French Ministry, in consequence of the retirement of Marshal Soult from the office of Minister of War, is at length set at rest. The *Moniteur* publishes two Royal Decrees on the subject, the first of which is to the following effect:—

"Marshal Soult, Duke de Dalmatie, having represented to us, to our very great regret, the impossibility, in his state of health, of continuing the functions of Minister Secretary of State of War, and being desirous of preserving the co-operation of his talents and long experience in affairs, we have ordained and do ordain as follows: Marshal Soult, Duke de Dalmatie, ceasing his functions as Minister Secretary of State of War, will retain the Presidency of our Council of Ministers."

A second ordonnance, of the same date, appoints Lieutenant-General Moline de St. Yon Minister of War; a third appoints the Baron Martineau des Chenes Under Secretary of State for War; a fourth confers upon General Moline de St. Yon to the dignity of the peerage; and a fifth appoints General Baron Gazan Director of the personnel and military operations of the Ministry of War, and Count de Molue de St. Yon, and Major General Count de la Rue Director of the Affairs of Algeria, in place of M Vauchelle, who has given in his resignation.

The latest news from Algeria is of the 30th instant, and is by no means of a satisfactory character. The *Moniteur Algérien* has the following:—"The troops under the immediate command of the Governor-General effected on the 27th Oct. a very large razzia on the insurgent tribes south of Tlemet-el Hadd. A column of cavalry and infantry proceeded against the rebels who had fled, and fell in with them after two night marches. Large numbers of cavalry and a considerable quantity of booty of all kinds, remained in our hands. The enemy, who had at first made a vigorous resistance, fled, leaving nearly 300 dead on the ground. Our losses are insignificant, in comparison with so great a result. Thus, ten days after reaching Algiers, the troops under the orders of the Marshal are striking energetic blows at a distance of 90 leagues from this place, and showing the tribes that they may be reached at whatever distance they may be. We learn by the last courier from the west, that an Aga of the Sbéhas, Si-Mohammed Bel Hadj, who was very devoted to us, has been assassinated in the middle of the market of Ain Kramnia. The assassins fled to the mountains. The body of the Aga was carried to Orleansville by the horse men who had accompanied him. This is a severe loss, for Si Mohammed was an devoted active man. His intelligence and bravery, Colonel St. Arnaud, who had proceeded to the west, to support General de Bourjolly against the Flittas, will not delay the chastisement of the authors of this crime. Ben Maza has taken the command of the Sbéhas, and will march to the Dahra, and renew the agitation which had manifested itself amongst the tribes at the east of Orleansville, on the banks of the Chéliff. The Kabyle tribes of the circle of the Deliys remain perfectly tranquil."

BELGIUM

The Belgian Chambers were opened by King Leopold on Tuesday, with the usual formalities. His Majesty, in his Speech, after stating that he continued to preserve favourable relations with Foreign Powers, stated that negociations were in progress for extending Belgian commerce. His Majesty proceeded to say

"The general situation of commerce and industry is satisfactory. Several branches of national riches have recovered the prosperity which they had lost. The Government does not neglect any means of attenuating the effects of the *malaise* from which the linen trade is still suffering.

"The agricultural interest continues to be the object of the constant attention of the Government. The corn harvest has been on the whole a good one; and although one of the most valuable articles of consumption for the poorer classes has been in a great part destroyed, the resolutions which you have adopted during your extraordinary session have already led to favourable results. They will alleviate the effects of that visitation, and, moreover afford the means of providing for the wants of the operative classes, by encouraging useful public works."

The next topic referred to the Fine Arts. His Majesty said:—"The exhibition of the Fine Arts has maintained the Belgian school in the rank assigned it by the admiration of the country, and the just appreciation of it by neighbouring nations. I indulge in the pleasing hope that the national exhibitions, which will take place in 1847, will show that our industry has made further progress."

The only other passage of interest was the following:—"Ever since the national Railways have reached the French and German frontiers, the conveyance of goods and passengers, and the amount of the receipts, have rapidly increased, increasingly progressed. The results obtained this year have surpassed my expectation. Your last session was distinguished towards its close by the vote of several projects of Railways and Canals The favourable reception given to foreign capitalists has led to many demands for the concession of lines. Some of those demand-, after being examined, will be submitted to your deliberation"

SPAIN

Letters from Spain give an account of another and unsuccessful attempt at insurrection at Valencia, on the 3d inst. A sergeant and twenty-five soldiers in the barracks of San Francisco, revolted, attacked the guard, and wounded three officers. They then proceeded to another barracks, having been joined by some of the populace, but they were repulsed there and fled. Eighteen soldiers and some of the populace were afterwards arrested. Tranquility was restored, but General Roncali declared the town and province in a state of siege, and convoked a court-martial for the trial of the rebels. The soldiers who revolted belonged to the regiment of Girona, which has long been suspected of disaffection to the Government.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

The *Avon* arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with the West India mails.

Our news from the West Indies is favourable, though scanty. The weather was fine, and an abundant supply of rain in most places. The sugar crops were looking well. The coffee crop would yield badly, having suffered more by the drought than the ordinary and inferior qualities, which are less damaged.

The Hill Coolies continue to give great satisfaction to their employers.

Everything was quiet in Mexico when the *Avon* left, but matters looked somewhat warlike.

POLICE.

ALLEGED MURDER AND MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."

On Tuesday night, on the arrival of the ship *Tory* in the West India Dock, Mr. James Evans, jun., an inspector of Thames police, and other officers, went on board, and took into custody seventeen of the crew, who were charged with mutiny and murder. One man, named *Joseph Morris*, who had been shot in the knee during the disturbance on board, and who has ever since been confined to his hammock, was conveyed by the Thames police to the *Greenwich* Hospital ship. The others were lodged in the Poplar station-house for the night.

On Wednesday, the prisoners were examined on the charge at the THAMES POLICE OFFICE. They answered to their names as follow.—*Franklin Tucker, Julian Cordeiola, William Benton, David Johnson, William Beresford Wilham Dunn, Thomas Gair, John Allison, Thomas Lee, Andrew Nelson, Barry Edmonton, Stephen Cone, James Blackless* and *Robert Thompson.*

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Mr. Hawley, clerk to Crowder and Maynard, solicitors, conducted the prosecution.

The case appears involved in a vast deal of mystery.

After the prisoners had been arraigned, in and about the dock, the magistrate's attention was particularly called to the prisoner Gair, who was in a very weak state. His face was terribly disfigured, and the right side of it was covered with a cloth extending from the top of his head to his neck. He has lost the sight of his right eye, and has received other injuries of a serious nature

Mr. Clarkson stated the case for the prosecution. He charged the 16 men at the bar with a conspiracy to run away with the ship *Tory*, on her passage from Hong Kong to London, under circumstances that make the crime piracy by law. It would also be his painful duty to implicate some of the prisoners in a charge of murder.

Captain George Johnston, the commander of the *Tory*, was the first witness called. He is a mild-looking man, and laboured under nervous excitement. He was under examination for two hours. He stated that the *Tory* was a ship of 598 tons burden, and belonged to Mr. Duncan of Liverpool, from which port she sailed in the summer of 1844, on a voyage to Bombay and Hong Kong. She was navigated on the voyage from Hong Kong to London by a crew of 33 men and boys. William Rainert was the first mate, and William Mars was the second mate. Both mates were dead; one had lumped overboard and drowned himself, and the other was murdered. A man named Thomas Reason was also killed during a similar occurred on the homeward voyage from Hong Kong, until she fell in with a French ship, the *Auenes*, in about 30 deg., S. latitude, when he had occasion to send the chief mate and others to the French vessel in a boat to obtain a supply of water and provisions, of which they had begun to run short. On their return the boat was damaged, and something took place re.ating to it of no particular moment. Next day he was informed by Barry Yelverton, one of his apprentices, that a plot was laid to take his life.

Mr. Broderip Why, that is one of the prisoners

Mr. Clarkson Yes, sir. It may be necessary to state that, on the ship reaching London, she was placed in the charge of the Coast Guard officers, who remained with her until she came into dock, and it was considered necessary that the whole of these men should be placed under his custody; but it will, no doubt, be found, in the course of the inquiry, that there are great distinctions to be made in their guilt, and that two or three of them may be absolved altogether

The inquiry then proceeded, and stated that French, as well as Yelverton, informed him that the crew had sharpened their knives, with the intention of taking his life. He immediately made French walk the quarter-deck of the ship, and took him away from the people forward, to prevent his being tampered with, and directed him to keep in the after part of the ship. He then sent for the chief mate, and put some questions. He found the chief mate knew something of the plot; and soon after he had left the cabin, he was informed he had come to the fore part of the ship, to instigate the men to revolt. He sent after him twice, but, finding he would not come aft, he sent Alexander Sinclair, the carpenter, who was true to him from first to last, and French, to bring him aft. They found him in the lower forecastle among the men, and, in consequence of a report made to him, that he had been stirring up the men to mutiny, he put him in irons. He was immediately afterwards informed by Franklin Tucker, and by French, that the chief mate had been forward, and dragged the men out of their berths, for them to come aft, and kill him

Mr Broderip: You have rambled a good deal. Now, be careful, sir. Am I to understand that two men gave you that information?

Captain Johnston: Yes, sir. The witness, after some other disjointed statement, said he learned from Tucker and French that the principal part of the crew were armed against him, and intended to run away with the ship. He empowered the boatswain to take his life. In consequence of the report made to him, he put three men, named Thomas Lee, Thomas Reason, and Stephen Cone in irons, and placed two men as sentinels, one at the main hatch and the other on the top of the companion leading to the cabin, and armed each of them with a musket and a bayonet fixed to the end of it. Johnson and Thompson were the sentinels, and he selected them, believing them to be good characters. The greater portion of the crew came aft with bolts and bars in their hands, and said they would fire upon French and Sinclair if they did not come forward again. The men were ordered to retrace their steps, but they never rushed aft on the poop with the view of releasing the three men in irons, but did not succeed. The chief mate took the musket from Johnson, and said he would drive it through him (the captain), and John soon acknowledged that, after the mate had jumped overboard and committed suicide.

Mr. Broderip: Are you conscious of doing any acts of unkindness, or behaving ill to the mate and crew before this, to cause them to revolt?

Captain Johnston said, he always acted kindly to his crew, and had no disturbance with them previously. His ship and the cargo were worth £50,000, and he had a heavy charge upon him. After the disturbance on the 24th ult., off the island of Ascension, everything went on quietly. The men imputed the whole of the disturbance to the chief mate, and said they would do their duty. Everything went on well for about thirty five days, till he made the island of Fayal, when he observed a suspicious intimacy springup up between Mars, the second mate, who had succeeded the chief mate, and the people, but no open violence. He liberated Reason, Lee, and Cone from their irons two or three days after the rest of the crew had returned to their duty, and there was no man under restraint till the ship reached Fayal, on the 19th of October, when another mutiny took place. He had occasion to go ashore, and, having his suspicious of the second mate, he directed the carpenter to be very particular and keep the ship near the harbour. He went ashore on obtaining provisions.

Mr. Broderip: You are about to relate a second case of mutiny. Be particular and narrate the circumstances in the order in which they occurred.

Captain Johnston said he made a full report of the mutiny to the British Consul at Fayal, who advised him to bring the ship to an anchor, and secure the crew. He tried to do so, but there were baffling light winds, which kept the vessel knocking about the island for two days, and he could obtain no seamen at Fayal. While he was speaking to the Consul, one of the boys who came ashore in the boat told him, that the men who rowed from the ship to the shore had all left the boat. He returned towards the place where he left the boat, and found Johnson very drunk, and he saluted him in a very familiar manner, and sung out, "Halloo, Captain Johnston, halloo." He desired him to go quietly into the boat, and he did so. The other men who formed the crew of the boat were, Cone, Reason, and Lee, who were all more or less drunk, and two boys. On returning to the vessel in the offing he called Mars, the acting as chief mate, to witness the condition of the men. On the following day French informed him, that Mars was in

private conversation with a portion of the crew who intended to rise upon him (the captain) and murder him, and those who would not join them. He sent for the men aft, and lectured them, and told them to mind what they were about. He then sent for Mars, who had no sooner entered the cabin than he seized him (the captain) by the throat, and during a struggle he had with him, tore a piece of flesh out of his hand. Mars also cut his head with a bayonet. He struck Mars on the head in return, and sent him out of the cabin. French came to him and said he would withhold nothing. That was before Mars left the cabin. French said, that on the night the ship was off the island of Ascension. Mars came on deck to relieve the first mate, and asked him if he saw the land yet, and on his answering in the negative, Mars said, "If you don't see the land before ten o'clock the captain is dead man. French also informed him, that the chief mate incited Gair, and said to him, "Tom, the captain is not going to starve us, and we must stand together."

Mr. Broderip—Before you go any further, will you inform me how Gair became wounded in the melée between you?

Captain Johnston: He got a blow from the butt end of a pistol from French, and one of the boys fired a pistol in his face.

Mr. Broderip asked Captain Johnston if he was to understand that he charged all the prisoners with piracy?

Captain Johnston replied all but the Italian.

After some discussion the Italian was ordered to leave the dock, but it was afterwards suggested that he might be implicated in the charge of murder, and it was ultimately agreed that he should be forthcoming at the next examination.

The Italian, a stout sun-burnt mariner, said, in broken English, that he was quite innocent of being mutinous, that he always did his duty, and that he would tell the truth. If he knew anything against his shipmates or the captain he would say it regardless of the consequences.

Alexander Sinclair, the carpenter of the ship, was next called, and he answered many of the questions put to him as vaguely as the witness before being asked if, from what he had observed, he believed the crew intended to seize the ship and sacrifice the life of the master, he said that no commander could have permitted such conduct. He could not tell how Mars came by his death. There was an attempt at mutiny at the island of Ascension; but he was not aware of a revolt at Plymouth. He was on deck when the captain was wounded, and had never seen it in injury.

The prisoners then received the usual caution from the Magistrate.

Tucker said he should at present say nothing. Burton said he was one of the men pulled out of his berth and told to come aft to secure the captain, as the captain was coming forward to take his life. The first and second mate pulled him out of his berth. He said he was as happy to die in his berth as on deck. "As for any charges," continued the prisoner, "emphatically as "begging your worship's pardon and forgiveness, I am innocent of them, as I have to appear before the awful tribunal of God, who knows the secrets of all hearts." David Johnson was sicnal, and William Beresford said he had nothing to speak about, he had done his duty, and was no mutineer. Dunn was next called upon. He is a fine young man, and was cook of the ship. He said he went down into the cabin at the commencement of the row, and the statements that were down in the log-book were all false. The captain had been in a state of intoxication every row that occurred, and there were two female passengers in attendance to prove it.

Hue, one of the women referred to, exclaimed "Yes, that is true—the captain was repeatedly drunk"

Thomas Lee was next called on, and he said that on the 23d of September, at daylight, he saw a French barque on the weather bow. The chief mate ordered the hands to take in the larboard studding-sail, and the yards were braced up. They stood for the barque, cleared away the boats, and went on board the Frenchman and obtained provisions, then hoisted the boat in and made sail again. That day the allowance of water was increased from one to two pints. The captain and mate then went down into the cabin, and sat down drinking all day. At nine o'clock he was in the larboard watch, and the captain came on deck and ordered al. the larboard watch aft. The watch did not stay to put on their clothes, but went aft. The captain was armed with a sword, and the mates with bayonets. The captain said, "You rascals, you have sharpened your knives to take my life." The three men nearest the captain were himself, Cone, and Reuben, since killed by the captain, and he ordered the carpenter to put them in irons, and they were secured with handcuffs and leg irons. About every two or three hours, while he said his shipmates were in irons, the captain came to the cabin-door with a cutlass. On the 23th, the captain took the shackles off the best bower anchor and shackled them round each of their necks, and hoisted Reuben and Lee into the mainstay, and Cone into the mizentop. They were lashed down to the tops. Just before four o'clock in the morning of the 26th, the captain was cutting the chief mate about, and the chief mate came into the mizentop and tried to get the shackles off their necks. The captain sung out for him to come down, and he went down the main stay, and the captain began cutting him again with the cutlass he had in his hand. The mate ran away aft and jumped over the larboard quarter. The captain did not use much effort to save him. The sails were shook up in the wind a little, and the ship then kept her course. The captain took him and his shipmates out of irons the same afternoon.

The wounded man, Gair, on being called upon, and who previously appeared in a fainting condition, rallied a little, and throwing himself back in his chair, said he would not have his life sworded. Last Friday night the watch was in irons in the lower forecastle, and the captain, who was drunk, sent for him into the cabin, and ordered him to go on his knees. He did so, and the captain said he would not have his life, and then cut at him about the head with his cutlass, and at the same time ordered French to load his pistol and fire at him, and threatened to take his life if he did not. The man, to preserve his own life, fired into his face several times with a pistol, and then had amused himself in that way for some time he was taken into the forecastle, bleeding profusely from his wounds, and his face disfigured from the discharges of powder into it. He was put in irons again, and he became insensible, and was so for some time.

Harry Silverton, a tall youth, one of the apprentices of the ship, was next called upon. He is a respectable and very intelligent lad, and his evidence made an extraordinary sensation. It appeared that some of the men complained of the treatment they endured, and were determined, on reaching the island of Ascension, to hoist a signal (a blue shirt on the mizen-top), and bring the officers of one of her Majesty's ships on board, an intimation at the same time being given that those who would not complain of the captain's treatment would have a very uncomfortable time of it during the remainder of the passage. He then gave an account of the boarding of the French barque, and said the captain abused the chief mate for injuring the boat. The chief mate turned round and said, if it were not for his wife and family he would jump overboard. During the afternoon there was another quarrel between the captain and mate; and after that the captain called all the apprentices into the cabin, and asked them if their wives were in danger? The captain sent for a great portion of the crew, and asked them what they knew about a mutiny? and Curtis and Burton said that the two mates had hauled them out of their berths to come aft and secure the captain, as they was their sent for, and put in irons; and the captain said he would cut an inch off him every half hour, and did so.

Mr. Broderip warned the youth to be cautious in what he said. Did he mean to say the captain cut the second mate in the way he represented?

The Prisoner: He did cut him with the cutlass most cruelly. He cut a piece off his head half the size of my hand. This statement produced a shudder of horror in court, which was very audibly expressed.) The .ad continued as follows.—The captain, sir, took Mr. Mars into his own cabin, his own place; he got a strand and a bucket he did throw it on deck, and he cannot say, but we could hear him sing out, as if he was choking. The captain then brought him into the principal cabin again, and set him at the cabin door, and sat on the locker beside himself, and kept pitching the cutlass at him. The cutlass sometimes stuck in his skull, and sometimes in his breast. The prisoner then went on at great length to detail other circumstances, from which it appeared that the captain had been tampering with the apprentices to give a false colouring to the transaction, and particularly as related to the murder of Mars; and that, in order to get at the prisoners in the court unplicated, and possibly one of them becoming a witness for the crown, and the other, he concocted the disturbance at Plymouth, and told French to fire away pistols at the men.

Some others, in their defence, alleged that the captain was constantly intoxicated after visiting the French barque, and that he had cut several men with a cutlass in a most barbarous manner. They also alleged that it was to escape the tyranny of the captain that the chief mate threw himself overboard.

Mr. Broderip exhorted the inspector to pay great attention to this important and extraordinary case. He would give no opinion on the guilt or innocence of any parties; but this case must undergo a most searching inquiry. The prisoners were then formally remanded for a week.

The female passengers, who felt disappointed at not being called, said they also did attend next week to give evidence in favour of the prisoners.

The Meeting of Parliament.—A Privy Council will be held at Windsor Castle on Thursday next, the 20th inst., when a proclamation will be agreed upon for further prorogation of Parliament from the 27th to an early day in January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Opening the Docks.—On Tuesday evening a very numerous meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, Covent garden, was held in the vestry-room, to petition the Queen for the admission of foreign corn and cattle duty free, at which, resolutions, expressing the feelings of the meeting, that it was their duty as men and as Christians, to endeavour by every means to avert the coming danger of threatened famine, and that the most effective means would be to open the ports, were passed, and a petition to the Queen, to that effect, agreed upon. Similar meetings have been held in different parts of the country

On the estate of Lady Headly, within a few miles of Tralee, a woman named Julia Hickey died on the 4th instant, having attained the advanced age of 114 years. She retained full possession of her faculties up to the early part of the present year. There are now living of her descendants 84 grand children, 160 great grand children, and four great great grandchildren.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Association on Monday was remarkable for a speech of an exciting, if not violent character, from Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. He commenced it by handing in a large amount of money intrusted to him by Catholic priests in Asheaton and other places in the county of Limerick, and, having thus supplied a text, proceeded to descant upon the poverty of Ireland—the famine which was apprehended. He said he shared in the feeling of despondency which prevailed in and which had shed a gloom over the country. He could not conceal from himself the awful calamity impending over it, which nothing but the interposition of Providence could avert. He did not allude to the threatened calamity with the view to encourage the sentiment of despair; for he called upon the Irish nation to show themselves worthy of the high character they were accustomed to among the nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them to exhibit firmness, foresight, and resolution, such as the exigency required. He hoped that in no case likely to arise they would ask for English charity. (Cheers.) There was still enough of food for the population, and until I was all exhausted he hoped there was not a man in Ireland who would a subscription from England. (Hear, hear.) The were recently told by the London press that if they asked the English people for assistance, and obtained it, they would be obnoxious to the charge of ingratitude if they did not abandon their attempt to recover their national legislature. (Hear, hear.) They should, therefore, prepare to meet any calamity that might arise, like men worthy and desirous of freedom. Never were the people of Ireland made to feel the necessity of a domestic Legislature so completely as at the present crisis. He told the Government they would commit a sin against God, and a crime against man, if they did not call Parliament together before Christmas to consider the state of this country. (Hear.) They ought to tax the property of Ireland for the protection of the people, and they ought to begin by taxing the absentees. (Cheers.) For his part he felt satisfied the resident gentry of Ireland would do their duty in this exigency, but he was not content with the men who attended Newmarket, who resided at Brighton and in the continental towns, who cared little for the condition of their Irish tenantry. Mr. O'Brien, in continuation, said: One of the grounds of the English press were hallooing for coercion against the Irish people—they called for the suppression of the Repeal Association. He told them, for one, he defied them. (Great cheering.)

A Voice.—France and America. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell.—I beg that man may be turned out at once. (Uproar, in the course of which the man who was turned out.) I was saying, continued Mr. O'Connell because I know there are spies abroad, and we must place ourselves out of their power. There has been a paper distributed in the northern parts of this county, intended to create animosity between the landlords. I had the paper sent to the Castle by Mr. Arkins, but no steps had been yet taken to arrest the persons distributing these papers.

Mr. O'Brien proceeded. He would add another word in reference to that topic. He would warn the Government of England not to make an attempt at coercion. At no part of her history was England in greater danger than at present. He would not speak of the elements of danger which existed in her Constitution, both domestic and colonial. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of her position in reference to her foreign power. At this moment she had not in the universal world one friend amongst the nations of Europe. Opposite her shores, within a few leagues of her coast, she had a rival nation, whose chief joy would be to encounter her in arms. (Hear.) That nation had an armed force, possessing every military equipment, unrivalled in power, amounting to 400,000 men, which was supported by a national militia of about a million of armed men; and, as soon as Louis Philippe was no more, an aspiring Prince could not establish his dynasty more firmly in the hearts and affections of the French people than by going to war with England. (Protracted cheers.) England's naval supremacy was no more. France had altered the relation of states to each other as regarded maritime warfare. Now, as regarded steam vessels, the French were very nearly equal in number and force to the English (hear, hear); but the French steam fleet could burn every coast town in England (cheers); and now, he asked his countrymen, what might not take place in the course of the coming year? Who had England to fall back upon, in the event of that calamity? He told her, the Irish people. (Great cheers.) The Irish people had, he now, protected England, and badly were they requited. (Hear, hear.) The dangers he contemplated were not imaginary. The Irish people must be the protectors of the English shore, or the Irish shore as regarded maritime warfare. Now, as regarded steam vessels, the French were very nearly equal in number and force to the English (hear, hear); but the French steam fleet could burn every coast town in England (cheers); and now, he asked his countrymen, what might not take place in the course of the coming year? Who had England to fall back upon, in the event of that calamity? He told her, the Irish people. (Great cheers.) The Irish people had, he now, protected England, and badly were they requited. (Hear, hear.) The dangers he contemplated were not imaginary. The Irish people must be the protectors of the English shore, or the Irish shore as regarded our fleets. (Cheers.) Tell him not of coercion! At this moment Ireland controlled the destinies of the British empire. (Protracted cheers.) He did not wish to trench on this topic with a view to excite hostility against England, but he wished to caution her as to her position. He concluded by telling England that it was to her interest to make friends with the people of Ireland, and sat down amidst a hurricane of applause.

Mr. D. O'Connell rose to hand in money, which done, he proceeded to address the meeting. He condemned the issuing of a commission as being to obtain by a side wind, what they could not obtain openly, and as a means to procure food. Some persons said that high prices would soon throw the ports open, but that was to raise the price of food to famine pitch—so high that the Irish peasant could not purchase it, and before that time, perhaps, other nations would have purchased up all the disposable corn in the markets. From these and other considerations the hon gentleman declared to be secretary of Repeal. The rent for the week was declared to be £300 17s. 6d.

Another Murder.—The *Longford Journal* details the circumstances of a barbarous murder in that county. Three brothers named Bergus, returning from Longford market on Saturday night, were attacked by a gang of men seen by them, who lay in wait for them, and so brutally used that one of them, William, died on the spot; the two remaining brothers were much injured. Two of the gang have been arrested, and committed to prison.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Eastern Counties Junction and Southend Railway.—The acting engineers have nearly completed their operations, and the contracts for the line will be duly deposited, in accordance with the standing orders of Parliament. It is also understood that the negotiations which were entered into in the early part of this year with the Eastern Counties Company, relative to a combination of interests between the two Companies, are likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, under arrangements intended to prove highly beneficial to both, and to secure to them such a large amount of traffic. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington has become the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Eastern Counties Junction and Southend Railway Company, and the Viscount Wellesley has become a member of the Provisional Committee.

London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Junction.—A special general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, John Chapman, Esq., in the chair, who stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of amalgamating this company with the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, and the Cornwall and Devon Central Railway Companies. Before he put the resolution to the meeting, he would mention that the capital of £1,500,000 had been subscribed for, and the deposit of 10 per cent. paid up. The plans and surveys were completed, and the company had every reason to expect the support of the South Western in the next session of Parliament. The Secretary then read two resolutions authorising the amalgamation, which were agreed to.

The Line from Shoreham to Worthing.—We understand that it is the intention of the London and Brighton Railway Company to open the line from Shoreham to Worthing on Monday next, should the weather continue favourable.

The Great Western Railway.—Increase in Traffic.—A great increase of traffic has taken place on the Great Western Line within the last four months, viz., in July, over the corresponding period of last year, £4499; in August, £7303; September, £6980; October, £7079. This will show an average increase of upwards of £6000 per month, and it is stated that the increase for the half-year ending in December next, will amount to not less than £30,000. Such great increase of traffic has taken place, although some time since a very great reduction was made in the fares.

New Lines Abandoned.—Amongst the railway companies which have notified their intention of temporary abandonment of their undertakings are the following:—Direct London and Manchester, and Bedford, Railway Company; the Stourbridge, Dudley, and Birmingham Railway Company, the Sedgley and Wednesbury Junction Railway Company, and the Torquay and Newton Abbot Railway Company.

Amalgamations.—The Essex and Suffolk, and the Chelmsford and Hury Companies have amalgamated, having amicably arranged their differences. The Southampton, Gosport, and Portsmouth Companies have come to an arrangement with the Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford, on terms which are creditable and will be advantageous to both concerns.

NEW RAILWAYS.

York and Bradford.—This line is intended to take as direct a course as possible from Bradford to the city of York, with the accompanying Act by proceeding by the way of Shipley, and passing near to Baildon, Esholt, Guiseley, Yeadon, Otley, Poole, and Arthington, and there crossing the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and thence continued in an easterly direction, by Harewood Bridge, Collingham, Linton, to Wetherby, where it will become connected with such railway from Leeds and Wetherby to York as may be sanctioned by Parliament during the ensuing season.

Leeds, Midland, and Lincolnshire Junction.—This line is intended to commence at Swinton, on the Midland Railway, and terminate at Retford by a junction with the London and York and Sheffield and Lincoln Railways.

Regent's Canal.—The allotment letters in this line have been issued, and contain an announcement which might be imitated by other new companies with credit to themselves and to the comfort of the public, namely, "that the committee guarantee the return of the deposit, less a sum not exceeding 7s. 6d per share, should the application to Parliament not succeed in the coming session."

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Paris and Strasburg.—According to the plans for this line, so far as regards its course over the ground in the neighbourhood of the Seine, the station will be near that of the Northern Railway. The engineer has traced it between the two streets of the Faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin. One end will touch the Rue Neuve Chabrol, to the southward, where it will have its principal façade. On the northern side it will extend as far as the projected Rue des Abattoires. The length will be 324 metres, the width and the superfices 2 hectaires 48 centaires. The form will be a paralelogrammatic rectangle.

The Northern Railroad. The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the first section of the Northern Railroad between Paris and Clermont, in all probability, be opened in the beginning of March, and the s as far as Amiens, in the month of May

LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILWAYS.

(To the Editor)

I noticed in your paper of last week a paragraph respecting the rise and progress of Railways. I take the liberty of informing you that you are considerably in error, although I am scarcely old enough to put you right Of one thing, however, I am certain, viz. that Locomotive Engines were used on three Railways in this neighbourhood (Gateshead), at least twelve or thirteen years before the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened; and, in 1829, I believe a Locomotive Engine to have been first employed on the Killingworth Railway, a colliery, three or four miles N.E. of Newcastle; and, if I be not mistaken, it was in 1813. The first I ever saw was in 1818, at Lemington, four miles W. of Newcastle, where it had then been in operation a considerable time. It is singular that so much misapprehension prevails on a matter of such interest, and so comparatively rec nt.

I should almost venture to suggest a monument to Mr. Chapman, at Killingworth. The Newcastle and Berwick Railway will pass within half a mile of the spot where the first Engine travelled on a Railway. Geo. Prindle.

ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS.

In part of our impression last week we announced the sudden disappearance from Brighton of the beautiful and youngest daughter of the Earl of Jersey, on the previous Wednesday. It has been since ascertained that the lady was married on Thursday (last week), at Gretna Green, to Captain Ibbetson, of the 11th Hussars. As the circumstances connected with this occurrence have excited considerable interest, we lay before our readers some authentic particulars connected with it.

As soon as the elopement of Lady Adela was discovered, her brother, the Hon. Captain Villiers, left Brighton in pursuit of her. It was, however, fruitless. Information reached the family from York that Lord Jersey's daughter and Captain Ibbetson breakfasted at the York station on Friday (last week), and were married at Gretna in the afternoon of the same day. Captain Villiers passed through York on Friday morning in pursuit of the fugitives, but on learning the above facts returned to London.

It appears that Captain Ibbetson and the lady arrived in London on the Wednesday evening. On that night, at a few minutes before nine o'clock, the hour for the departure of the Night Mail train, the parties were observed on the platform, and the gentleman, addressing one of the officials, requested to be accommodated with a *coupé* for himself and his fair companion, an act of attention which was immediately complied.

On arriving at the York station of the North Midland Railway, they breakfasted in the refreshment room.

The fugitives reached Carlisle shortly after one o'clock on Thursday, having thus run a distance of upwards of four hundred miles between that hour and six o'clock on the previous evening. Here they entered the gallant Captain's carriage, and post horses having been furnished in a very few moments, the party dashed through the sheold city *en route* for "the Border."

To unlearned "Southrons" it may be interesting to know that "mine host of the Hall" unites the somewhat irreconcileable characters of Priest and Boniface in his own person. At the moment of the arrival of the fugitives he was presiding at a dinner, the guests at which consisted chiefly of a staff of engineers, who had come down to survey the line in this Border peaceful neighbourhood. A very short interval occurred, however, before a person entered the room, who delivered what appeared to the guests to be a sort of mysterious message to the chairman, but which in reality was simply a summons to attend "a lady and gentleman who had just arrived from London, and were waiting his presence in 'the saloon' up stairs." With a promptitude which says much for

GRAND FESTIVITIES AT HAREWOOD HOUSE.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—PROCESSION OF TENANTRY, &c.

The festal interest of the present Number of our Journal is, fortuitously, of a remarkable character. In the adjoining pages we have illustrated the glittering pageants and the magnificent hospitalities by which the inauguration of London's Chief Magistrate was commemorated on Monday last. This is, altogether, a state exhibition of the metropolis, the cost of which is, in great part, defrayed from the public purse; though, we should not omit, that one of the prime objects of its institution was to signalise private worth, and that honourable course by which merit rises, in this happy country, from the ranks of humble life to posts of administrative dignity and splendour.

Partaking alike of the hospitable spirit of "Old England," and running in the same joyous vein, are the Festivities we are now about to illustrate and describe to our readers. It need, however, scarcely be explained that they are a brilliant example of *individual* munificence and princely dispensation of the world's wealth, such as it has occasionally been our province to chronicle: but rarely do we remember an instance in which the enjoyment of *the masses* has been so studiously and successfully kept in view as in the Harewood Festivities. The seat of these rejoicings is the "ancestral home" of the noble house of Harewood—a superb mansion, placed in a park of great extent and beauty, and presenting many sites and scenes especially adapted for an "Old English Festival"—in the splendid saloon, and the rustic glade; on the spacious greensward or the circling course; and massive woods and groves, in themselves presenting lengthened vistas for giving effect to the processional pageants, and yielding an unlimited supply of material for picturesque decoration. The noble property lies near the village of Harewood, at about eight miles from Leeds, a place which good fortune has long stamped her own, and a locality in which the extent and prosperity of manufactures exercise a most beneficial effect upon agriculture. Thus, Harewood lies amidst the elements of enjoyment—in the refined resources of the large manufacturing town, and the more substantial appliances of rustic cheer.

The events which gave rise to the Festival were the Coming of Age, and Marriage, of Lord Viscount Lascelles, the eldest son of the present Earl of Harewood. His Lordship, on removing from his former residence, at Goldsbrough, to Harewood, in October, 1844, was greeted with a "right hartie welcome" by his tenantry and many of the tradesmen of Leeds. We gather further from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, that, at the public dinner then given to the Noble Earl, he alluded to the coming of age of his eldest son, Lord Viscount Lascelles, on the 18th of June, 1845, and promised that he would endeavour to manifest his sense of the hearty welcome he had received, by celebrating the attainment of his eldest son's majority in a fitting and becoming manner. The Noble Viscount having subsequently (on the 17th of July last) married Lady Elizabeth Joanna de Burgh, the daughter of the Most Noble Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, and grand-daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, it was determined to commemorate the two events—the coming of age and the marriage—simultaneously. The time fixed was from the 4th to the 9th of November instant, and we shall now proceed to illustrate and describe the principal scenes of the style in which the Noble Earl has redeemed his generous promise.

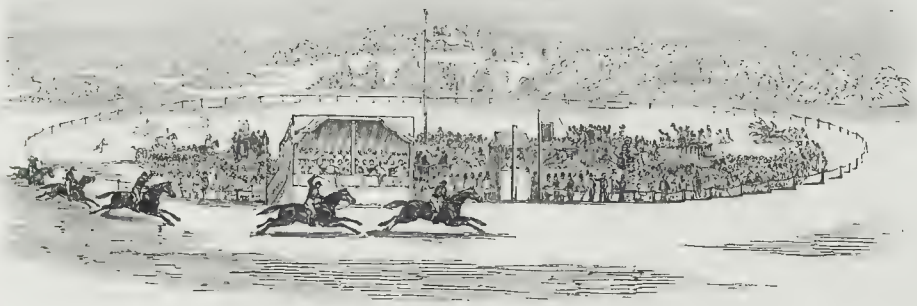
FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY.

A battery of eight carronades was fired at eight o'clock in the morning from a slight eminence to the north of the House, in announcement of the opening of the joyous proceedings. These carronades were subsequently fired at intervals; and the bells of the parish church, which is sweetly embowered in a secluded nook in Harewood Park, were rung merrily during the day.

A very fine Scotch bullock, weighing upwards of fifty stones, was roasted at a spit erected for the purpose, at the northern part of the Park, and afterwards cut up into small portions, and distributed to the multitude. The bullock was

RUSTIC SPORTS IN THE PARK. NORTH VIEW OF HAREWOOD HOUSE.

GRAND FESTIVITIES AT HAREWOOD HOUSE.



RACES AT WHEAT CROFT.—COL. THOMPSON'S "HAMLET" WINNING THE LASCELLES CUP.

put to spit on Monday morning about ten o'clock, and was taken down on the day following at noon.

In different parts of the grounds were placed several butts of "good brown October," brought from their long secure depository—the well-filled cellars of Harewood House. The ale, with some 1000 four-pound loaves of bread, cut into portions, was distributed to all who liked to partake of it; and many were the liege subjects of her Majesty who got jolly on the auspicious day.

We now approach the scene of our first Engraving. First, is the main entrance to the Park, at the village of Harewood. In the centre was a large triumphal arch, formed of evergreens and flowers, in which were depicted the Harewood arms, with the word "Welcome," in flowers—or *Anthography*. The arch was flanked with laurel columns, from the apex of each of which gaily floated a blue, white, or red silken flag. From the above arch a colonnade, connected by festoons, led to the main arch, at the lodge entrance. The latter arch was surmounted by the Harewood Arms, (in flowers;) and from the centre of the interior of the arch was suspended a costly lamp, emblazoned with the quarterings of the De Burgh and Lascelles arms, &c.

The whole of these festive decorations were well executed, from designs by, and under the direction of, Mr. Parsons, the superintending architect of the works now proceeding at Harewood House; and who, also, materially assisted in designing the interior fittings and decorations for the occasion.

At noon, a procession of the Tenantry and others, on horseback and foot, with two bands of music, was formed at the village of Harewood; whence they advanced, with several richly emblazoned silk banners, to present addresses of congratulation to the Noble Earl.

The procession was headed by William Maughan, Esq., Land-Steward of the Noble Earl; J. G. Smith, Esq., Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Downes, on horseback; followed by the excellent band of the 59th Regiment.

Our first Illustration shows the arch, on entering the park from the village, with the closing of the procession of Tenantry and Deputations.

On the procession arriving at the north or principal entrance of the mansion, on the platform, outside of which were the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and his amiable and beautiful bride, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, with many of the junior branches of the Lascelles family, and the distinguished visitors at Harewood House—a deputation presented addresses, engrossed on vellum, to Lord Lascelles, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, and the Earl of Harewood. We have only space for two of the replies. Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, under feelings of evident emotion, but with dignity and grace, said:—"I cannot, Gentlemen, resist the opportunity of returning you, in person, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for your cordial and gratifying welcome to my future home. Believe me that it will be my earnest endeavour to prove myself worthy of the esteem and good-will you have so kindly expressed towards me, and I feel confident that, in following the example of those who have received me as a daughter, and emulating their kindness to all around them, will be the most certain means of insuring your indulgence and friendship." (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Harewood, who was received with loud cheers, returned thanks for the renewed expressions of affection and esteem towards himself and family contained in the address, and added:—"I cordially accept your congratulations on an event that must naturally be so interesting to my family and myself, as that of the marriage of my son. It is to me the cause of the highest gratification, that, while I reflect that his union with a most amiable and excellent person has secured his own happiness, it, at the same time, offers the strongest guarantee that his future career in life will be such as to merit the continuance of that confidence and esteem, which it is my pride to think has always existed between my family and the tenantry by which it is surrounded. (Applause.) Lady Harewood begs me to thank you most gratefully for the warm sympathy and congratulation which you have expressed to her." (Three times three cheers, one cheer more, and much applause.)

Next came

THE TENANTS' DINNER,

which was served in the splendid banquet-room of the mansion, with the addition of a spacious apartment erected on the West Terrace. The walls of the former were hung with amber and white drapery, and those of the latter bore agricultural and sporting devices. These decorations were cleverly executed by Messrs. Hammerston, of Leeds. At the upper end of the vast saloon was a cross table, at which presided the Noble Host, the Earl of Harewood, supported by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Lascelles, Lord Edward Hall, Hon. J. S. Wortley, M.P., the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, the Hon. James Lascelles, George Lane Fox, Esq., the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, Edward Yorke, Esq., of Wighill, Lord William Thynne, Lord Dunkellin, the Hon. G. Cavendish, M.P., Thomas Fairfax, Esq., G. Fox, Jun., Esq., Wm. Maughan, Esq., John Maughan, Esq., Thomas Bowle, Esq., Northallerton, the Rev. Jacob Marsham, Colonel Lane, John Gregory Smith, Esq., Colonel Markham, the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Mr. Starr, Mr. Starkey, Mr. Sturdy, of Harewood; Mr. John Beetham, of Harley, Mr Clarke, of Barforth; Mr. Myers, of Goldsbro', &c. &c.

The Countess of Harewood, Lady E. Lascelles, and a numerous party of female relatives and friends, were also present during the greater part of the proceedings.

The company numbered, altogether, about 400 persons. The dinner was served in excellent style, and the wines were excellent. A party of glee-singers attended.

The band of the 59th Regiment were stationed in the orchestra which had been erected for the occasion, and beautifully decorated by Messrs. Constantine and Ingham, of Leeds, who also fitted up the Ball and Promenade Rooms.

The report of the post prandial proceedings occupies a closely printed column of the *Leeds Intelligencer*. In proposing the first toast—the Queen—the Noble Chairman mentioned that her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, on her visit to Harewood, occupied the very spot he then stood on. The health of the Noble Chairman was drunk with immense applause.

Mr. George Lane Fox, in proposing "The Lord Viscount Lascelles, and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles," which was drunk with nine times nine, alluded, in a feeling manner, to the grandfather and father of the present Earl of Harewood: the former had served his Sovereign at the Battle of Minden; the latter had distinguished himself as a senator, and done much to improve the manufacturing prosperity of the country. The present Noble Lord had likewise been engaged in public duties. He had held his Sovereign's commission, and on the plains of Waterloo he was one of those heroes who assisted the great general, the Duke of Wellington, in putting down a tyrant, and freeing Europe from his yoke.

The Noble Chairman next proposed "The Tenantry of the Harewood Estate.' He expressed his readiness to co-operate with his tenants in the improvement of their farms, and to assist by every means in his power the encouragement of agriculture. He reverted to a conversation which took place some years ago, between his late father and the then Mr. Coke, of Norfolk. At that time, agriculture was depressed, and Mr. Coke asked his father if his tenants were not in arrears of rent? The answer was "No." "How did that happen?" inquired Mr. Coke; his father quaintly replied, "I never raise my rents." (Cheers.) The Noble Lord continued to observe that the devotion and esteem which his tenantry had evinced to him would not be forgotten, and it was his anxious wish that they should find in him a just and generous landlord. (Cheers.) He would now drink all their good healths—long life and prosperity to them—and when next they met might it be with the same degree of cordiality and affection. (Cheers.) "The Tenantry of the Harewood Estate."

This toast was aptly responded to by Mr. Sturdy, of Harewood, a thirty years' Tenant, who observed, they did not live under a cotton-lord, who, on seeing his tenants getting a few shillings extra, or their families appearing better, began to devise pretences for augmenting the rent. That was not the case with Lord Harewood.

Among the remaining toasts were, "The Marquis and Marchioness of Clan-

THE NOBILITY'S BALL, IN THE BANQUETTING-ROOM.

ricarde," "Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding," "The Members of Parliament for the West Riding," "Prosperity to the Town of Lascles," "Success to Agriculture," &c. Mr. George Lane Fox, jun., proposed the concluding toast—one well known in the Harewood Hunt—"The Bramham Park, and Five-and-Twenty Couples."

The company then retired to witness a magnificent display of fireworks, on an eminence a little to the north of the mansion, under the superintendence of Darby, of Vauxhall Gardens. Amongst the devices especially appropriate to the occasion were two of great beauty, one of which contained an inscription, in pyrotechnic characters, of "God Save the Queen—Prosperity to Agriculture;" and the other a motto, "Happy Union!"

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY,

THE RACES.

The principal features of this day's proceedings were Horse-races, in Wheat Cr[illegible] of land well adapted for a course, on the south side of the river Wharfe, and very near to Harewood-bridge. The number of persons who attended the races was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000; and during the whole of the day the race-field presented a very animated appearance, with its host of well-filled vehicles, hundreds of horsemen, and thousands of pedestrians.

The Earl of Harewood, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and a numerous party of the nobility and gentry from Harewood House, were on the ground shortly after ten o'clock, and remained till the conclusion of the sport. The Countess of Harewood, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, and several other ladies from Harewood House, arrived on the ground in two open carriages and four, with outriders, and took their seats amidst the applause of the spectators, in a temporary grand stand, erected for their reception, in time to see the last heat for the Silver Cup (head prize for tenants' horses) and the rest of the races.

A plentiful supply of "nut brown ale," from the cellars of the Noble Earl, was distributed on the ground to each of the competitors who chose to apply for it.

The prizes were all the gift of the Earl of Harewood, and were contended for by his tenants only; except "The Lascelles Cup," which was subscribed for by several of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who were also the competitors for the prize: it is of the value of about Eighty Guineas.

The course staked off for the races was nearly in the form of a circle, and about a mile in circumference; and the rest of the ground was shown in one of our Engravings. In the distance, on the brow of an eminence looking over the Wharfe, are the ruins of Harewood Castle, still noble in decay.

THE TENANTS' BALL

was given, in the evening, in the elegant and spacious saloon, wherein the Dinner took place on the previous day. About 800 guests were present, including, besides Tenantry from all parts of the Harewood estates, several ladies and gentlemen from York. Horsfall's excellent quadrille band, from Manchester, was placed in the orchestra, at the end of the gallery, and played a succession of country dances, quadrilles, polkas, &c. Dancing commenced shortly after eight o'clock, and was kept up, almost without intermission, until half-past four on the following morning. The ball was led off in a country dance, by Lord Lascelles and Mrs. John Smith, of Haraley; Lady Harewood dancing with Mr. Smith, Lord Harewood with Miss Smith, of Harewood; Lady Elizabeth Lascelles with Mr. Lancaster, of Morton; and Lord Dunkellin, and several of the junior branches of the Lascelles family, courteously dancing, during the great part of the evening, with the wives and daughters of others of the Harewood tenantry. Refreshments were served in the White Drawing-room

About midnight, a sumptuous supper, with wines of good mark and vintage, was served in the Music-room.

Among the household of the Noble Earl, Mr. Gilbert, the house-steward; Mr. Jenkins, the butler; Mr. Williams, the head cook; Mr. Gibbs, the groom of the bedchamber; and Mr. Barnard, the lady's-maid, are entitled to the best thanks of the Earl of Harewood, are entitled to special mention for their successful exertions in their respective departments.

The last dance was "Sir Roger de Coverley;" the band played the National Anthem; and the happy party separated.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY.

The weather, on this as on the preceding days, was fine, and favourable for out-door sports.

The foxhounds of the Noble Earl met in front of Harewood House in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, where there was a large field of horsemen and pedestrians, who afterwards enjoyed several hours of excellent sport.

Subsequently to "the throwing off" of the hounds, a variety of sports and pastimes (with prizes to the successful competitors) took place, in which the humbler classes were the principal participators; the day being more especially devoted to the entertainment of the cottagers, labourers, and workpeople engaged upon the estate. These amusements included foot-races, ball-races, hurdle-chase, climbing soaped poles, jumping, throwing the sledge or bone, bobbing for apples, and other rural sports of "Merry England," such as old Herrick has quaintly enumerated. One of our Illustrations shows the rustic carnival; with a view of the north front of the mansion, and the Corinthian pile, built by the first Lord Harewood: it has a finely-enriched interior, panted ceilings, &c. The grounds and gardens were laid out by "Capability Brown."

About one o'clock, a very numerous party of the labourers and workpeople were treated with an excellent dinner in a spacious pavilion erected for their accommodation close to the west wing of the house. The Earl of Harewood, Lord Lascelles, and other members of the family were present; and the healths of Lord and Lady Lascelles, of the Earl and Countess of Harewood, and several other toasts, were drunk with great enthusiasm. Indeed, the enjoyment of all classes appears to have been universal;

"Whether with ale irrigurous or Champagne."

A numerously-attended and well-conducted dance of the humble classes on the Harewood estate wound up this day's proceedings.

FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The morning beamed auspiciously; the cannons fired at intervals; meat and bread were given away at the house to the poor, so that none were forgotten. Ale in considerable quantities was also distributed, without regard to "men or measures," in the North Park Yard, notwithstanding the applications were very numerous, they were good-tempered and orderly. In the evening, a magnificent Ball was given to upwards of 700 of the nobility and gentry, which was kept up with great spirit until five o'clock. The Banqueting Room was most superbly refitted for the occasion. It is represented, with the brilliant company, in one of our Illustrations.

FIFTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

This day, the whole of the children, from the ages of seven to fourteen, belonging to Harewood and the adjoining villages and hamlets, were entertained with a good dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, and other good things; after which they had fruit and negus, and drank the toasts to the Lord and Lady Lascelles, and the Earl and Countess of Harewood, as heartily as their elders. The juvenile company adjourned to the lawn opposite the north front, where the boys amused the girls by paying at football, bobbing for apples in water, dusting the sir.ver in flour, dancing, &c., until dark; when they returned home, and were amused in their way in the village with fire balloons and fireworks; thus ending a most joyous succession of *fêtes* which will be long and gratefully remembered by all who were present.

In conclusion, every thing was planned and carried out with energy and spirit; entered into with great zest; and passed off delightfully. The principal object was to afford *amusement to all classes*; from the peer to the peasant. And, though certain of the "Sports and Pastimes" may be, by some persons, regarded as obsolete, and better left to the musty pages of Strutt, or the dusty shelves of half-a-dozen libraries, they were in their own way, Time Nobility and Gentry had their gay and glittering ball; the Tenantry their well-spread table; the Rustics their ludicrous revels; and the Children their antic games. Duquestionably, the grand secret of success in all chance together, is to assemble them in scenes of common enjoyment, has those which have just taken place at Harewood. You thus prove that all possess like sympathies, and that the greatest happiness of society must spring from social intercourse.

Yorkshire is proverbial for its hospitalities: on this memorable occasion, the consumption was stupendous. Thus, we find the general Bill of Fare to include: 14 bullocks, 40 sheep, 7 calves, 6 pigs, 400 fowls, 40 turkeys, 100 brace of grouse, 200 brace of partridges, 24 brace of pheasants, 300 brace of hares, 20 brace of woodcocks, 100 couple of rabbits, 95 hams, and 200 tongues. The consumption of "beer and porter" was, we presume, extending to 33 butts. There were also drums 4 hogsheads of wine, 1½ hogshead of punch, and 1½ hogshead of negus

The Ball Supper, on Friday evening, displayed the more *recherché* elegancies of the *cuisine* in its soups, hams and tongues, galantines, raised pies, boars' heads, bechamelle chickens, boned turkeys, roast chickens and game, *gelées* and creams, *pâtes*, *entremets*, and *pâtes de fois gras*: the tables were replenished with the above sumptuous fare; and the three other tables six times

The following is as complete a list as we have been able to obtain of the Nobility and Gentry to whom invitations were sent, and the great portion of whom, with accompanying friends, were present at the Grand Ball on Friday:—

Mr and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. and Miss Lascelles, Aberford; Col. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Austwick; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Leatherland, Adel; Mr. [illegible] Bramham Park; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Arthington; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Bramham; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Chaloner, Hope Hall, Bramham; Mr. and Miss Hickson, Bramham; Mr. [illegible] Mr. and Miss [illegible] Mr. and Miss Ramsden, and party, Byram; Mr. Parsons and party, Copley Hill, [illegible]; Mr. and Miss [illegible], Mr. and Miss Cundall, Mr. and Miss Smith [illegible] Mr. and Miss Stancopp and party, Comon Hall, Barnsley; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Barnes, Low [illegible] Mr. and Miss Lodge, Mr. and Miss Walker [illegible] Mr. and Miss [illegible] Mr. and Miss Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Deighton; Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Rawden and party, Earnley, Otley; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Miss Le [illegible]ngrave, Mr. Calthrop, Longroyd [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

political alliance. In the marriages of the daughters of the Russian Emperors, it is stipulated that they shall remain of the Greek form of faith; but the Grand Duchess Olga is about to marry the Arch-Duke Stephen, of Austria, and, to secure this match, the Emperor consents that the Duchess shall become a Catholic. Thus he has educated his child in a form of faith, which he, without scruple, now orders her to renounce. Nothing can lend more to foster an indifference to religion than the rulers of the world thus making it the mere tool of political and State purposes.

THE scandalous state of our Medical system has been strongly exemplified this week. A man has lost his life by taking an overdose of colchicum, served by a chemist's errand-boy, allowed to sell medicine and poisons, though utterly ignorant of their names, and scarcely understanding English! Here is an extract from his evidence before the Coroner:—

He was in the habit of selling simple medicines. He did not know Latin. He knew that colchicum was a poison if taken in an over-dose. The bottle was labelled "Vin. S. Colch.," which meant colchicum wine, though it was spelled wrong, for the s should have been a e (laughter). Whoever wrote must have been a cockney (continued laughter). He could not tell what the z in the label meant. The reason he sold so much colchicum for a penny (he sold at least sixpenny worth) was, that the little girl who came for it asked for a little drop more, and he gave it to her (laughter).

This may make the "unskilful laugh," but it will certainly also make the "judicious grieve." What can be thought of a system, under which such a thing is possible? Mr. Wakley imputed blame to the deceased man for prescribing for himself; but, what security have the public that a physician's prescription might not be made a death-warrant in the same manner? Six times the quantity asked for was given; had it been the "pennyworth" the poor man seems to have been in the habit of taking, it does not appear that any harm would have been done. It appears that the boy "had orders to sell only such simple things as salts, magnesia, and rhubarb." An ignorant boy ought not to be suffered to sell anything in the shape of drugs; how is he to know a medicine from a poison? In France, a master who permitted such a practice would, in a case like this, be sent to the galleys. What with the general adulteration of drugs, and the carelessness and ignorance of those who sell them, our system of pharmacy sadly needs regulation.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent breakfasted at the Castle this morning, with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and her illustrious relatives, who are upon a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince, with their distinguished guests, afterwards promenaded in the private grounds, visiting the Royal kennel on their return to the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by several of the distinguished visitors, and attended by Colonel Wylde, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Lord Charles Wellesley, proceeded to the Great Park at eleven o'clock, and shot over the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Norfolk Farm. The Duke of Saxe Coburg visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, this afternoon. The infant Royal Family took walking and equestrian exercise in the Home Park this morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken for a carriage drive this afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked this afternoon in the slopes and private plantations. The Royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson. The Court is expected to leave the Castle for a short sojourn at Osborne House, in the course of next week.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales falling on Sunday, it was celebrated at Windsor on Monday. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang merrily; and at twelve o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance in the Bachelor's Acre. Some of the houses of the Royal trades men were illuminated in the evening, in honour of the event. A Royal salute was fired at noon from the Belvidere Battery, at Virginia Water.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is said that Captain Lindsay, the hon. member for Wigan, will next month lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS

On Tuesday night a meeting, promoted by the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, was held at Exeter hall to enhance the object of that body, viz., an earlier termination to the hours of labour in all trades.

Lord R. Grosvenor, on taking the chair, said, the meeting had been called to devise some means of checking a most serious evil. Since 1814 a great indifference had grown up to the wants of the producers of that wealth which was the glory of this country. The fruits of this feeling were to be found in the prolonged hours of labour of the agricultural and shop classes. (Hear.) The Metropolitan Drapers' Association had been working on behalf of an abbreviation of the hours of labour firmly, but properly, and in a conciliatory manner. Many of the large establishments had already set the noble example of shortening the hours in all trades, in which, as Lord Grosvenor) regretted to say, that in the majority of shops in this metropolis, the old debasing system was continued.

Mr R. A. Grainger said, that he was able to hear testimony to the serious, moral, and physical injuries inflicted on the labouring classes by prolonged hours of labour. The Metropolitan Drapers' Association had nobly stepped forward in the van of the movement, for in advocating their own cause they were advocating that of all who suffered under the same evil. (Hear.) He (Mr Grainger) would state all he knew of the physical formation of man, and say that protracted labour was but another name for illness, sickness, and death. (Hear.) He concluded by moving the following resolution —

[illegible]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wakley, M.P., who was received with cheering, proposed the second resolution. He said :This great question, which has been mooted by this magnificent association, intimately concerned the whole social system of the country, and it would prove the greatest social movement ever made or instituted in the United Kingdom. (Hear.) It had been urged that if the hours of business were abridged, the profits would be reduced. Well, he (Mr. Wakley) did not care much about increasing any profit at the expense of human life. (Hear, hear.) But it was not the fact that profits would be influenced. All the Government offices were closed at five o'clock, and what absurdity to say, that a piece of calico or a pair of socks could not be bought except at eleven at night. He concluded by moving the following resolution :—

That the meeting, believing the mainstay of the late hour system to be the habit, on the part of the public, of evening shopping, are fixed in the opinion that every [illegible] with numerous [illegible] the evil they are [illegible] Drapers' Association to [illegible] tan Drapers' Association [illegible] collectively, to [illegible] [illegible] set its ob[illegible]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE BELLS.—The new set of bells have been at length permanently fixed in the tower of the new Royal Exchange. The entire weight of them is about 257 cwt., and the notes are as follow:—B flat, A, A flat, G, F, E flat, D, D flat, C, B flat, A, A flat, G, F, and E flat; the key note C being the largest, which weighs about 54 cwt. will be the hour bell. The former bells, which were put up previous to the splendid edifice being opened by her Majesty, and which weighed only about 14 cwt. were not found sufficiently powerful; when the Gresham Committee ordered the present peal, the tones of which have been heard by several eminent musical gentlemen, by whom they are said to be highly approved of. Some weeks are yet expected to elapse before the tunes which are played upon them will be arranged. There are to be four tunes, two of them as yet determined upon being "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia." The quarter hour is also to be struck by them.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of the new improvements taking place in the City, the parish church of St. Benetfink, at the eastern corner of Threadneedle street, in the year of the Royal Exchange, and which was built in 1675, is to be forthwith pulled down, and the parish will be united to the adjoining one of St Peter-le-Poore; some of the bodies interred in the family vaults have already been removed. Those whose remains lie under the body of the church, will, it is said, be placed in the churchyard. The site of the church when taken down (together with old houses at the back), it is contemplated, will be formed into an ornamental piece of ground, surrounded with iron palisading.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—The total length of Railways now carrying on traffic on the narrow gauge is 1667 miles, and upon the broad 278. The length of miles of rail upon the narrow gauge now in course of construction is 822, and of the same on the atmospheric principle 67. The length of miles of rail on the narrow gauge for lines obtained last session is 2395, and for the broad gauge 455, making a total mileage of 3275. The amount expended on lines open is estimated at £79,327,264; the amount required for lines in progress £12,425,000, and for lines obtained last session £644,332,235, giving a total of £137,034,499. The estimated nett annual earnings of the lines obtained last session is calculated at £8,817,911.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE FIRST SOD OF THE TRENT VALLEY TURNED BY SIR R. PEEL

Thursday being appointed for Sir R. Peel to turn the first sod of the Trent Valley Railway, near Tamworth, considerable interest was excited in the neighbourhood. Shortly after one o'clock, the Mayor of Tamworth and the members of the Corporation proceeded to the Town hall, where they were entertained by the directors of the company at a *déjeuner*. The company rose to meet Sir R. Peel and party, who approached in several carriages from Drayton Manor. A procession was formed to the ground, and was accompanied by a band. The right hon. baronet looked in but indifferent health; he wore a tall slipper on his right foot, of which he has evidently not yet recovered the full use. Silence being obtained, and the chief personages having got out of their carriages, and assembled round Sir R. Peel, an appropriate address was presented to him.

Sir Robert Peel, leaning on the spade, said—Mr. Edmund Peel, Mr. Mayor of Tamworth, and Gentlemen,—I have great satisfaction, in my capacity as a representative of this borough, and have been

L O R D M A Y O R'S S H O W.

Never! Nor, in fact, *is* there—ever *was* there—or ever *will there be* in any city, or upon any river in the world, such unapproachable and splendacious pageantry. Other waters have been celebrated, but what are they to the Thames on the Tenth of November; other people have embarked upon them, but who were they compared to Lord Mayor Johnson taking water at Blackfriars Bridge! Moore mentions a *Lough*, with a kind of *Horse* name (*Neigh*, we believe), where

——the fisherman strays,—

(he doesn't speak of any other class of the community)—

And sees the round towers of other days
In the waves beneath him shining.

Well, what of that? On Lord Mayor's Day, it isn't to say a single fisherman, but the whole Fishmongers' Company, with Goldsmiths, Spectacle-makers, and Merchant Tailors to boot, are witnesses of the big City's grandeur, blazing away, not "beneath the waves," but all above water, and illumining the bosom of the Thames.

There was some fuss made with Cleopatra when she embarked upon the Cydnus; and, as she flabbergastered some of the Cæsars, and caused Antony to throw away a world, we take it for granted she was a woman worth making a fuss about. So they got up for her golden skies, and purple sails, and amber breezes; and a fine dashing queen she looked as she committed her beautiful freight to the diamond-watered river: but what was Cleopatra to a virtuous Mayor?—the purple-winged vessel to the City Barge?—the Cydnus to London's Merchant River?—and the whole pageant to the embarkation at the bottom of Bridge-street?

Then there was in Venice a puppet, called a Doge, who used to get married to the Adriatic, and jewel her with rings, amid pageantry most magnificent. But your smart Italians were not to be compared to the "Sunday best" people, who line the bridges from London to Westminster; there never was a gondolier like a Thames wherryman; your ginger boats of the blue waters were nothing to the fourpenny steamers; and the fleet of Corporation gingerbread beats a Venetian navy into fits. The result is, that, if any Doge of Venice ever produced a pageant like that of Alderman Johnson, Lord Mayor Confirmed for the metropolis of the British Empire, you are not to take the Illustrated News, containing an account of it—and that is a punishment, at the very least, equivalent to transportation for life!

However, as it is now becoming our vocation to describe the Show—here goes!

The morning of the Tenth was foggy, with a transparency of sun—beautiful for November! The two Mayors got up with the dawn—if there was any—so early, in fact, that it became hardly veracious to call Alderman Gibbs the *late* Mayor. The Parisians, in their revolutions, erect barriers in the streets—the Police do the same in London on Lord Mayor's Day!

It is much to the annoyance of the *two* and the *four*-wheelers,
But Whittle Harvey has it done by all the City-Peelers!

Way was made, however, for the big wigs, through the large thoroughfares, and the carriages of the Mayors and Sheriffs soon arrived at Guildhall,

Where Gog and Magog watch'd the preparations
Superbly making for the Evening's Rations!

Now formed the procession, and it becomes us respectfully to see of what it consisted:

THE LORD MAYOR TAKING WATER AT THE NEW PIER, BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

First, neatly-rigg'd—to all the people dear—
Marched the blue Constables, the way to clear;
Then, lots of little wags,
With flags—
Urchins in great variety—
Belonging to the R. Marine Society.
Next, 4 Committee—with a man on horse,
Bearing a banner, tattered not a bit, O!
And following them, without the least remorse,
The same repeated, Ditto! Ditto! Ditto!
At last, the City Marshal,
With more Police, to whom we're all so partial.

After this poetical procession came the Distillers' Company—probably, to *pay their duty* to the Mayor; they advanced with great *spirit*, and their horses—belonging to men of whiskey—were so frisky, that there was great difficulty in keeping them *still*. This was a little fermentation which they *rectified* on their way home. The Spectaclemakers followed the Distillers—and it is a fine old pun to say, a pretty spectacle they made: it was only to be regretted that they did not walk in *pairs*, for the benefit of those who wished to get a stronger sight of the procession. A great many officials walked upon their legs, and bore the *arms* of the Wardens and officers.

We have no room to *Chronicle* the *Heralds*, nor to blow the trumpets of the Trumpeters, nor to mention the *Standard*-bearers, Men-at-Arms, Yeomen of the Guard, &c. The Knights, however, increased the splendour of the day; and the Squires fulfilled the people's desires—as, in fact, did also the Common Criers. The Sword-bearers, Water-bearers, and Chaplains were orderly to perfection. All the State Servants looked famously grand; and so, to tell truth, did the Life Guards' Band.

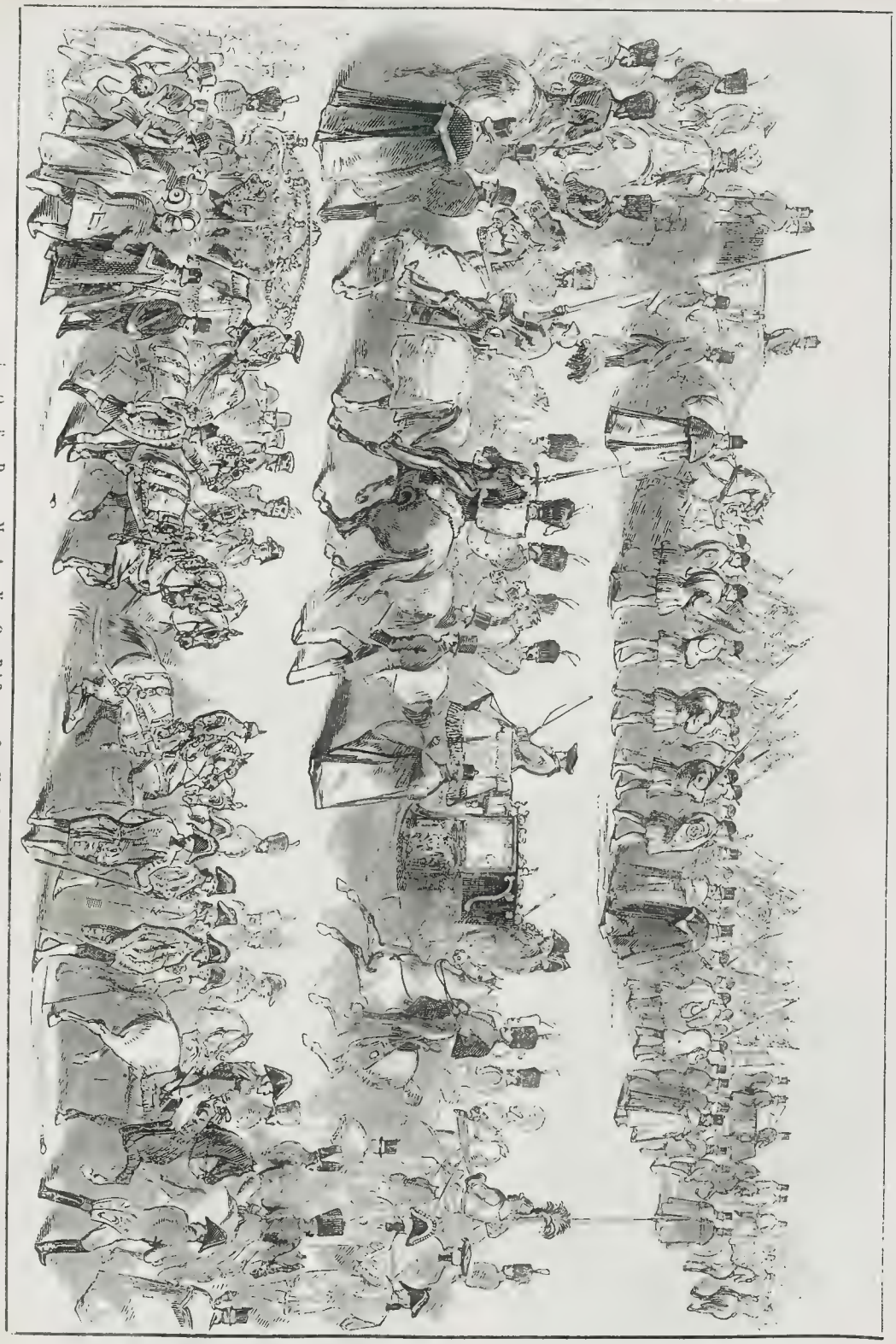
The Lord Mayor, with his coach and six,
Came on in grand array;
On him all hearts and eyes did fix,
He seemed to crown the day.
They blessed him as he rode along,
They wished him happy years;
And they burst the welkin fifty times
With fifty thousand cheers.

We have already intimated that the procession to Westminster bangel Banagher; and the cannon fired to its honour from the shores of the Thames was so explosive, that it nearly burst its banks. But the heroes of the day landed in safety after all the salutes, and were duly escorted to the Courts of Westminster, being there introduced to the Judges by the Recorder in a flaming speech. The Biography of the new Lord Mayor was given by this public lecturer in appropriate terms of compliment, which the Lord Chief Baron echoed in his address to the new functionary, like a good hearty Irish echo, whose lungs were perfectly sound.

From Westminster back to Blackfriars departed the Civic Procession, and there, on its way to glory, it filled the gaze of the admiring people. It was also speedily joined by all the great officers of State, Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, and the like.

Who look'd exceedingly anxious indeed,
To be in time for the Lord Mayor's feed.

The 9th of November, so important an era in the civic history of the ancient city of London, happening this year to be Sunday, Monday last, the 10th, was, in due course, set apart for what has been known from time im-



LORD MAYOR'S SHOW, 1845.

memorial by the good people of the metropolis as the "Lord Mayor's Show." At an early hour, the day which was to witness the decadence of one civic monarch, and the rising sun of another, was ushered in by the ringing of bells and other popular demonstrations of rejoicing. Barriers were thrown across all the thoroughfares that communicated with the Guildhall or the streets through which the line of procession was to pass, and the city police, under the superintendence of Mr. Commissioner Harvey, were stationed at suitable distances to preserve order throughout the route.

About half past ten o'clock, the newly elected Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Johnson) arrived in the state carriage, and was received on alighting with considerable applause. The Sheriffs and the late Lord Mayor arrived about the same time. After partaking of an elegant *déjeuner* provided for the occasion the procession formed in front of Guildhall. The procession left the front of the Guildhall shortly before twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Police Constables to clear the way
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners
Man on Horseback bearing the Banner of the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, 1776
Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.
Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner
Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee
Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner
Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.
Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner
Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.
City Marshal's Man.
Six Police Constables
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Distillers.
A Military Band
Watermen bearing the following banners:—
1. The Royal Standard.
2. The Arms of W. Evans, Esq.
3. The Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
4. The Arms of the Distillers' Company
The Clerk of the Company, in his "chariot.
The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Warden, in their Carriages.
The Master in his Carriage
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.
The Large Master
Watermen, bearing the following Banners.—
1. The Royal Standard.
2. The Banner of St. George.
3. The Union.
4. The Arms of the City of London
5. The Arms of Alexander Hayley, Esq.
6. The Arms of John Jackson, Esq
7. The Arms of John Sievewright, Esq
8. The Arms of R. B. Rose Esq
9. The Arms of James Harmer, Esq.
10. The Arms of Richard Gude, Esq
11. The Arms of Sir J. Duke, Knt. Ald., M.P.
12. Banner of the Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
13. The Arms of the Master Warden, the Marquis of Downshire.
14. The Arms of the Upper Warden William Clarkson, Esq
15. The Arms of the Master, Sir George Carroll, Knight, Ald. Esq.
16. The Arms of the Company's Chaplain, the Rev. John Jennings, M.A.
17. The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.
The Junior City Marshal on horseback.
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot
The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Wardens, in their Carriages.
The Master, in his Carriage
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen bearing the various Cognizes.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.
A Grand Military Band
The Two Under Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts.
The Town Clerk.
The Coms on Sergeant.
The Chamberlain
Ancient Herald, habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England, and plumed.
Farrier on horseback. Kettle-drums. Farrier on horseback.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback.
Armourer. Armourer.
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Standard-Bearer, in half-armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in half armour, bearing the Shield.
Esquire, in half-armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. Yeoman of the Guard
Ancient Knight,
Mounted on a charger, armed *cap-a-pie*, in a suit of polished steel armour, and plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Mr. Sheriff Laurie, in his State Chariot.
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Standard Bearer, in half-armour, bearing the banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in half armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. Yeoman of the Guard
Ancient Knight,
Mounted on a charger, armed *cap-a-pie*, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Mr. Sheriff Chaplin, in his State Chariot.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair
The Recorder
The Aldermen who passed the Chair.
The late Lord Mayor
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard bearer, in half-armour, bearing the banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in half armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in half armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. Yeoman of the Guard
Ancient Knight,
Mounted on a charger, armed *cap-a-pie*, in suit of polished steel armour, and plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
City Marshal's Man
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,
With also the Freedom on on a mistress from Westminster.
Trumpeter on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback
Guard on Horseback Guard on Horseback.
Standard bearer, in half-armour, bearing the banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in half-armour, bearing the Sword
Yeoman of the Guard Yeoman of the Guard
Ancient Knight,
Mounted on a charger, armed *cap-a-pie* in a suit or burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Trumpeter on horseback Trumpeter on horseback
Trumpeter on horseback
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
The Band of the Life Guards mounted.
The Lord City Marshal on horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
In his State Carriage, drawn by six horses, attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff
Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The Distillers' Company. The Spectacle Makers' Company. Police Constables.

On leaving the Guildhall, the procession passed through King-street, Upper Thames street, Arthur street West, King William-street, Mansion-house-street, the Poultry, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Ludgate hill, and New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge, where the embarkation took place.

Along the whole route, the day being fine, a vast concourse of people had assembled, while nearly every window was occupied by well-dressed ladies, anxious to get as good a view as possible of the "show."

The Lord Mayor elect was received throughout with every demonstration of respect, and occasionally with considerable cheering; not so his predecessor. Hence at various points in the route, especially at Walbrook and the junction of Cheapside with St. Paul's Churchyard, the ex-Lord Mayor was met with loud and repeated expressions of disapprobation.

The embarkation of the Lord Mayor and suite for Westminster took place at one o'clock, amidst a discharge of cannon and loud general cheering. The effect of the procession as it went from Blackfriars-bridge at this moment, was very fine; the river, in addition to the state and city barges, being covered with a vast number of boats, many of which accompanied the procession to Westminster-hall.

The ceremony of swearing in the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then took place, according to ancient custom, before the Barons of the Exchequer.

About two o'clock, the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Alderman John Johnson, entered the Court of Exchequer, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and the whole of the civic officers, and, as heretofore, took his station, supported on the right and left hand by the Recorder and Sword bearer, in the place appointed to the use of her Majesty's Counsel. As is usual on this occasion, the court was densely crowded, a large portion of the auditory being composed of ladies.

The various parties concerned having duly taken their respective places, The Recorder, in appropriate terms, presented the new Lord Mayor to the Court.

The Lord Chief Baron then said My Lord Mayor, I congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of Lord Mayor of the city of London, to which you have been called by the choice of your fellow-citizens. You have devoted many years, it appears to a life of industry and enterprise, which seem to have been crowned with complete success You have, before the reason been called to the discharge of various public duties, wherein you have distinguished yourself by their faithful and effective performance, and have thus earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens, which appears to have been recognised in the manner just alluded to by the learned Recorder I doubt not that a faithful discharge of the high duties to the performance of which you are now summoned, will, at the close of your term of office, entitle you to the further gratitude and esteem of your fellow citizens. My late Lord Mayor, I congratulate you, that, after a faithful, a zealous, and a satisfactory performance of the duties of your late high office, you now retire into comparative private life with the esteem, the respect, and the gratitude of your fellow citizens

The Queen's Remembrancer (Mr. Vincent) then administered the customary oaths to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Baron Alderson next administered the usual oath to Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the late Lord Mayor, whereby he undertook to make and render a true and faithful account to her Majesty's Exchequer of all moneys, &c., which had passed through his hands by virtue of his late office.

Whilst this form of oath was being read by the learned Baron, there was a general titter throughout the court.

The usher of the Exchequer then called upon Mr Alderman Gibbs, late Lord Mayor of London, to come forth and render his account

This sum ons was followed by a burst of laughter from nearly every person in the court

The other customary formalities having been gone through, the ceremonial terminated by the withdrawal of the civic functionaries

A procession then proceeded by water to Barkwiars bridge, where it debarked, and proceeded in the same order as before passing up New Bridge-street to the Obelisk, where it was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall. It then passed up Ludgate hill, through St. Paul's Churchyard, along by King street, to its destination

THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave the usual inaugural dinner, in the Guildhall on the most sumptuous and magnificent scale

The hall was most tastefully and appropriately decorated. The walls were covered with waving flags and gorgeous banners, "escutcheons and signs of conquests," and manifold memorials of men and events of civic celebrity in former times. The light was supplied by three splendid chandeliers, pendent from the roof, and innumerable gas jets, so disposed as to delineate in lines of light the fine Gothic arches, lofty pillars, and other architectural characteristics of this ancient edifice.

At four o'clock the guests began to assemble, but the company did not sit down to dinner till after seven. Sir J. Graham entered the hall shortly after six o'clock, and was loudly cheered as he passed on to the Councilchamber. Among the company present were—

The late Lord Mayor, his Highness the Prince Hilal of Muscat, several of the Foreign Ministers, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Eldon, Lord William Lennox, Viscount Sidney, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Mountford, Lord Harris, the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr Vice Chancellor Wigram, Mr Justice Patteson, Mr Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Platt, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., the Right Hon Admiral Sir G Cockburn, the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepoint, Mr. H. Thomas Lowry Corry, M P., Mr W Bingham Baring M P., the Dean of Westminster, the Hon. Henry Pierrepoint, Sir William Curtis, Sir Byam Martin Bond Head, Sir Edmond Antrobus, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Sir Harry Goring, Sir Robert Inglis, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, Colonel Wood, M P., Colonel T Wood, M P., &c.

The following is the general bill of the fare which was provided for the occasion —

240 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 45 ditto of capons, 6 ditto of Capt White's Selim's true India curries, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams, ornamented; 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 3 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 14 sirloins rumps, and ribs of beef, 6 dishes of sago ragus, 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes, 44 ditto of shell fish, 4 ditto of prawns, 140 jellies, 30 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts, creamed; 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 ditto of oranges and other tourtes, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 36 salads

THE REMOVES —60 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 2 pealfowls

DESSERT.—100 pine-apples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 250 ice-creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 ditto of pears, 60 ornamental Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 ditto of dried fruits and preserves, 50 ditto of preserved ginger, 50 ditto of rout cakes and chips, and 46 ditto of brandy cherries.

WINES.—Champagne, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry

After the accustomed toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers"

Sir James Graham, in responding to the toast, apologised for the absence of his Right Hon. Friend, Sir Robert Peel. Nothing but severe indisposition, from which he had partially recovered, could have prevented him from being present on this occasion. But for that Right Hon Gentleman, and for himself Sir James Graham, he begged to state that it was to them an object of real pleasure and satisfaction to accept the invitation of the citizens of London, on an occasion like the present. The Government felt what had been so truly stated by the Lord Mayor, namely, the trade and commerce of this great city, that the prosperity and interest of London were connected with the welfare and prosperity of the whole empire. The administration of the Government of such a country as this must be subject, from time to time, to occasional difficulties which, which no human foresight could anticipate, and no human prudence could avert. In fact, there would be unexpected difficulties arising in the progress of the trade and commerce of this great city, that the prosperity and interest of London were connected with the welfare and prosperity of the whole empire. The administration of the Government of such a country as this must be subject, from time to time, occasional difficulties would arise

the harpist; Mr. G. Cooper, the deputy organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Master of the Boys, since the retirement of Mr Hawes; Mr J. F. Loder, the violinist, son of the veteran Loder; Mr. Gledhill, the composer, and organist at Clapham; and Mr. J. T. Cooper, organist. Mr. Dizi, curiously enough, was elected many years since, and has been on the Continent for 17 years, during which period, as he paid up his annual subscription, his name continued on the [illegible] Members. In some mistake, his last year's subscription was omitted to be [illegible] to this country, he has to go through the ordeal of [illegible] Messrs. Thirlwall, Patey, Hill, and Lucas, was not remarkable for originality Spohr's "Nonetto" was announced, but was not performed, some of the parts having been mislaid. Mendelssohn's Trio, in D, was ably interpreted by Messrs Dorrell, piano; Patey, violin; and Lucas, violoncel o

The vocal selection comprised Weber's Quartet, "O'er the dark blue waters," sung by Miss Steele, Miss Cubitt, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin; a Quartet of Spohr's among from "Jessonda," artistically sung by Mr. Machin; Mr. Brinley Richards's charming song (MS.), "The Rose," admirably sung by Miss Steele; a burlesque mystification, called "The Lament," by Mr. Howard Glover, sung by Miss Cubitt; and an elegant cantata, "Thou hast slept, O, Love," by Mr. Kearns. Mr. Westrop was the director, and Mr. Dorrell, the accompanyist. The next meeting will be on Monday week. We had almost omitted to notice, in enthusiastic terms, Mr. Lockey, who sang Mr. Kearns's cantata. In this age of scarce tenors, Mr. Lockey is a valuable acquisition.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second Concert at Exeter Hall is on Wednesday next, when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be repeated.

THE ORIONIAN HARMONISTS.—This Society will commence their fourteenth season on Monday next, at the London Tavern.

RAILROAD SINGING.—Miss Hawes sang on Wednesday night at a Concert at Hammersmith, on Thursday at Esher, and last night (Friday) at Bath

MR. BLAGROVE.—This distinguished violinist has formed, at his Rooms, in Mortimer-street, a society for the performance of full orchestral works by amateurs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At the instance of Government, steps have been taken to procure deposit in the British Museum of charts or maps of all the Railways executed and projected in Great Britain, up to the present time. It appears to be high time that the gridiron atlas, exhibiting in one full view the network which covers the face of our Island seamed and scarified by the most malignant disease that ever fell upon fair Nature, or threatened an untimely end of the picturesque. Happy be the hour in which we write it, "the crisis is over, and has left the patient much better than could be expected." But, although the danger is past, it is well that a memorial of it should be preserved for future generations. Above all, the lover of woodcraft is concerned in the health and well-being of the rural districts. The very existence of his craft was menaced by that iron epidemic which raged during the past summer in every nook and corner of merry England. For him, therefore, the 30th of November—the necromancer whose coming laid the evil spirit of the Rail—should be a day of solemn ceremonial, such as the 5th of that ilk is to every good patriot. On each anniversary of such propitious day, a copy of the atlas aforesaid should be burned in front of every kennel of hounds in the kingdom; and if the whips were to dress up, out of their cast off coats, in imitation of a "Guy," a "Hudson," and hang it on the dog-horse gibbet, it would greatly add to the *eclat* and character of the rite. Now that the drought, which prevailed since the season set in, has been quenched by some genial showers, for hunting will go on, and may it prosper. The mixed treatment of fixtures is general, and it does our old heart good to see one of our own chronological rats advertise himself the hunt every day in the week! Tom Smith! may the shadow never on less; neither the hunted which propels that

NOVEMBER.
November are reaketh fields bare,
Of flowers, of grass, and corn,
Then man arrives at fifty five,
And sick both e'en and morn;
Loins, legs, and thighs, with sad disease,
Make him to sigh and say,
Ah! Heaven on high have mind on me
And learn me how to d.e.
OLD POEM; 1563.

PROVIDING FOR THE WANTS OF MARTINMAS AND THE COMING WINTER, DISPOSING OF STOCK, OR VICTUALLING FOR HOME CONSUMPTION; AND WITNESSING THE BULL-RUNNING.

Suppose that you have seen
The new appointed Mayor at Queenstairs
Imbarke, in royalty, his own company
With solem streamers, the young gazers
pleas'ure,
Pastred with different fancies;—have beheld
Upon the golden galleries manie p'aying,
And the horns echo, which do take the land
Of other sounds: now view the city barge
Beare its huge bottom through the farrowed
Thames,
Stretching the adverse surge. O do but think
You stand in Temple Gardens, and beside
London Lereell, on her proud stream afloat;
For so appears the fleet of magnificy,
Holding due course to Westminster.—*Henry V.*

Martinmas, (Nov. 11,) was formerly kept with great feasting: one of the delicacies being a fatted goose. In some Church expences on this day, we find entries of "bred and drynke for the syngers," "rose garlands, wyne, and ale." Victualling, or laying in of meat, and curing it for winter consumption, was the business of this day.

THE WOODCOCK.

Queen Elizabeth's Accession, (Nov. 11,) was long observed as a Protestant Festival; and with the Society of the Temple; the Exchequer; Christ's Hospital, Westminster, and Merchant Tailors' Schools; it is still kept as a Holiday.

St. Cecilia, (Nov. 22,) is regarded as the patroness of Music, her skill having been, traditionally, so great, that an angel who visited her, was drawn from the mansions of the blessed by the charms of her melody; to which Dryden alludes in his celebrated Ode to Cecilia. Milton has, also, some lines on this day, in his *Il Penseroso*. Concerts were common on St. Cecilia's Day, in the times of Dryden and of Pope.

St. Andrew, (Nov. 30,) is the tutelar Saint of Scotland: he suffered martyrdom on a cross in the form of an X; which is introduced as part of the insignia of the Scottish order of the Thistle. St. Andrew stands first among the Saints in the Prayer Book arrangement, because he first found the Messiah (John i. 18). Advent Sunday is, therefore, the Sunday nearest this Feast. St. Andrew's Feast is kept as a Holiday at the Bank, Customs, and Excise.

November was said by the ancients to be under the tutelage of Diana; from hunting and field-sports being general in this month. The cheerful and lively music of several packs of Harriers and of Beagles, in full cry, are now often heard, reminding us of

The hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.—SHAKESPEARE.

Our artist has depicted the old barbarism of Bull-running, formerly practised in certain places, on the day six weeks before Christmas; as at Stamford and Tutbury. The hivle-skivle, and tag-and-rag of the scene are thus described in a ballad of the early part of the last century:—

Before we came to it, we heard a strange shouting,
And all that were in it looked madly;
For some were a Bull-back, some dancing a Morrice,
And some singing Arthur O'Bradley.

I. T."

The Illustrations of the Natural History and Astronomical Sections have been engraved from drawings by Mrs. Glaisher. We annex two specimens:—

"The month of December is distinguished this year (1845) by the great number of stars occulted by the Moon. On the 29th there will be two stars in Taurus, which will disappear at the dark limb of the Moon, and will reappear at the bright limb, and one other star will just graze the Moon. And on the 31st day there will be two other stars, which will disappear and reappear. To facilitate these observations, and to enable persons to know at what points of the Moon to look for these several disappearances and reappearances, we give the following engraving. The letter V on the top of the Moon refers to the highest point of the Moon, at the times of the phenomena. The Moon at the time is about 11 or 12 days old.

The disappearances are all at the dark side of the Moon, and of course at some distance from the illuminated portion; that of β^1 Tauri will disappear at that part of the Moon marked 1 at 6h. 55m., in the evening, and it will reappear at the bright limb at 7h. 44m., at that part marked 2; at 7 57 the Star β^2 Taur. will just touch the Moon at the part marked 3, or it will graze along the Moon's border. At 8h. 19m., the Star β Tauri will disappear at the place marked 4, and it will reappear at the place marked 5, at 9h., 33m. These occurrences will all take place on the 29th day; and the stars are of the 4th magnitude. On the 31st day at 2h, 22m, in the morning the Star 119 Tauri will disappear behind the Moon at the part marked 6, and at the part marked 7 another Star 120 Tauri will disappear at 3h. 28m, A M; these two stars will reappear respectively at the bright limb, at the parts marked 8 and 9, at 3.1. 49m., A M., and at 4h. 26m., A M."

TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY—SPADE.

On Thursday, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Trent Valley Railway was performed by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth. A Spade was manufactured for the occasion, at a very short notice, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham. The metallic part is in electro-silver, and shaped somewhat in the form of an heraldic shield. On the front are engraved the arms, crest, and motto, of the Right Honourable Baronet, and underneath is the following inscription:—

ORNAMENTAL SPADE, USED BY SIR ROBERT PEEL IN COMMENCING THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

The works of the Trent Valley Railway, from Stafford to Rugby, were commenced on the 13th day of November, 1845; on which occasion, the first sod was turned by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., upon lands in the Parish of Tamworth, and County of Stafford.

On the reverse of the Spade is engraved the Official Seal of the Trent Valley Railway Company; together with the names of the Chairman, Edmund Peel, Esq.; the Directors, Engineers, Solicitor, Secretary, &c.

The shaft, or tree, is formed from a piece of old English oak—the upper part dividing into two branches forming the handle—appropriately carved with oak-leaves, acorns, &c., and highly polished.

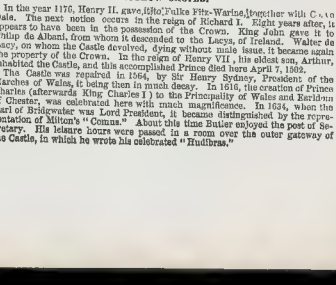
Our artist was present at the ceremony, of which we shall, next week, present to our readers an Illustration.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

This beautiful Ruin is situated on the west side of the picturesque and much-admired town of Ludlow. The Castle was built in the year 1070, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was called Dinan, and Llystwytog, or the Prince's Palace.

Roger, son of Roger de Montgomery—surnamed by the Welsh, Gosh, or red-headed—succeeded to the Earldom, upon whose decease his eldest son, Robert de Belesme, possessed the Castles of Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Bridgnorth. He was deprived of these, and all his other possessions in England, by Henry I., because he favoured the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Nothing more is recorded of this Castle till the reign of Stephen, who besieged it, and captured it; the Governor having deserted his Sovereign, and joined the Empress Maud.



LUDLOW CASTLE.

In the year 1176, Henry II. gave it to Fulke Fitz-Warine, together with Corve Dale. The next notice occurs in the reign of Richard I. Eight years after, it appears to have been in the possession of the Crown. King John gave it to Philip de Albani, from whom it descended to the Lacys, of Ireland. Walter de Lacy, on whom the Castle devolved, dying without male issue, it became again the property of the Crown. In the reign of Henry VII., his eldest son, Arthur, inhabited the Castle, and this accomplished Prince died here April 7, 1502.

The Castle was repaired in 1564, by Sir Henry Sydney, President of the Marches of Wales, it being then in much decay. In 1616, the creation of Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) to the Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester, was celebrated here with much magnificence. In 1634, when the Earl of Bridgwater was Lord President, it became distinguished by the representation of Milton's "Comus." About this time Butler enjoyed the post of Secretary. His leisure hours were passed in a room over the outer gateway of the Castle, in which he wrote his celebrated "Hudibras."

During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Castle was garrisoned with the King's troops, but was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on the 9th of June, 1646. The Lords Presidents were abolished in 1688. From that date the decay of the Castle may be reckoned. No longer guarded, it fell into neglect, and the inhabitants enriched themselves with the spoil of its curious and valuable ornaments. Over the entrance to the interior still remain the arms of the Sydney family, above which are the arms of England and France quartered.

The dilapidation of this Castle was much hastened by its being unroofed by order of George I. Its present condition, despite the heraldic remains, emphatically records the triumph of time over the proudest efforts of human labour.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

COLONEL REID, M.P.

George Alexander Reid, Esq., of Bulstrode Park, Bucks, is a Colonel in the Army, at present commanding the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, the Household troops stationed at Windsor, and is the successful candidate for the representation of that borough. Throughout the canvass, the election was contested by Mr. Walter, the influential proprietor of the *Times*, who stood on the Anti-Ministerial and Anti-Poor-Law interest. Finding, however, that his chance of success at the poll was very doubtful, he resigned the contest, and Colonel Reid had a very easy victory over Mr. Rupert Kettle, a barrister, who started at the

COL. REID, M.P., FOR WINDSOR.

eleventh hour, but did nothing save make a speech at the hustings on the day of nomination. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Colonel Reid, and Mr. Kettle did not demand a poll. Mr. Moss, his proposer, protested against the election, and it was stated that the matter would be noticed in another place. Colonel Reid was then declared duly returned.

The Hon. and Gallant Member may be described as a Conservative, "seeing nothing at all objectionable in the spirit" of the New Poor-law, supporting the Ministry, but reserving a right to form his own judgment as to their measures. As the Household troops are exempted from the operation of the act requiring soldiers to be withdrawn from towns during an election, some collision took place between the men of Col. Reid's regiment and the inhabitants, which, though producing no serious result, has been made the subject of some discussion.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening, Mr. Mitchell entertained his visitors with a rich feast of amusement, treating them to three vaudevilles, produced in this country for the first time, a better selection than which could not have been made. The incidents of the first piece, "La Demoiselle Majeure," turn upon the means resorted to by a certain male to get a husband for his niece; to effect which, he passes her off as his wife, in order the more successfully to ensure to her attention and admiration. Madlle. Martelleur made her first appearance on the English stage in the part of the niece, *Athenais Boisjolin*, and is herself one of the most agreeable novelties yet presented at this theatre. She has a pleasing and expressive countenance, is very graceful and lady-like in her manner, and acts with great ease and finish. The part allotted to her was of a very trifling description, but she made a great deal of it. We must also notice Monsieur Narcisse, who is a very amusing actor, and played carefully throughout the piece; imitating Arnal, however, rather too closely to be original. The vaudeville was followed by a little piece, "Deux Filles à Marier." *Madame de Rocheral* (Madame Dumeny) possesses a farm, and two daughters, which articles she wishes to dispose of as soon as possible. But those seeking to engage the farm are mistaken for those seeking to be engaged to the daughters, and there necessarily occurs great equivoque and confusion. *Herviel* (M. Cartigny) calls about the farm, and is departing in high dudgeon at the misunderstanding, when he is lured by the winning smiles and seducing words of the younger sister, *Rosse* (admirably played by Mdlle. St. Marc), to remain, and sue for the hand of the elder one, *Athenais* (Mdlle. Anna Grave) —it being necessary that the latter should be married before the former, who is already betrothed to a sous-préfet, whose acquaintance and consanguinity *Herviel* willingly forms, by marrying the elder sister. Cartigny was quite at home in his part; and with his happy aptitude for delivering the clever and racy *calembourgs* with which the piece abounds, the grotesque situations in which he is placed, and the hearty shouts of laughter he brought down throughout, made the play most successful.

The concluding piece was "Le Capitaine Roquefinette," a comedy which had an immense run in Paris, and was also played at our Adelphi, but with less success, owing to its deterioration by translation. The character of *Roquefinette* is taken from that of a hero in Alexandre Dumas' novel of the "Chevalier d'Emmental;" but the incidents and plot of the piece are original. Lafont—in the principal character (which closely resembles that of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*), continually falling into scrapes and intrigues, and as continually getting out of them, with great benefit to himself—acted with all that buoyant drollery and merry swagger which characterises his performances. He remains on the stage almost throughout the piece; and, indeed, deserved the honour—the only one of the kind conferred during the evening—of being called before the curtain at its conclusion. The plot is exactly similar to that of the translation at the Adelphi, which was there called "The Soldier of Fortune." Cartigny again caused our sides to shake in the part of the *Baron de Valebranche*, whose wife is the *intrigante* of the piece—a part, by the way, which might have been much better filled, rich as Mr. Mitchell's *troupe* is in graceful and pretty actresses. M. Narcisse made great fun by his amusing assumption of the *Chevalier de Castagnac*, a court poet. The scenery of the last piece was very magnificent; and we may remark upon the happy taste of the decorator in making the flat nature of the drawing-room scene of the same character with that of the theatre itself, rendering the *coup d'œil* singularly novel and striking. Altogether, seldom has there been a merrier or more satisfactory performance at this theatre; and the presence of the usual concourse of the aristocratic and fashionable world proves that the lessee's exertions do not pass unrewarded.

SCENE FROM "LA PARTIE DE CHASSE DE HENRI QUATRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Our Illustration is from the comedic-vaudeville of "La Partie de Chasse de Henri Quatre," of which we gave a notice last week, as performed at the St. James's Theatre, by the French company. *Henri* (M. Lafont) has lost his way during the hunt, and, being benighted in the forest, falls in with a peasant, *Michaut* (M. Cartigny), who, at first, takes him for a poacher; and, afterwards, upon *Henri* representing himself as a gentleman of the *King's suite*, offers him a situation for the night. The story, as we before observed, resembles that of the "Miller of Mansfield."

With the exception of the pieces noticed above, there have been no novelties brought forward this week in the dramatic world. A five act comedy by a son of Mr. Sheridan Knowles is, however, underlined at the HAYMARKET; and Mr. Webster has just returned from Paris, whither he has been in search of something new for the winter. The attraction of Mr. Macready, at the PRINCESS', appears to be on the increase, if possible, as his engagement approaches its termination. His *Othello* drew together an audience, in every respect, as crowded as on the first night of his appearance. He was excellently supported by Mr. Wallack as *Iago*, Mr. Cooper as *Cassio*, Mrs. Terman as *Emilia*, and Mrs. Stirling as *Desdemona*. The ballet is also of service to the treasury, and, from the excellence of construction, does not appear in any degree to interfere with the Adelphi adaptation of "Le Diable à Quatre." Both are most entertaining. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy at the OLYMPIC has been a wise piece of policy on the part of the management. They have been playing in Mr. Oxenford's clever farce of "Gone to Texas" during the week, to very fair audiences, and the piece has gone off with roars of laughter. We cannot omit to mention the admirable performance of Mr. James Browne, at this house, in a drama called "The Last Man." The piece is, if we mistake not, a very old one, and the character was originally sustained by Mr. Davidge. Mr. Browne's acting, in the second act, was one of the cleverest bits we have seen for a long time. The LYCEUM closes this evening, until after Christmas, the fortunate lessees, Messrs. Strutt, Keeley, and Wilmott, having again cleared a very considerable sum.

It is the general remark of persons acquainted with theatrical matters, that the principal houses have never been doing so well, taking them altogether, as at present. From this fact, we may possibly except DRURY LANE, the failures of "The Fairy Oak," and "The Princess who, &c.," having proved as complete as the direct enemies of the management could desire. Great expectations are, however, formed of Mr. Wallace's opera, advertised for production this evening. To revert to the other houses, their flourishing condition is more remarkable at this precise time of the year, which managers have been accustomed to look upon as anything but profitable. The secret has been, however, in a happy catering for the public taste, and a spirited production of novelties in place of the conventional resuscitations, which lessees were wont to exhume about this time under the impression that the wants of London had scarcely settled down again after its autumnal travels, and that "anything would do until after Christmas." Managers may rest assured that as long as they produce what is really good, and acquire the character of being energetic and liberal, with the public (who are getting vastly keen and perceptive in such matters) there will always be a sufficient quantity of play-goers in town, let the season of the year be what it may, to remunerate them most amply.

"GOWN AND TOWN ROW," AT OXFORD.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday evening (Nov. 5) a scene of much tumult occurred in the usually quiet streets of Oxford, occasioned by the getting up of a "*Gown and Town Row.*"

In olden times great animosity existed between the "Gown" and "Town;" and serious frays often occurred, weapons were used, and historians relate that lives were often sacrificed in these frays. There is a tradition that in Brewer's-lane (an old thoroughfare leading out of St. Aldate's-street), the gutters ran with blood; certain it is that a terrific combat once took place there, and that much blood was shed.

The rabble of the "Town," and the "Gown," with their friends, still, at certain times, continue their "rows," more particularly on the 5th of November, when the "Gown" parade the streets in ranks, and, being met by the "Town," fireworks are thrown about, fighting commences, and a regular *mêlée* ensues. However, nothing serious happens, but a few bruises, loss of caps, &c.

Last Wednesday evening the "row" was kept up with more vigour than it has been for some time.

J. E. F.

"GOWN AND TOWN ROW," AT OXFORD.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Lucerne State Gazette* announces the detection of the assassin of the Councillor Leu, who has finally confessed the crime. The culprit, named S. Muller de Stechenzen, deposed that he shot M. Leu with a fowling-piece toward wi h a carbine ball; which was afterwards discovered hidden in a secret passage. Muller, moreover, confessed that he had way laid his victim on two previous occasions. The murderer declares tha he was bribed by the political enemies of M. Leu, and one of the persons compromised by his confession, Dr. Casmir Pfyffer, has been already arrested; 50,000f. was the bribe offered. The Libera. Paris papers discredit this confession, and denounce it as having been extorted by the Jesuits for their own detestable purposes.

A letter from Palermo, dated Oct. 30, has the following: "Yesterday the King of Naples gave a grand dinner at his chateau 'La Favorite,' and in the evening an opera was performed at the Gaia Theatre by some of the best singers from Naples, who were brought over for that purpose. Both entertainments were given in honour of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and it was expected that both would have been present, but shortly before the dinner hour apologies arrived, and it is supposed, from the Emperor not appearing, that the Empress is worse than usual." The route of the Emperor of Russia, after leaving Sicily, is not exactly known, beyond the fact that he will visit Naples and remain there for two days. It is thought that he will visit Rome, for the purpose of having an interview with the Pope, and that thence he will proceed, by way of Vienna, to Warsaw.

In consequence of the fear of a scarcity of corn, the Council of Administration of the Kingdom of Poland, has resolved to maintain in force, until further orders, the prohibition to export rye, barley, and oats, and likewise to forbid the exportation of peas, oatmeal, straw, and hay.

Jacob Stutz, a Swiss writer, well known for his excellent "Pictures of Popular Life," written in the Zurich dialect, recently died, near Sternenburg (Berne). His poems are more than a mere happy imitation of German writers, and, although not possessing the highest order of genius, much talent. He built with his own hands a hut of small planks in the woods, which he christened Jacob's cell, and here he ended his days, after a short illness from disease of the chest.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 23rd ult., announcing that the difference which had arisen between the Porte and the Ambassador of France, on the occasion of the murder of Father Charles in Syria, had been adjusted, and that the Divan had fully acquiesced in the demands of Baron de Bourquenev.

Letters from Stuttgard, of the 29th October, mention the return of M. Rouge to that city on the previous day. They add: "Yesterday he celebrated divine service at Esslingen, which was very well attended, and will officiate on Sunday next at Stuttgard, and, on his return to Silesia, again visit Frankfort."

Accounts from St. Petersburg mention that some important changes have been made in the Turkish Ministry. Reschid Pacha, Ambassador in Paris, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, an appointment which is likely to give satisfaction Sarim Effendi, at present Ambassador in London, goes in the same capacity to Paivas, and Chekib Effendi, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at present commissioner in Syria, goes as Ambassador to London. Bahri Effendi, the secretary of the Embassy in Paris, remains in Paris in the meantime as Chargé d'Affaires

A letter from Copenhagen announces that M. Reinhardt, Professor of Geology at the University, died of apoplexy on November 30. The deceased was a Councillor of State, and one of the Directors of Public Instruction He was the author of some valuable works, and had translated into Danish Cuvier's works. He succeeded in the museum of natural history and his library to the University of Copenhagen

We learn from Vienna that the Hungarian Diet will meet next summer, and that at the same time will be celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Government of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary.

The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 27th ult., publishes a bulletin from the Russian army of the Caucasus, which states, that after the expedition of General Schwartz into the territory of the Didoizes, tranquility remained undisturbed throughout the month of September at every point occupied by the Russian troops, that the insurgents are exhausted by the effects of the year's c.. sign, but at the same time that the forces of the Russian troops are kew constantly under arms, ready to repel any attempts that may be made by the enemy.

On the 31st ult., the following murder took place near Garlene, in Corsica. A young man of some property, named Quuchini, had paid his addresses to a dress maker, named Angelina Francesconi, and had promised to marry her, but broke his engagement a few days after. On this she ran s elter wards, Angelina, who had procured a pistol, seeing her former lover, went to his house, and after a short conversation fired. Her victim fell mortally wounded and died at the end of a few hours. The murderess fled, and had not been captured when the account left.

The *Commerce* mentions having received a letter from Athens of the 26th ult., stating that Great Britain had addressed a note to the Greek Cabinet demanding the reimbursement of her portion of the loan.

The Jesuits who recently quitted Avignon, on account of the closing of their establishment, arrived at Genoa on the 2nd, and took possession of the house which had been prepared for them. They are twenty in number.

The German *Universal Gazette* states that a Turkish commissioner is about to go from Constantinople to examine into what has been the Bey and the Porte. Selim Bey, the first chamberlain, is said to be charged with this mission.

A Vienna letter of the 2d says:—"The fall in our funds during the last few days was occasioned, independently of a false report of the death of the King of the French, by the sinking of the funds of Paris, London, and Berlin, and not from any embarrassments experienced by our capitalists The publication of a notice from the President of the Council of Finance, that all persons who designedly spread false news on the Exchange will be prosecuted, will not fail to intimidate fraudulent speculators. It is most upon railroad shares that reports are hitherto principally based therefore we may be thankful to our Government for having taken upon itself all the great lines of railroads."

The Duke of Sutherland has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Shropshire, and Lord Hill will be his lordship's successor in that important office.

An order has just been issued by the Poor-law Commissioners to the guardians of the poor, forbidding the employment of paupers in bone crushing after the 1st of January next.

The experiments made on an extensive scale, at the Royal Institution of Grignon (Belgium), prove that potatoes of the crops which have been affected by the disease have no bad effects on the health. In fact, they have been used for food at Grignon for this month past without any injury to those who have taken them.

A passenger died suddenly, last week, in one of the railway carriages near Gateshead. The man, it appears, had been running to Gateshead to be in time for the train, and thus caused palpitation of the heart, of which he died.

The *New York Sun* has a paragraph on ship-building affairs, from which it would appear that the Americans are striving to outdo the builders of this country in the construction of large steam vessels. It states that "there are now building at New York a steamer to be called the *Hudson*, which will be fifteen feet longer than that monster ship the *Great Britain*; another, which will be of the burden of 1200 tons; and one, not named yet, which will be 200 tons more, will carry 2500 passengers, and, if on the Mississippi, would freight 5000 bales of cotton."

A German journal publishes the following reply of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to the address of the Municipality of Hanover: —"I rejoice sincerely that Hanover is so happy as to have her King in his own country. The conviction I have long felt that this is a great blessing, is confirmed in a striking manner, by seeing the great and numerous reforms which have been made since the accession of my brother to the throne. I have also ever regarded it as a great benefit to a country that the succession to the Crown should remain assured in the line prescribed by the decrees of Heaven, and I am delighted at the happy event of the birth of an hereditary Prince, upon which I could not refrain from coming to congratulate his Majesty in person."

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Earl of Lonsdale has resigned the Postmaster (generalship, and Earl St. Germans has been appointed to that most important office

DEATH OF JOHN IRVING, Esq., M.P.—This highly-respected gentleman died on Monday morning, at his residence in Richmond-terrace at the age of 73 He had been for many years member for Bra ... and always a consistent supporter of the Conservative party. In private life he was both his high character and strict integrity commanded the respect and esteem of men of all parties. His death causes a vacancy in the representation for the county of Antrim.

BIRTHS.

At Westbourne-terrace, Hyde park, the lady of Thomas Faulconer, Esq., of a son. At Wa... Cr... Lodge, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, of a daughter. — At Dunbar, the lady of Major Dirom, of a son. — At Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. ... of a daughter. — At Caterham, the lady of Major Gratton, of a son. — At Bengal, the lady of Capt. ... of a son. — At Fulbrook, the wife of Dr. Ewin Fereday, of a daughter. — At ... the wife of the Rev. Philip Hale, of a son. — At ... the wife of the Rev. John Smallman Masters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Mr. ... Frederick Parry, Esq., ... eldest daughter of Sir Richard Jo... Bart., G.C.H., of Thornton-le-St Pancras ... Esq., ... youngest son of the late John ... Esq., of Bessingby, in Yorkshire. — At Paris, ... Esq., Secretary of London. — At the ... Mr. Henry Lee Warner, jun., ... Esq., Lieut.-Col. ... Esq., Lieut.-Col. ... Esq., Lieut.-Col.

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THE WATERLOO HEROES.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the splendid Engraving of the WATERLOO HEROES is now complete. Although the Plate has been in progress by the celebrated Engraver, (so justly esteemed by the late Duke of Wellington), Mr. KNIGHT, Esq., R.A., has been in progress by the celebrated Engraver, Mr. CHARLES G. LEWIS, for nearly three years, and is now ready for delivery. Mr. Lewis is receiving the Illustrious Guests at Apsley House, on the anniversary of the battle, "Soldiers of the Age," to which of June" and included in the plate are most of the great "Soldiers of the Age," to which the nation owed its crowning victory at Waterloo.—HENRY GRAVES and Co., Publishers in Ordinary to her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert, 6, Pall-mall.

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THE RIGHT HON. JOHN JOHNSON, LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman John Johnson, who has just been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill the highest civic office for the ensing year, represents the ward of Dowgate, to which he was elected in the year 1839. He served the office of Sheriff, with Sir James Duke, Alderman of Farringdon Without, as his colleague, in 1835.

The Recorder, in presenting the Lord Mayor in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, on Monday, thus referred to his Lordship's high character:—

"By the laws of their municipal constitution, to be an Alderman of the City of London, and to have served the office of Sheriff, were necessary qualifications in the person of the gentleman who was selected to fill the high and distinguished position of its chief magistrate. The very effective manner in which Mr. Johnson had filled these offices had been mainly instrumental in causing him to be elevated to the high station to which he had now been appointed. But the earlier and equally honourable career of his life had first attracted the attention and fixed the regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Johnson had formerly been the lessee of the celebrated Dartmoor quarries, and had undertaken and executed many very great and national works in the construction of bridges, in the formation and improvement of the dockyards of the country, and, above all, in the erection of that effectual barrier against the violence of the ocean, the stupendous structure,

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN JOHNSON, LORD MAYOR.

the Plymouth Breakwater. It would be alien to the singleness and sincerity of Mr. Johnson's character were he to arrogate to himself the undivided merit of these amongst the noblest and most useful undertakings and efforts of modern times. Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, rejoiced to have had the opportunity of acting under the superintendence, and to have been stimulated by the example, genius, and spirit of enterprise, of the late Mr. John Rennie; and Mr. Johnson, at the same time, equally disclaimed the praise of being the sole originator and architect of his present ample fortune. He acknowledged with feelings of deep gratitude and reverence that the foundation of his fortune had been laid by, and had had its origin in, the ability, integrity, and industry, of his forefathers; whilst in raising and in attempting to carry on upon that foundation a superstructure worthy of those who had preceded him, his efforts had been as honourable as their success had been complete. To avail himself of every opportunity of public usefulness had been the leading characteristic of Mr. Johnson's life. During his shrievalty, the defective accommodation of the great metropolitan prison had, in a great measure, been remedied by the important improvements which had been planned and effected by that gentleman in the internal arrangements of the gaol. For these and other valuable services Mr. Johnson had been greeted by his fellow-citizens on his retirement from the office of Sheriff with the unanimous thanks of the livery, and he had moreover received, in token of these services, the present of a valuable piece of plate from the Corporation of the City of London itself. As a magistrate, Mr. Johnson had been exact and indefatigable in his attendance, and in the performance of all his duties; and he now entered upon the new and arduous office of Lord Mayor, fully impressed with the responsibility it imposed, and with all and every honourable feeling of ambition to fulfil to the utmost of his power all its requirements. Mr. Johnson possessed, in the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, no inconsiderable element of his success. They felt, in truth, that his new duties had already become, as it were, habits of his life. A devoted loyalty to his Sovereign, a warm attachment to the laws and Constitution of his country, a zealous regard for the interests of his fellow citizens, and a firm determination to maintain these, and a liberal hospitality, and a comprehensive charity, would, the citizens of London felt assured, be the characteristics of his future Mayoralty."

It may be remembered by some of our readers, that the Lord Mayor is a liberal patron of aquatic sports; and, during the last yachting season, gave a superb prize cup. His Lordship has become popular by his numerous acts of benevolence; and it would be impossible to name an Alderman who stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

PENSION TO LADY SHEE.—Her Majesty has bestowed a pension of £200 per annum on the lady of the accomplished President of the Royal Academy.

INDEPENDENCE UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.—At the recent fatal coal mine accident, near Bristol, George Britton, the only survivor, although one of his arms was broken to pieces, slid his head and back out in several places, quietly took out his pipe, and began to smoke, which he continued to do till brought to the mouth of the pit; and, within a couple of minutes after the amputation of his arm, by Mr. Grace of Downhead, he asked that gentleman if he might again smoke, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, he commenced blowing a cloud out of his short pipe, with the utmost composure.

RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.—In the Edinburgh Court of Justiciary, W. Paton, superintendent of locomotives to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, and Richard M'Nab, engineman, have been tried and convicted on a charge of culpable homicide, the death of an individual having been caused on that line. On Monday they were brought up to receive sentence, when Paton was ordered to be confined for twelve months in Glasgow gaol, and M'Nab for nine months. The Lord Chief Justice Clerk passed a high eulogium on Mr. Paton's general character.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—The remains of the late Hon. Captain Leicester, who expired at his apartments in the Infantry Barracks, on the 7th inst., were interred on Wednesday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with military honours.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Marylebone workhouse, on the body of an infant, name and parents unknown. The body, which was brought into the inquest room, was partially calcined, and otherwise so mutilated, that the jury declared that it was with difficulty they recognised it as human. Richard Gladwell, a vender of firewood, stated that, on last Friday morning, he found the body, in a blue wrapper, sewed up with red thread, in a passage off Park-lane. Mr. Boyd, house-surgeon, examined the body. There was a large wound in the head, whence the brain protruded. The arms, breast, and legs down to the knees, were burned. He judged, from the appearance of the body, that after the deceased infant had died, it had been placed on a fire, with a view of consuming its remains. The Coroner said, he believed such to be the case, and there being no further evidence, the jury, having remarked on the atrocious and brutal circumstances connected therewith, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. Mc C.*"—*On reference to Mr. B. A. Brown's collection of Chess Problems, we find that No. 85, the position alluded to, is the end of a game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Cochrane, which was won by the former, but which, according to Mr. B. and Mr. J. Mc G., he must have lost had his opponent adopted the line of play laid down in the solution. In this both are mistaken, and we thank our Correspondent for the opportunity of correcting their error. The key move suggested by Mr. B., "R to R 7th (ch)," was clearly foreseen by Mr. Staunton, at a moment's reflection upon his previous play will show, and, instead of winning the game for White, it would as surely lose it as did the move really made. As the game is short and full of spirit, and the position one of much interest, we give the moves below.*

"*T. C. H.*," *Brecon.*—*In content with solving problems at present, and leave their construction to more experienced hands.*

"*W. H.*" *submits the following novel query.* "*A. has nothing on the board but King and Pawn, so placed that he is stalemated were it not B.'s turn to move. B. plays one of his Pawns two squares, and in so doing passes A.'s pawn. Is A. entitled to claim stalemate, or is he obliged to take the Pawn en passant, which move would be optional at any other stage of the game?*" *We are not compelled to arrest the Pawn in its march, and may therefore call the game drawn, his King being stalemated.*

"*R. M.*"—*The diagram you have sent is imperfect; mate cannot be effected in three moves.*

"94."—*We have no copy of Brede dal Rio's Problems at hand.*

"*J. H. T.*," "*W. F. T.*" *and others.*—*Mr. Bolton's problem, No. 92, slightly altered by Mr. Staunton, shall be given shortly.*

"*A. F. G.*"—*Both the works mentioned*—"*Mr. Brown's Problems*" *and the* "*Games played in the Great French Match*"—*may be got of Hannys, Carey-street.*

"*Vieux Soldat.*"—*See our last Number. The mate is quite impracticable in four more*

"*Chess-Mania.*"—*The solution of the Honorary Secretary's problem with a Pawn in, five moves is as follows:—White.—1. R to Q Kt 8th; 2. Kt to Q 4th; 3. Q B P one; 4. R to Q R 3rd (ch); 5. Q Kt P one, checkmate. Black.—1. Q Kt P one; 2. Q Kt P one; 3. Q Kt P one; 4. P takes R. There is no merit in discovering problems of only five or six moves by playing about the pieces. Your solution of Problem 94 is incorrect*

"*A. B. M.*"—*The solution must have appeared the following week.*

"*A Moderate Player.*" *on referring to the solution in the present Number, will find his elaborate calculations go for nothing*

"*H. S.*," *Preston.*—*There is an error in the description of your problem.*

"*L. L. L.*"—*Your position is ingenious, but very easy.*

"*Delta.*"—*Your emendation of Mr. Bolton's problem will not avail; the mate will still be as far off as ever.*

"*J. R. D.*"—*It is not at all essential to a well-constructed problem that check should be given on the first move.*

Solutions by "*H. Y. C.*," "*Baxter*," "*J. R. H.*," *Winchcomb*; "*The Captain*," *Dudley*; "*W. J.*" "*Charnicha*," "*J. D. S.*," "*W. J. H. W.*" "*Quadrans*," "*A German*," "*E. B.*" "*J. G.*," *Dublin*; "*P. J. K.*," "*T. P. Marazion*," "*Rev. R. M.*" "*Alpha*," "*C. S. S.*" "*B. and W.*," "*A. J. M.*," "*H. P.*" "*N. D.*," *Nottingham*; "*An Old Irish Gentleman*," "*W. F. T.*" "*J. B.*" "*Eureka*," "*C. S. P.*" "*Automaton*," "*W. C.*," *Bow*; "*R. P.*" "*W. W.*" *and* "*An Old Admirer*," *are correct. Those by* "*Chess-Mania*," "*H. W. R.*," "*Empty*," "*Sydney*," "*D. W.*," "*H. G. B.*," "*Delta*," *and* "*J. R. D.*" *are all wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 94.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to K's 3rd (ch best) *
2. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
3. Kt to K B's 5th	Kt to Q's 3rd (his only move)
4. Kt takes Kt P (mate)	

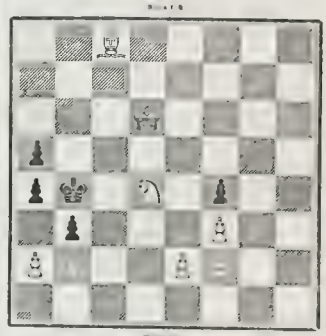
* 1. K P one

2. Q takes Kt—and mates next move

PROBLEM, NO. 95.

The following remarkable position, acknowledged by the few who have seen it, to be entitled to rank among the happiest efforts of this description of ingenuity, we owe to the kindness of the inventor, M. Horwitz, a very distinguished member of the Hamburgh Chess Club, who has just arrived in England.

White having to move, engages to mate his opponent in four moves.



GAME NO. 28.

Played between Messrs. Cochrane and Staunton.

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q K P one	Q to her B 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q Kt to K 3rd	Castles*
3. Q P two	Kt takes P	19. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K 3rd	20. Q to her 3rd†	Q Kt to K 4 5th
5. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	21. Q to her 2nd	R takes K P
6. Kt to Kt's 4th	Q to her 5th	22. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q P one
7. Q to K 2nd	K R P two	23. Kt takes Q R	K Kt takes Kt
8. Q B P one	Q to her Kt's 3rd	24. Q to R 3rd	R to his 4th
9. Kt to K 4th	K R P one	25. B to Q 3rd	R to Kt 4th
10. K K P one	K Kt's P one	26. B takes Kt	P takes B
11. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	27. R takes B	K takes Kt
12. Q Kt's P two	Q B P two	28. R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq
13. Q Kt's P one	Q P one	29. Kt to Q B 4th	R takes P (ch)
14. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd	30. K to K sq	K B P two (‡)
15. Q K P two	K B to R 3rd	31. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	
16. Q B takes B	R takes B		

And White resigned.

* White would have played it in taking the Q R's Pawn.

† This is better than playing the Q at once to her 2nd.

‡ Instead of this move, White had taken the K Kt's P with his Rook (checking), the following moves would probably have occurred:—

	27. R takes P (ch)
28. K to R sq	28. Q takes R
29. Kt to Q 4th	29. R to K Kt's 6th
30. Q takes Q B P (ch),	and must win ea

Should Black, instead of his last move, venture to take the Rook with K B's P, he will be mated in two moves.

‡ The situation prior to this move being made, forms one of the Problems in Mr. A. Brown's collection. In his solution, Mr B makes White play R to K R's 7th (ch) for the 30th move, Black capturing the K, the White Kt is played to Q's 4th (discov. ch); the Black K is moved; White Kt takes Q, and wins. As we have remarked above, Mr. Brown is mistaken in supposing this move was overlooked by the players: it was certainly observed by them, and dismissed, because they saw one or two steps further than his variation carries us. Let us suppose it played out as they would have played it, had the Rook been moved to K's 7th at the 30th move:—

BLACK.	WHITE.
31. K takes R	32. R to K R's 7th (ch)
32. Kt to Q's 6th (ch)	33. K to Q's 4th (discov. ch)
33. K to K sq	34. Q takes Kt (ch)
34. K takes Q	35. Kt takes Q

And play as White can, the Rook will win his pawns, and finally the game

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, November 15, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 186.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE COMING SESSION.

Whether the present state of affairs may, or may not, be considered by the Cabinet urgent enough to require an anticipation of the usual period at which Parliament is called together, it is certain that, when it does meet, it will find ample materials for the most careful deliberation; nor must its time be spent in deliberating and debating only—it must act. Such a mass of actual and imperative business was never before presented to a Legislative Assembly. Questions of policy and principles, on which were formerly fought the battles of parties and sections of parties, have lost their interest. What the Opposition may wish to do, what the Ministry may refuse to do, has become a matter of secondary importance to that which both sides, and all parties, must unite in doing. Speculative politics are no more; material interests have overridden them, and pushed them completely beneath the surface. A change has come over the spirit of our political dreams. It was once possible to anticipate, long before Parliament met, what would be the great subject of the Session on which the battle of the opposing hosts would be delivered; now men are more prone to speculate on what points the two great parties will be likely to agree. This arises from the immense development of our material and commercial interests by thirty years of peace and accumulation. The energies and resources that were formerly exhausted in a destructive war, are diverted into other and better channels. The loss and gain of battles, the censure of uncalled for expeditions, the condemnation of the appointment of this or that commander; in short, all of the many opportunities a state of war and difficulties can furnish to a keen-eyed Opposition, that has nothing before it but the easy task of fault finding, do not now exist to such an extent. Questions that some, and not many, years ago convulsed the kingdom, are heard of no more. A motion on the Ballot would scarcely command a House to listen to its advocate; the Extension of the Suffrage, or indeed any of the once violently agitated constitutional changes, are scarcely mentioned. No party could now make them a weapon of attack on a Government; they may revive hereafter, but they are dormant for the present. The old watchwords of party have lost their power: the spirit of the age is practical, and cares not to fight for abstractions. The questions that now agitate men's minds are those connected with our material well being and our social advancement. Instead of the Ballot, we talk about the draining of Towns and Cities, how the people shall breathe being a more immediate question than how they shall vote. The vapourings about Universal Suffrage are superseded by the consideration whether factories cannot be made to consume their own Smoke.

Questions of the government and revenues of the Church have, ere now, thrown out Ministers; now that result is far more likely to be produced by a decision as to how Corn is to be bought and sold. The management of our workhouse system, and the mode in which the relief of the poor is administered, is altogether a social question, and one at present of paramount importance. As a decisive proof, the last majority against Sir Robert Peel, strong as he is in numbers, was obtained on the question of how many hours the labour of children employed in factories should continue during the day. Political theories have fallen into disregard, and Legislators and Ministries must henceforth deal with practical measures calculated to amend our social condition. The discussion of such topics tends to break down the distinctions of party, and suspend the animosities that arise when topics that bring hostile principles into collision are broached. A Poor Law debate does not divide men into their strict party ranks; and on a question merely commercial, Whigs and Tories may often be found agreeing; Dissenter and Churchman cannot find a cause of difference on the merits of a Railway Bill.

A great mass of the business of the coming session will be of this "amalgamating" tendency. The enormous quantity of railway business alone will compel a co-operation of one party with the other, in order to dispose of it; and with every effort it will be difficult to do it satisfactorily. A general impression is beginning to be felt that the machinery of legislation is rapidly becoming unequal—even physically unequal—to the amount of labour thrown upon it. The wealth and capital of many years is seeking employment in every direction. The Treasury, with a revenue more than equal to the expenditure, does not require loans; and the amount that used to be absorbed by this public want, is left free for other investments. For some years it has upheld those gigantic undertakings to which in no other country has private enterprise been found equal. The necessary powers have to be given by Parliament, but the money has been, and will yet be to a still greater extent, found by the people. It is the necessity of examining the evidence of the practicability of these schemes, of their utility, and the means of executing them, that has thrown this overwhelming mass of occupation upon Parliament. It was great to inconvenience last session; it will be greater in the coming one; and, from every appearance, will increase in the future beyond computation. It is evident that a pressure of this kind must be met by some special arrangement calculated to meet it. The forms that sufficed for the exigencies of the country forty or fifty years ago are utterly inadequate to the present juncture. Important as our railway system is, the whole energy of the Legislature cannot be sacrificed to it. There are imperial questions which must be attended to while time and human strength have their limits. Some revising and controlling power over the whole mass of railway business must be established. It has been left to too many separate bodies acting without concert; the Executive Government itself must take a more active part in the matter. Some prompt decisions from an authority that would carry weight with it, would crush at once four out of five competing schemes, of which only one can be of any use; why should they be left to fight each other before the Committee at a vast expense of money, that benefits no one but lawyers and agents? Then the Government, with the immense means it has at its disposal, might surely make the selection of the line to be taken, solely with a regard to the public convenience; and, having made it, sanction the construction of that and no other. Such a board might also act in some degree at discretion, without being tied and bound by a whole net-work of standing orders, which are not necessarily a protection to the public. Only those plans which have complied with all the forms by a certain day, can be brought before Parliament this year. In some cases the most eligible routes between point and point have not been brought the earliest into the field: precedence, in point of time, will now gain the success that ought only to be given to merit. The bad line having been able to go through the forms, will perhaps pass; the good one is made impossible for ever. Discrimination to make the selection, determined by evidence, and power to enforce it, is what is wanted; the parliamentary sanction might be afterwards given. We do not even think that a Committee of members of the House of Commons is capable of deciding on such questions. It may be mystified and misled by counsel and witnesses to almost any extent; a Board of Engineers, not interested in the decision, would be far better as a preliminary tribunal. Some-

"The Ingermanland," 74, with his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine on board, saluting the Admiral at Plymouth—(See next page

thing to winnow the chaff from the wheat, decide on what is really wanted, and crush the crude and badly got up schemes, by the mere prospect of going before a body able to detect their imperfections, would restore confidence to the fair and *bona fide* speculators, and check the excess of enterprise which has been encouraged by a feeling like that created by the uncertainty of the law: no cause can be so bad that has not a chance in court if skilfully managed; no railroad can be so defective but it may pass in the lottery of committee inquiry. The Government must not only make itself felt in the construction of New Lines, but keep in its hands some control of them afterwards. If the first fortnight of the coming Session should be spent in discussing this questioa alone; it would be time well bestowed, and we should be glad to see Parliament summoned at an early day for the express purpose of doing it.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

On Saturday morning last, at daylight, the Russian line-of-battle ship *Ingermanland*, 74 guns, Captain Moffit, bearing the flag of Admiral Lutke, and having on board his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, entered Plymouth Sound, and brought up inside the Breakwater, near her Majesty's ship *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir B. Walker. The *Ingermanland* was accompanied by the Russian corvette *Vsarshefsky*, 30 guns, Captain Glasseeap. The corvette is very large; mounting 30 guns, besides swivels. She has been towed up Hamoaze, to be repaired at the dockyard.

These ships left Cronstadt on the 23rd of October, and have had rather a long passage. In the Baltic, during a heavy squall, the corvette lost her boats, sprang several knees, and was much strattened, as to require caulking here before she can again proceed to sea. On Thursday night, off Beachy-head, they engaged two Dover pilots, who navigated the ships to the Eddystone, where they were joined by two pilots belonging to the Plymouth branch.

In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, the Grand Duke did not land on Saturday. His Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, who had, since the 5th instant, been waiting the approach of the Royal visitor, paid his respects immediately on his arrival. Mr Lascombe, the Russian Vice-Consul, also paid his respects to the Grand Duke.

The Royal visitor, who is the second son of the Emperor, assumes only the honours of a lieutenant in the Imperial navy, in which rank he is now serving on board the *Ingermanland*. Our Illustration, from a drawing by Mr. N. M. Condy, shows the *Ingermanland* saluting the Admiral. In consequence of being thus *incog.*, a Royal salute was not given on his arrival, but Admiral Lutke's flag was honoured by firing the usual number of seventeen guns.

His Imperial Highness landed on Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, at the Barbican pier, from the *Ingermanland*, accompanied by Admiral Lutke, and by Mr. William Luscombe, of the Consular-office, and proceeded to Elliott's Royal Hotel, where the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunow, had also taken apartments. Admiral Lutke, Baron Frestricha, Dr. Hawrovitz, and Captain Loutkowsky are with the Grand Duke.

On Monday morning, among other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who waited on his Imperial Highness, were Mr. Luscombe, the Russian Vice-Consul; Port-Admiral Sir John West, General Sir H. Murray, K.C.B., the Right Hon. the Earl of Morley, Sir T. Follows, Admiral Superintendent Sir Samuel Pym, Colonel Oldfield, and Major Oliveira: Royal Engineers—Colonel Barlow, 14th Regiment; Major Daubigne, 55th Regiment, &c. A guard of protection, from the 14th Regiment, was stationed at the eastern entrance of the hotel, and a detachment of the Plymouth police force was also in attendance. The Royal Naval Arsenal, and Royal William Victualling-yard were inspected in the afternoon by the Grand Duke, who, accompanied by Baron Brunow, Admiral Lutke, and suite, dined in the evening at Mount Wise, with Sir John West.

On Tuesday, his Imperial Highness was to witness the performance of the Viennese dancers, at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth; and on Wednesday, to partake of the hospitalities of Earl Morley, at Saltram.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are still much engaged with the state of affairs in Algeria.

The following is from the *Moniteur Algérien* of the 16th:—

"Accounts have been received of the operations directed by the Governor-General, who was on the 9th in the country of the Beni Menasser. The Governor-General, after several movements, having for object to deceive the insurgents, had sent a light column against the Beni Tighristo. This column had effected a considerable razzia. A hundred Arabs were killed, 200 were made prisoners, and nearly 6000 head of cattle were captured. The Beni Amears instantly surrendered at discretion. As a measure of policy the Marshal ordered them to be disarmed and sent to the camp of Temel el Heat, under the authority of the Bach Aga, Ameur Ben Ferrath, whose fidelity is unshaken. In consequence of the information which had reached him, the Marshal, marching to the Beni Menasser by the valley of Chelif, changed his direction to the right, in order to explore the high mountains which border the Ouel Harsem. A scherif, whom the Arabs also call Bou Maza, like all those who at this moment preach the holy war, had succeeded in rousing to revolt the tribes of the Cheliff, between Orleansville and Miliana, and had, on the 3rd, effected a *razzia* on the Ouled Segnia, six leagues west of Miliana. Informed of this event, General Comman hastened the march of his column towards Miliana, in order to tranquillise the faithful tribes, and to repulse new attempts. The Beni Zoug Zougs, convinced of the falsehood of Bou Maza, and dreading chastisement if they joined him, adopted a resolution which has restored calm in this subdivision. At the instigation of our Aghas, they arrested this fanatic, and took him to Miliana, where they delivered him into the hands of the commandant. This man is only 26 to 22 years of age, and of incredible fanaticism and arrogance. He declared to the persons who interrogated him that he was the envoy of God and of the Prophet, to raise the populations of the East, and secure the triumph of the holy religion of true believers. The circle of Dellys is in the most perfect calm, and the Fikssat el Banars pay the *Aoucr* lately imposed upon them by Marabout accounts from Mostaganem of the 2nd, give satisfactory details of what was passing near Mascara. General Lamoricière was receiving the submissions of the Hachems Cheragas, Beni Chougrane, Sedjerates, Sbamas, &c. General Bourjolly had, on the 31st ult., and on the 1st inst., effected two *razzias* on the Flittas, in which the enemy lost nearly 200 men, of whom forty to fifty were combatants."

The infant son of the Duke d'Aumale has received the title of the Prince of Condé. On Saturday evening he was christened at St. Cloud by the names of Louis Philippe Marie Joseph d'Orleans.

The *Gazette de France* notices the marriage of the sister of the Duc de Bordeaux to the hereditary Prince of Lucca, which was performed on the 10th, at Frohsdorff.

UNITED STATES.

The *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool at a late hour on Monday night, with New York papers to the 29th of October. The *Great Britain* experienced very severe weather since she left New York, on the 29th ult., so much so that her propellers lost all except one fan six days after she left, and for the last fourteen days she sailed under canvas only. It is gratifying, even under this disadvantage, to find that she made the voyage in twenty days in perfect safety, although the weather, as before stated, was very rough. She has brought twenty three passengers. The *Great Western* arrived at New York on the 28th, the day the *Great Britain* left.

At New York and the neighbourhood a smart shock of an earthquake had been felt but no damage had been done.

The *Montreal Courier* contains the following, relative to the health of Lord Metcalfe:—

"MONKLANDS, October 20, 1845.

"The afflicting malady under which his Excellency the Governor-General has been labouring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptably been producing a morbid alteration in the cheek, has, within the last ten days, assumed a disagreeable character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed. The virulence of the action, in a great measure, yielded for a day or two, but has not yet subsided.

"His Excellency's health has been materially suffered, although it has been necessary for him to observe a very rigid abstinence.

"JAMES CRAWFORD, M.D.

"ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, M.D."

"A 'phagedenic' condition is one resulting from local gangrene, attended by sloughing or disorganisation of the integument."

On the other hand, the *Montreal Herald* of Oct. 27, announces, upon official authority, that the health of the Governor General is improving, and that he is able to transact business. The *Herald* adds that his lordship has not been confined to his bedroom even for a single day.

The chief feature of political interest in the New York papers relates to the Oregon question, which is the subject of universal discussion amongst the journals. The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following rumour:—

"It is rumoured that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of the said period its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect would be to give the whole territory eventually to the United States. If the whole territory is open to settlers from England and the United States on equal terms, it will, at the end of twenty years, contain ten American to one Englishman. Such are the migratory habits of our people, and so accustomed are many of them to frontier life, that they will go to Oregon in crowds, while Englishmen will only go by dozens. This arrangement will settle the question of the future nationality, or in sections, one (say) comprising all the territory north of latitude 49, another the territory between Columbia River and latitude 49, and a third the territory south of Columbia River, we are unable to say. At all events, it might be that the northern part would attach itself to Great Britain, and the southern part to the United States."

Subsequently, the *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool, and brought New York papers to the 31st ult., but they add nothing of consequence to the news supplied by the *Great Britain*.

She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd instant, but during a very dense fog, had the misfortune to get on shore on the 5th, on the southernmost point of Cape Race. She was got off again, but found to have sprung a leak, which made it advisable to go to St. John's, Newfoundland, to repair. The damage, however, was found to be only slight, and she was enabled to sail again on the 9th instant. In this transaction no blame is to be attached to the captain or officers of the *Hibernia*.

The business of the New York Stock Exchange was brisk, and nearly all descriptions of State stocks had materially advanced

PRESIDENT POLK AND THE OREGON QUESTION.—The following most important extract, from private advices per *Hibernia*, was posted in the Underwriters' rooms, Liverpool, on Tuesday: "On the subject of the Oregon, the President will maintain firmly, and even in stronger language in his message of December next, the right of the United States to the territory thus he did in the message of December last, unless, in the meantime, some conciliatory proposition emanate from your Government, which is permitting the matter to rest for twenty or more years, which, as it would be considered here as virtually surrendering the territory, would be accepted by the United States. Should there be very indignant at the remarks made in and out of Parliament, and will use angry language in his forthcoming message. Of course you can decide better than we can whether this course will create difficulty, or, in other words, whether England will maintain her position on this subject. Of the literal correctness of these remarks regarding the feelings, views, &c., of President Polk, rest assured. They come direct to me through one of our —— who, for two weeks past, has dined daily at the table of the President, and heard him, on these occasions, express himself openly, unreservedly, and determinedly."

SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."—The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool yesterday (Friday) morning. The papers received by that vessel are to the 6th instant, a week later than the above accounts. There is no actual news in them, but their contents are nevertheless of importance—indicating, as they do, that a good deal of excitement exists in America upon the subject of the President's Message, which it is supposed will assume a determined and hostile tone upon the subject of the Oregon question.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Monte Videan advices to the 9th of September, and Buenos Ayrean accounts to the 29th of August, have reached us.

The port of Colonia, in possession of the troops of Rosas, had surrendered on the 31st of August, after a few shots, and was then occupied by the allies. The remaining ports of the republic, Buceo, Moldonado, &c., in possession of the banditti forces under Oribe, were placed under a vigorous blockade, thus effectually cutting off from that general all supplies; and, deprived of them, it was anticipated that he must very shortly abandon his position off Monte Video. Under the improved aspect of affairs, an improvement in commerce was anticipated. Exchange, 42d. By the next packet a rise may be expected. The British and French Ministers were at Monte Video. It was currently believed that Buenos Ayres would be blockaded.

The *Journal des Debats* gives some official details of the combined operations in the River Plate, and the possession of the town of Colonia. Previously to the proceedings of the united squadron, assistance had been given to the Government of Monte Video in fitting out a small flotilla, in order that the possession of Colonia might be given up to the troops of Monte Video as soon as it should have come into the hands of the allied forces. On the 29th of August, two English vessels, the *Satellite* and the *Philomel*, and three French vessels of twenty guns each, the *Assas*, *Coquette*, and *Ducouedic*, had come to an anchorage off Colonia, and on the 30th two Admirals made preparations for the attack. A few days before their arrival, the Commandant of Colonia had sent away all the foreigners, and they had taken refuge in the Brazilian territory, where they were amply provided with the means of subsistence by the French and English vessels. In the evening of the 30th, the batteries of Colonia opened their fire upon the allied squadron, but did no injury. The *Assas* was the only vessel struck by a ball, and that slightly. At the same time that the batteries began to play upon the vessels, a fire broke out in several parts of the town, and the flames threw a pall of smoke

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF VERULAM.

James Walter Grimston, Earl of Verulam, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Viscount Grimston, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Forrester, in that of Scotland, was the son of James Buckall, first Lord Verulam, and third Viscount Grimston; he was born the 26th September, 1775; he succeeded his mother's cousin as Baron Forrester, the 3rd December, and his father as Viscount Grimston, the 30th December, 1808. His Lordship was created Earl of Verulam in 1815; he was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Hertfordshire, High Steward of St. Alban's, and a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads.

The Earl of Verulam married the 11th of August, 1807, the Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of Charles first Earl of Liverpool, by whom he leaves, beside four other sons, and four daughters—one of whom is Countess of Clarendon, another Countess of Craven, and a third Viscountess Folkestone—an eldest son and successor, James Walter, now Earl of Verulam, who married on the 12th September, 1844, Elizabeth Joanna, daughter of Richard Wayland, Esq., of Woodeaton, in the County of Oxford.

The late Earl of Verulam expired at Gorhambury, the family seat in Hertfordshire, on Monday, the 17th inst.: he had been suffering during the last three months from an attack of dropsy, combined with disease of the heart. At Gorhambury, and the neighbouring town of St. Alban's, his Lordship was very popular: his affability and kindness had endeared him to all: his loss will be deeply felt and regretted. The family, of which his Lordship was representative, is one of the oldest in the realm, having descended from a Sylvester de Grimston, who settled in England at the Conquest. The Grimstons obtained a Baronetcy in 1628, and their first Patent of Nobility bears date in 1719.

LORD HARTLAND.

Maurice Mahon, third Baron Hartland, of Stokestown, in the Peerage of Ireland, was the third son of Maurice, first Lord Hartland, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of the first Viscount Mountcashell. Maurice, third Lord Hartland, was born the 6th October, 1772, and succeeded to the Peerage the 8th December, 1835, on the demise of his eldest and only surviving brother, Thomas, the second Baron, who married Catherine, eldest daughter of James Topping, Esq., but left no issue; his widow is now the Dowager Lady Hartland. Maurice, the third and late Baron, was in holy orders. He married, the 24th November, 1813, Isabella Jane, third daughter of William Hume, Esq., by whom—who died the 12th December, 1838,—his Lordship has had no children. Lord Hartland died on the 11th inst., at his seat, Stokestown House, in the county of Roscommon; and the title becomes extinct at his demise.

THE DOWAGER LADY HOLLAND.

Elizabeth, Baroness Holland, was the daughter of an opulent West Indian planter, Richard Vassall, Esq. She was first married to Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., but that marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in June 1797. On the 9th of the following July, her ladyship wedded the late eminent and excellent Henry, third Lord Holland. By this second marriage, Lady Holland leaves issue a daughter, now Lady Lilford, and a son, Henry Edward, present Lord Holland, and British Minister at Florence. Lady Holland died, after a short illness, on the 17th inst., at her residence in Stanhope-street, Mayfair.

LADY CANTERBURY.

Ellen, Viscountess Canterbury, was the daughter of Edmund Power, Esq., of Waterford, and the sister of the present talented novelist and writer, the Dowager Countess of Blessington.

Lady Canterbury was first married to John Hume Purvis, Esq.; and, after his demise, wedded, the 6th of December, 1828, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was created Viscount Canterbury in 1835. An account of the recent death and a Memoir and Portrait of his Lordship, will be found in No. 169, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Lady Canterbury died on Sunday, the 16th instant.

THE REV. DR. PROCTER.

The Rev. Joseph Procter, Master of St. Catherine's Hall, in the University of Cambridge, graduated in 1788, and was Third Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship; and, in the year 1799, succeeded Dr. Lowther Yates in the Mastership of his College, which he held for 46 years. He was also, by Royal mandate in 1801. Dr. Procter was, *ex officio*, a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. This eminent and learned dignitary and divine died on the 10th instant, at the Lodge of St. Catherine's Hall.

THE REV. ARTHUR SAVAGE WADE, D.D.

Dr. Wade, who was rector of a valuable living in Warwickshire, and is stated to have enjoyed a considerable private income, was known to the public for the active part which he took as a speaker at all the principal Radical meetings for the last quarter of a century. His death occurred on Monday morning, the 17th inst. On Monday morning, he went to a tailor's shop in Regent-street, and, just as he was leaving it, he appeared to stumble, and would have fallen, had not one of the attendants ran to his assistance. He then exclaimed, "God bless me, I am afraid I am attacked with paralysis. I have lost the use of my left side." The unfortunate gentleman never spoke more, but died in the course of the day. He was in his 58th year. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Died from apoplexy."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 15.

Yesterday an election took place at Brasenose College, to fill the vacant fellowship; the successful candidate was Mr. John Henry Brookes, Commoner and Hulme's Exhibitioner of the same College.

Nov. 19

The Rev. Frederic William Faber, M.A, Fellow of University College, is understood to have joined the Roman Communion. Mr. Faber is known to the public as the author of "The Cherwell Water Lily," and other Poems, and as editor of a portion of the "Lives of English Saints."

A special general meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society was held at their rooms, Saturday evening, when Dr. Harington, Principal of Brasenose College, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

Nov. 20.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M. A.—Rev. J. Groom, Wadham College; Rev. L. M. Humbert, St. John's College; Rev. J. Baines, St. John's College; J. Grenside, Exeter College; T. Bell, Exeter College; Rev. L. Oldley, Exeter College; Rev. H. Tindal, Brazenose College; W. H. Richardson, Oriel College, C. W. W. Wynn, Christchurch; C. P. Phillips, Christchurch, H. R. Farrar, Fellow of Merton College; J. D. Haskins, Magdalen Hall.

B.A.—A. F. Carey, Wadham College; C. H. Murley, Wadham College; H. Browne, Trinity College; T. W. D. Humphreys, Trinity College; C. M. Church, Oriel College; R. Jackson, Oriel College; R. A. La Mesurier, Corpus College: M. I. Backer, Merton College; J. W. Burgon, Worcester College, M. M. Ainslie, Christchurch; Rev. H. S. Templer, New Inn Hall; J. Burton, New Inn Hall; S. B. Warner, New Inn Hall; A. G. Atherley, New Inn Hall; W. F. Courtney, New Inn Hall; C. W. Davies, St. Edmund Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

(From our Correspondent.) Nov. 15

The election of a Master of Catharine Hall, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Procter, took place at six o'clock yesterday morning. The choice of the Fellows fell upon the Rev. Henry Philpott, B.D. The new Master was Senior Wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman, and a first class Classic in the year 1829

Nov. 21.

MATRICULATIONS.—The full number this Term, is 398.

RESIDENTS.—The full number th e Term, is 1913.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—The following Students have been elected Scholars of this Society:—Craven, Hulbert, Main, Porter, Tandy.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL.—FUNERAL OF THE LATE MASTER.—The mortal remains of the late Dr. Procter, were removed on Monday morning last, from the Lodge to the Hall. On a brass plate on the outer coffin, was inscribed,

JOSEPHUS PROCTER,
S. T. P.
MAGISTRI COLLEGII.
OBIIT. X. NOV. 1845.
ÆT. 84.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—We are glad to learn that the Bishop of Carlisle is improving in health, and that great hopes are now entertained of his perfect recovery in a short time.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES IN FINSBURY.

On Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises termed the St. Agnes le Clair baths, situate in Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, which, unfortunately, was attended with the loss of two lives. The premises were divided by a thin lath and plaster partition, one portion being occupied by a Mr. Moore, the proprietor of the baths, which were at the rear of the dwelling house, and the other by Mr. C. Peel, as a coffee shop. The inmates, upon being aroused, were met by a large sheet of flame entering their bed room. On accepting his wife, and their little one's escape by the staircase, they found it impossible, owing to the dense body of smoke rising from the lower part of the building. They hastened to the back windows Here their position was soon discovered, and they were desired to wait for the arrival of the escape ladders. Ere they reached the scene several of the terrified inmates, it seems, jumped to the ground, but those at the more lofty windows were persuaded still to wait a few minutes longer. The ladders were at length brought to the spot, and after several persons had been got out, active measures were adopted to preserve Mr. C. Moore, a lodger in the premises, his wife, and their little one, who were supplicating for assistance at one of the upper room windows, looking towards Pitfield street. Mr. Moore succeeded in making his escape, and on gaining the ground was perfectly exhausted; his unfortunate wife, however, and child perished. He states that he used every means to preserve them, and if he had waited a minute longer in making his retreat he must have perished also.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Baker held an inquest, at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the bodies of Sarah Moore, aged 42, and George Hall, aged 11, the unfortunate individuals who perished.

Mr. Richard M. Moore said that he was the proprietor of the St. Agnes Le Clair swimming-baths, in Tabernacle square, Finsbury. The deceased, Sarah Moore, was the wife of Charles Moore, his assistant at the baths. On the morning of Sunday last, about a quarter before one o'clock, he was awakened by his brother Frederick, who told witness that he thought the place was on fire. He then ran down the stairs and perceived the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the door smoke rushed out, but he could not see any fire. Witness told his brother to go down into the kitchen and procure a pail of water, which he did, and which he threw in the direction the smoke arose from. Witness afterwards escaped upstairs, and was nearly suffocated upon the roof of the cold bath, and was rescued by a policeman. His kitchen was the parlour. Mr. Charles Moore, his assistant at the baths, deceased George Hall, slept in the same room. They were all alarmed; but Mrs. C. Moore and her son were unable to escape, and they were burnt in the building. He could not tell how the fire originated.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Moore gave similar testimony.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

In part of our impression last week, we mentioned that a discovery had been made at Cobham Park, near Gravesend, which had created much excitement in that neighbourhood.

It appears that, on Friday morning (last week), the keepers or watchers in the service of the Earl of Darnley, on duty in the preserves of the park, heard the report of fire arms in the direction of the main road, but no one was discovered. One of the keepers, shortly after daylight, in going off duty, and passing through that part of the park where the unfortunate Mr. Dadd was murdered by his son some months ago, discovered a trace of pistols lying in the grass, and, in the immediate vicinity, were found the case for the pistols, a pocket handkerchief, and a ginger beer bottle. On his further examining the pistols, he found that one of them was loaded with ball and cocked. The other was unloaded, and apparently had been recently discharged. The handkerchief, a cambric one, was saturated with blood; one part in particular appeared to have pressed against a wound, and was stained with blood This discovery gave rise to many awful reports, and some of the papers indulged in anticipations about a supposed murder. It was since been discovered that there had been an attempt at suicide in the park. The individual, a Mr. Palmer, subsequently made a second attempt. He contrived to reach Woolwich, and embarked on board the *Waterwitch* steamer No. 8 on Saturday evening; and, while the vessel was on its passage up the river, he jumped overboard. He was picked up, however, and was taken into the fore-cabin, and, as he complained of being very cold, he was supplied, at his own request, with a glass of rum and water. On the arrival of the vessel at Blackwall, Mr. Smith, the captain, gave his passenger in charge to a policeman on the wharf, who said he could not detain him, unless the captain proceeded to the Police station-house, and signed the police sheet. Mr. Smith declined leaving the paddle-box, and said that, if the policeman thought proper to detain him, he would do so on his own responsibility. About half past nine o'clock the same evening Mr. Smith had occasion to go aft, when he found a large pocket book, which he opened, and the first thing he saw was a sealed letter, with the following address:—"To the Captain on board the Steamboat I go on. I believe it will be one of the Waterman's boats; but whether five or half past five, I cannot say." The captain opened it, and found the contents to be as follows:—

Woolwich, Nov. 15, 1845, Two o'Clock.

Sir,—I, whom may the great God forgive, expect to be no more before you receive this. This is my second attempt at suicide. I am now suffering with a black eye, and part of my face blown away, through a pistol shot. I was cool, it appears, to load my pistol with a pistol. I am now going to try water. Enclosed is a half sovereign, to defray any expenses you may be at in sending the enclosed letter to my house, &c., telling my subject to it. Let her husband's untimely end. I am, Sir, your's obediently, J. P. PALMER.

P.S.—I say the enclosed letter. I mean another letter, in my pocket-book, addressed to my wife.—J. P. P.

In the same pocket book were a quantity of papers and memorandums, and three sealed letters, all addressed "Mrs. Palmer, 2, Beaconsfield-terrace, Kingsland-road, London," and upon each the following direction, which was written above the address, "To the Captain—deliver this with the other letter." On the back of one of the letters there were spots of red sealing wax, and below them the following words were written:—

My dear wife,—Kiss the three wax spots, and you will know my lips have been there. I am a death, yours truly.

The address proved to be a correct one, and Mr. Smith proceeded to Beaufort terrace. After a long interview with Mr. Palmer, who assumed an air of indifference and jocularity, and said his adversary was too high to get a shot at, Mr. Smith proceeded to the residence of Mr. Coward, in Beaufort square, and learned from that gentleman that he had been called upon about eight o'clock the same evening, to attend upon Mr. Palmer, and found him in a highly excited state, and very cold from his immersion in the water; and that Mr. Palmer informed him that he had fought a duel, and that a pistol shot was lodged in his mouth. Mr. Coward added, that he discovered a bullet fixed in Mr. Palmer's upper jaw, and succeeded in extracting it. In doing so he was compelled to remove a small portion of the jaw.

Mr. Palmer is a leather factor, and has offices in Coleman street. He left home on Thursday evening (last week), and proceeded to Rochester, and to Gravesend, where he is supposed to have slept on Thursday night, and to have strayed towards Cobham Park on Friday morning. His escape from drowning was as singular as his escape from another and more fatal death. He was actually in the water a quarter of an hour, and, in addition to his ordinary dress, he carried a large top coat under his arm, but he never sunk.

On Monday night a gentleman called at No. 3, Beaconsfield-terrace, to inquire after the health of Mr. Palmer, and was informed that, notwithstanding his dangerous condition, and in opposition to the wishes of his medical attendant, he had been removed into the country.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Palmer purchased the pistols found on Saturday in Cobham Park, on the Thursday morning, of a Mr. Reily, No. 30, High Holborn. He bought a pair. At the time of the purchase the pistols were loaded with ball. He afterwards wished to be provided with some powder and a few bullets, in case of necessity, but added, he did not suppose they would ever be of any use to him. Mr. Palmer's conduct in exhausting the ammunition to lead to a supposition that his intellect was deranged. He was dressed as if for travelling.

How the unfortunate man managed to reach Woolwich in the exhausted state he must have been in from the loss of blood it is difficult to imagine. It has been ascertained that he went into two or three public houses and reported that a duel had been fought in the park.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT WINDSOR.—On Monday the inquiry respecting the disturbances which took place on the last Windsor election, was resumed. The Mayor stated that the magistrates intended to proceed against the prisoners for riot. Samuel Richardson (*alias* Brussey), Thomas Miller, and William Hunter, privates in the 2nd Life Guards, and Percy Townshend, a civilian, were then brought into court. Mr. Long, the magistrates' clerk, then read the information and complaint of John Gilham, the superintendent, against the defendants, for riot and assault on John Martin, a man named Shuck, and another person, named Townshend. Some other witnesses were examined, and ultimately the Court discharged Richardson, and committed the other defendants for trial at the next quarter sessions for riot and assault. The whole of the witnesses were afterwards bound over to appear, and the prisoners were liberated on bail.

CURIOUS SUICIDE ON THE THAMES.—As the steamer *Nun* was proceeding from the George's Pierhead to Woodside, about seven o'clock on Saturday night last, one of the passengers suddenly sprang to the side of the vessel, against the defenders, and was instantly carried down with the tide. The act is described to have been the work of an instant, and wilfully committed. The captain, who was upon the paddle-box at the time, had the engines immediately stopped, and directed the punt to be put out. The punt was quickly obeyed, and the punt was rowed about for a considerable length of time to see if the unfortunate man could be found in any direction; but there was not the slightest appearance of him from the moment that he had plunged into the water. Many reports have been circulated as to who the deceased is, and as to what was the cause of his committing the rash act some said he was a collector of taxes, who had been deficient in his accounts; others that he was a railway shareholder who had lost considerably by recent speculations. The gentlemen in the boat say, that he never spoke a word during the time he was on board, and that he did not appear to be in the slightest degree intoxicated. He wore a dark frock coat, and light-coloured trousers. In jumping over the side of the vessel he knocked off the hat of a passenger.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When the Sheet Calendar, published on Thursday last, has crossed the Atlantic brother Jonathan will see that in the Old Country they are going ahead in matters connected with racing, as well as in the New World. The first announcement in that journal is to the following effect:—"Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1846. Tuesday: Handicap Sweepstakes of one thousand sovs each, half forfeit, across the Flat; acceptances to be sent sealed to Messrs. Weatherby, in London, on or before Thursday, the 27th of November; the same to be burnt without being opened, unless a race be made. If only two acceptances, to be a match." For this, twenty-seven horses are weighted: what an affair it might be! The same number contains an outline of the good things in store for Ascot next season, including among them a gift of 300 sovs. by the Great Western Railway Company, to be added to a handicap sweepstakes. So flattering a prologue to a sport grander for the coming year, may not be inappropriately followed by a glance at the materials for carrying a portion of it out—namely, the three-year old stock likely to show for the principal stakes for animals of that year.

Perhaps a brace of more splendid two-year-olds never came to the post than the past season produced in Sting and Malcolm. The former, it is scarce necessary to say, is first favourite for the ensuing Derby, at a little worse than 7 to 1. He has had too busy a summer and autumn of it to have left himself time for improvement—we do not expect to see him on his first appearance for '46 at Epsom, the start he was when last he performed at Newmarket. The latter having won two races in the North easily, showed in the saddling enclosure at Doncaster, the observed of all observers. He was the ideal of a racer; and should his limbs stand sound, it is likely he will see a better day than the anniversary of the Champagne The great vein of two-year-old excellence, however, was that worked in West Sussex. The Goodwood stable literally overflowed with young cripples. It turned out a dozen winners of that tender age, its champions being to be found always at their *posts:* it was enough that they had an engagement to ensure their keeping it. Princess Alice, the Amazon of the party, showed him since this year, and heads a catalogue of seventeen engagements in the Calendar. Her achievements were, taken with all let and hindrance into account, the best, or thereabouts, of the year. It is not, however, for that reason alone to be regarded with entire confidence in her three-year-old form: you cannot have your cake and eat it The best thought of among the Goodwood Derby lot is Lord George Bentinck's Binnacle: therefore had must be the best. Newmarket, probably, was never in so destitute a condition for young stock as this year. Nevertheless, we find him making a dead heat with two of them for the Glasgow Stakes in the Houghton. This makes none of the trio good for much: one of them we know to be good for nothing. We cannot look to the Goodwood team for a dangerous three-year-old in '46. If the betting returns had anything to do with the quality of an animal quoted at Tattersall's, Proconsul should seem to possess some good title to respect. He is one of John Scott's dark worthies, and, unless for that especial reason, we are not disposed to follow suit with his backers. Scott's public youngsters have been brutes, but he is an artist who can make admirable work out of the raw material.

Speaking of John Scott leads naturally to a consideration of the position and promise of the great public stables. His we pronounce weak—very weak (the old Danebury days are long since bringing up two years), the way they should go,—and a few of Mr. Wreford's accordingly may lay claim to be put on the books as second and third rankers. But honest John has given no sign of having a flyer in the county of Hants: are all the mighty (brumers) fallen? Dawson's lot for Epsom is the largest in the field. In Malcolm we spoke of the best he has put forth. No doubt Middleway will prove a favourite—on the market—and very likely a good goer on the turf. The list of *dieux* shows many of stout honest blood of a strain that has run well—and could stay a distance. Wherefore is it that in breeding the gift of speed seems to be esteemed as all-sufficing to the racer as action is stated to be to the orator?

Passing to the general evidence of the quality of the three-year-old stock for next season, we cannot but be more favourably than by inference be drawn from these facts This year, two hundred and sixteen two-year olds came to the post; 116 colts and 100 fillies. The average of winners, however, bore no comparison to the gross amount; from which it will be inferred that we have had some of the year of a superior character. Such we question was the case; but let us properly apply the deduction from that fact. There are one hundred and ninety-four nominations for the Derby: of these, not one in three has appeared in public; not one in ten of those that come out in average racing form. Add then the ordinary casualties attending the career of a race-horse, and you will have as a product the amount of hope that attaches to the dark three-year olds of 1846.

The season just past was remarkable for the running of its three-year-olds—distinguished for their success at all distances—but not for the achievements of Ideas, or Weatherbit, or The Libel, or the great creatures of the market Outsiders won the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Chester Cup, the Ascot Cup, the Goodwood Cup. Forschevaree, a like good fortune awaits the three-year-olds of '46—but, we have a right to conclude, with even a greater preponderance towards the dark ones. This analytic caution will not, for that cause, be less of service for those who might be led away by the example of the foolish, to bestow countenance and support upon the favourites of the betting circles.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Business improved a little this afternoon, but without leading to any alteration in the prices, which may be returned as follows:—

15 to 2 agst Sting		40 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)	20 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild
16 to 1 — Sarpedon (t)		30 to 1 — The Traverser	and
25 to 1 — Ingo		40 to 1 — Smuggler Bill (t)	The Traverser (t)
25 to 1 — Ranger (t)		40 to 1 — Manica colt	

OARS.

15 to 1 agst Princess Alice
15 to 1 — Vanish

16 to 1 agst Queen Anne
40 to 1 — Astonishment

THURSDAY.—A "dies non," all the subscribers having taken flight for Newport Pagnell. We were informed that, in private, 350 to 10 was laid against The Traverser, and 1000 to 95 against Cuckoo.

AQUATICS.—At a meeting of the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, held on Saturday last, at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden, it was resolved to establish a permanent Club House in the metropolis or its vicinity.

Operations have been commenced for the erection of the Club House of the Royal Southern Yacht Club at Cowes. The foundation-stone will be laid in December next by the Marquis of Conyngham, who is Commodore of the Club. The building will be erected at a cost of £6000, which will be raised in shares of £40 each.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY.—A plan, we hear, is under consideration by the Government, which, if carried into effect, will be likely to produce a constant supply of good soldiers to fill up the vacancies that are constantly occurring in the army. The militia are to have a most efficient staff in each county; one-third of the main body of the militia to be embodied for three years exercise, at the same time allowing the men to volunteer to the line, with certain regulations to subaltern officers to extend their services also. This will put a stop to the demoralising scenes that are witnessed in all public houses to catch a recruit.

CAVALRY DEPOT.—There is no foundation for a report which appeared in a daily paper, to the effect that the cavalry depôt is about to be removed from Maidstone to Woolwich.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY RAILWAY.—We understand that Government are about to adopt measures for the more effectual transit of troops by railway.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR SALUSBURY DAVENPORT, KNT.—This gallant officer died on Monday last at his residence in Cheltenham. He entered the navy in 1790, and served at the siege of St. Lucia, and at the attack on Porto Rico in 1797. Sir Salusbury also took part in the expedition to the Helder, and was at the surrender of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and at the attack on four French frigates in Dunkirk Road in 1800. The deceased officer attained the rank of Admiral of the White in 1841. Sir Salusbury died very wealthy, possessing large estates both in Buckinghamshire and Cheshire; of the former of which counties he was a deputy-lieutenant.

MR. HUDSON.—Mr. Hudson, M.P., arrived at Drayton Manor on Wednesday (last week) direct from Wynyard Park, where the honourable member had been on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. Mr. Hudson left Drayton Manor on Friday for Hoby Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Leeds

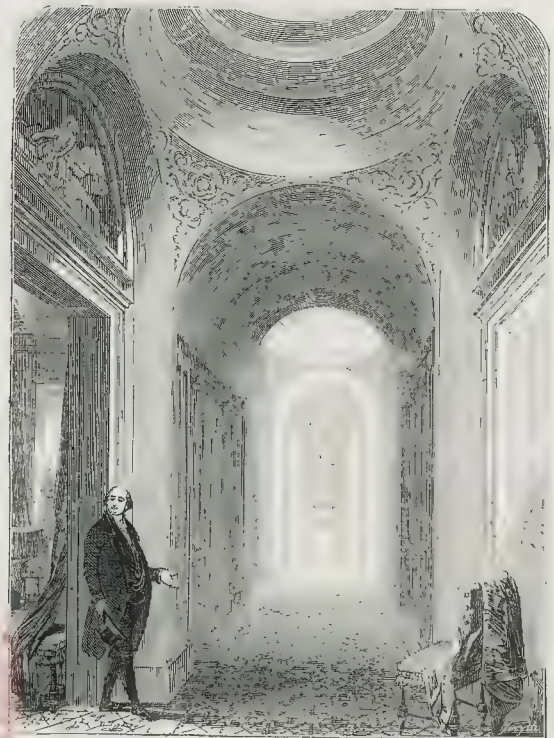
DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. WM. DUNDAS.—We regret to learn the death of the above right hon. gentleman, who died at Quarry House, his residence, at St. Leonard's on Sea, on Friday (last week). He was second son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, and the Hon. Elizabeth Dundas, eldest daughter of Henry first Viscount Melville. The right hon. deceased was brought up to the Scots bar, and in 1800 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the affairs of India, when he was appointed a Privy Councillor. In 18 4 he was appointed Secretary at War, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Rathbone Pitt, and discharged the duties of that office until 1806. He represented Tain and Dingwall in the House of Commons, and up to the election in 1831, had sat for the city of Edinburgh in several parliaments. The deceased gentleman held, at his death, the offices of Lord Clerk Register, Keeper of the Signet, and Register of Sasines in Scotland. He received a sum of little short of £4000 annually from the public purse, arising out of the fees as Keeper of the Signet, and as a compensation for the loss of fees as Keeper of the Signet.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of life occurred on Saturday last, to Mr. Abrahams, an opulent Jew, residing at Kew green. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had just partaken of a hearty breakfast, and was joking with his wife about making his will, when he was seized with a fit, and fell back in his chair, assistance was immediately rendered, but of no effect, as life was extinct.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASGOW THEATRE BY FIRE.—The City Theatre at Glasgow (the Wizard of the North's), was burned down on Wednesday morning. The flames broke out about one o'clock, and, in less than 30 minutes, the whole was a sheet of fire, sending its light over the whole city. There have not been any lives lost, but there were several narrow escapes. The performances had only been shortly before concluded when the fire broke out, but the origin of it is not known. The theatre itself is valued at several thousand pounds, but Mr. Anderson, the proprietor, is fully insured

LANSDOWN TOWER.

THE TOWER AND GARDEN.



THE SANCTUARY.

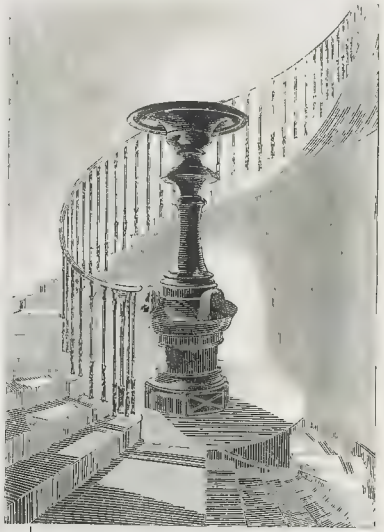
Another costly collection of Works of Art, assembled by the classic taste of "the Author of 'Vathek,'" is now in progress of dispersion by that necromantic implement—the Auctioneer's hammer. Well do we remember, in every day parlance, "the intense excitement" upon the dismantling of Fonthill, some three-and twenty years since! Alack, what a torrent of wealth and fashion set in towards that store house of antique splendour.

The mention of the number of years that have elapsed since this event, reminds us that the circumstances which led to the building of the superb structure represented in our Engravings may be altogether new to some of our readers.

INTERIOR OF THE LANTERN.

We gather from Mr. Cyrus Redding's very piquant "Recollections," in the "New Monthly Magazine," (June and July, 1844), that when Mr. Beckford, (the author of "Vathek,") sold and quitted Fonthill, he was scarcely known to be in Bath, before a beautiful tower, planned in the purest taste, suddenly appeared on the summit of the highest eminence in the vicinity. Half an extensive hill was enclosed. Many stone portals uprose here and there, as if by magic, their creation being the employment of his leisure hours to superintend. He thus expended large sums with mechanics and workpeople, while he preserved his health by devoting a portion of his time to employment in the open air; this he considered essential to a sanatory existence.

Leading his life of accustomed seclusion, "the Author of Vathek" was only known in Bath as the mysterious, haughty gentleman who lived in Lansdown Crescent. Yet, here he planned the lofty Tower, which stands at the northern side of the city, upon the summit of the famed Lansdown, yet so far back from the brow of the hill, that it cannot be seen from the streets, which are too immediately under the height—an elevation of 800 feet. It is placed in a shrubbery, kept with strict adherence to the wildness of nature: no trim walks—no nicely edged borders are there, the paths being only such as are worn by the passengers' feet; choice flowers grow amidst heaps of stone, from which they appear to spring naturally. Below is a garden formed in an ancient stone-quarry, where every tree and plant flourishes luxuriantly. The laying-out of these grounds was superintended



STAIRCASE AND TAZZA.

by Mr Beckford himself. He was as fond of planting as of collecting works of art. He once told a friend that he had crowned Lansdown with a forest in an incredibly short space of time. At the friend's surprise, he replied by a quotation: "With a forest it mean wood as come to Dunsinane shown. The Bath people may call this a mere mushroom, Vathek, or the Devil, now, with some reason. The Bristol folks, who travel the lower road, seeing trees upon Lansdown, where none a year or a few weeks before, rub their eyes: they cannot believe their own sight: how can it be?"

The architect of the Tower was Mr. E. H. Goodridge. The design is square to an altitude of 120 feet from the foundation, it then assumes an octangular form for 12 feet more, and this is crowned by 12 feet of octangular woodwork, of a lantern shape, which is protected by an iron pillar at each angle. These, as well as the dome, are gilt. We have engraved the Tower

and its picturesque locality in our first illustration.

The first interior shows the Sanctuary, which has an air of mystic gloom and magnificence, the colours are crimson and oak; and the semi-circular spaces above the doorways are filled with paintings. In this apartment are partly shown two fine ebony cabinets; and, in one of the arched recesses is a full-length statue, in marble, of St. Anthony of Padua, with the Infant Saviour, finely executed by Rossi: on the supporting pedestal is inscribed "Dominus Illuminatio Mea."

We have likewise engraved a portion of the room within the Lantern: the latter, we should have stated, is copied from the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The windows of the Lantern are of plate glass, moving in perpendicular grooves; the wind, at this height, being exceedingly violent, great strength of material is necessary. The curtains of the room are crimson; and, in Mr. Beckford's former residence, Fonthill, at a distance of between thirty and forty miles.

Mr Redding thus describes the prospect:—"The appearance of hill-top after hill-top, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, unmasked to the eye during the ascent, had a novel and beautiful effect. On every side, the view was striking. All the southern shore of the Avon, opposite Bath, was visible. In the north west direction, the sight, after ranging over the barren table land of the down, unadorned with a single tree, was arrested by the solitary monument of Sir Reville Granville, who fell in the Battle of Lansdown. The view, naturally tinctured with melancholy, was still more saddened by the monument and its associations.

"The tower of Fonthill Abbey was visible from thence before it fell. Mr. Beckford was the only individual who could see it was no more in the field of view, without a telescope. He missed his former property, the day after it fell, before the news had reached Bath."

Our next Engraving, one of the Staircases, is not, in itself, remarkable; but, upon the landing, is a fine specimen of modern art. This is a magnificent colossal vase, of Peterhead granite, highly polished, seven feet high, three feet diameter: the vase is tazza-shaped, on a pillar and pedestal of the same material, on the pedestal are three finely-executed demi-lions in bronze; it is also enriched with bold bronze mouldings.

The Vestibule, the scene of the next Illustration, is small; but lit by painted windows, and sumptuously fitted. The colours are crimson and dark oak. Here are four Roman seats, of Riga and Pollard oak, with bold lion masks, and deep panelling—of the highest design and most elaborate workmanship. There are likewise four fine carved oak cabinets. The costly items are Etruscan vases, Indian and Japan china, Raffaelle ware, marble sarcophagi, &c. The carpet is crimson and black, quatrefoil pattern.

The Crimson Drawing Room, with which our present series of Illustrations concludes, is a superbly-fitted apartment, with recessed oak roof. The window draperies are of crimson cloth; and the carpet is crimson, quatrefoil pattern. The chairs are of the celebrated Fonthill pattern, ebonised; the seats and backs covered with crimson cloth and silk lace. The centre table is of carved oak; and the large console, triple-arched table, opposite the fireplace, is a very superb item, with rich brocatelli slabs, richly-carved trusses, &c. The Pollard and Riga oak cabinets, on each side of the end window, are very fine; the lower ones having rare jasper slabs. The gold Japan, china, and articles of vertu, in this superb apartment, are exquisite.

Here we halt in our tour of illustration. Next week, we shall resume the series.

Meanwhile, it should be explained that all the unique furniture, pictures, statues, bronzes, gems, agates, china, and real Japan *bijouterie*, have been removed from Lansdown Tower, to the Auction rooms of Messrs. Enfield and Son, in Milsom-street, Bath, where their sale commenced on Thursday last, and will not terminate until Friday next. Their "View" has attracted vast numbers of the lovers of art and *vertu*; and the splendid collection will, doubtless, realise a large sum. The Tower itself, Gardens, and Cottages—all are to be sold: the former may be readily made the nucleus of a much larger establishment.

Next week, we shall engrave some of the Rarities of highest design. The present series has been taken from some admirable Drawings made by Mr. E. F. English, before the recent removal of the collection for sale. We are indebted to this gentleman, as well as to the Messrs. English, for their courtesy to our Artist, whom we have dispatched to Bath to record graphically the results of the Sale.

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—On Monday evening, at the Institute of British Architects, it was stated by Mr. Tite, the architect to the Royal Exchange, that a large collection of the antiquities of Roman London, found in the excavations for that building, were in store in a spare room at the London Institution. The circumstances under which they were found were singular and interesting. On the south side of the Exchange, whilst excavating for a foundation, the workmen came to a solid bed of concrete, about fifteen feet below the surface, on penetrating through which they found a dark pealy mass, forming a pit nine feet in depth, and literally filled with every description of Roman rubbish. The pit was indicated by surrounding circumstances to have been a hole out of which gravel had been dug for the formation of neighbouring roads or garden walks, afterwards converted into a horse pond, as appeared from the remains of horse furniture, and eventually it became the City rubbish hole. There was found in it a very extensive collection of coins, amphoræ, shoes, and sandals, and every variety of articles of domestic use, even to bodkins with the wool in them; the animal and vegetable matters being in a high state of preservation from the nature of the pealy mass in which they were found. This had been piled, and upon it a bed of concrete had been laid, on which Roman buildings had been erected, nor were the foundations of these removed when the two Royal Exchanges in succession were erected. Mr. Tite also remarked on the presence of peat mud found in excavations near the Thames, showing the former growth of vegetation, which had been found as high up from the river as the Cheapside end of Friday-street.

THE VESTIBULE.

THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.—Twenty-seventh Sunday after Trinity—Old Martinmas DAY—First Balloon Ascent, 1782.
MONDAY, 24.—Peace with America, 1814—John Knox died, 1572.
TUESDAY, 25.—Michaelmas Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Dr. Watts died, 1748—Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.
THURSDAY, 27.—The Dowager Countess of Salisbury burnt at Hatfield House, 1885.
FRIDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830—Goldsmith born, 1713.
SATURDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sydney born, 1554.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 29.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 11	9 45	10 18	10 47	11 20	11 48	0 0	0 13	0 35	1 0	1 24	1 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Admirer*" is thanked for his hints; some of the subjects suggested have already been engraved in our Journal.
"*A. H. P.*"—Yes.
"*A Friend*" will be liable to serve as a Juryman. The Railway Company will answer the second question.
"X. Y.," Chelmsford, wishes to ascertain who was the author of "The Lounger's Commonplace Book," 3 vols. 8vo., 1805.
"*D. A. D.*," Devon.—The College of Civil Engineers, Putney. "Bourne's Principles and Practice of Engineering and other Surveying," just published, is a sound work.
"*Mary Anne.*"—The application of the title named by our Correspondent to a Scottish writer is merely an individual critical opinion, and not generally recognised. "Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar," for beginners. "Rantzsitis Italian Grammar."
"*Johnny.*"—A silver tea-service is a fitting and handsome wedding present.
"*A Novice*" should make interest with the Railway Directors, Secretary, &c.
"*Joe Johnson,*" Withington.—"Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess," for beginners.
"*E. A.,*" Kensington, may obtain any back Numbers of our Journal, at the original price, 6d. each.
"*J. A. G.*," Inner Temple-lane, is thanked; but we fear the sketch is too slight for engraving.
"*Tenor.*"—We will endeavour to insert the scale of the weights and scale of the notes of the New Bells for the Royal Exchange in our next.
"*A Celt,*" Emsworthy.—A good education is indispensable for a youngster entering the Navy.—See Lieut. Wilmot's Midshipman's Friend; chapter on Education and Allowances: an excellent little work.
"*A Subscriber,*" Witney.—The expenses of the Banquet in the Guildhall, London, on Lord Mayor's Day, are defrayed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, jointly.
"*A. B.,*" Eton College, is thanked; but the sketch is too slight for engraving.
"*R. M.*," Liverpool.—The Improved System of Phonography may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.
"*H. S.*"—An error of the press
"*Tenbrensis,*" South Wales, will find "Catlow's Popular Conchology," (Longman's), a good introductory work. So comprehensive a work as our correspondent hints at would require more than "a little spare time."
"*C.,*" Seymour-street.—"Comparisons are odious," especially in print.
"*Etonensis.*"—We believe the greatest speed yet attained by Locomotive Engines on Railways is be 75 miles per hour, in some experimental trips, on the Great Western Railway. The "Great Britain" steam-ship made her first passage to New York in 14½ days, or 354 hours.
"*A Constant Reader.*"—One of the best works we are acquainted with, on the Management of the Dairy, is the volume reprinted from the Encyclopædia Britannica. A letter addressed to Mr. Prosser, Experimental Railway, Wimbledon Common, will reach the Patentee.
"*Cantab,*" Bowness, should address his strictly technical questions to some surgical periodical.
"*G. P.*," Nottingham, is thanked for the Railway Sketch; but it is not of sufficient interest for engraving.
"*A Continual Reader.*"—Stocqueler's Handbook of India, price 10s. 6d., to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"*Mais,*" Devon, is thanked.
"*C. C. C.*" had better leave the matter in the hands of the assessor.
"*R. S.*" College Hill.—Probably, Mr. Branston.
"*E. H. P.*"—The Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, is engraved in No. 32 of our Journal. St. Peter's, Saffron Hill, is but of slight architectural character.
"*H. C. T.*"—Peter Schoeffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was, therefore, the inventor of complete Printing, 1452. A common rate of newspaper printing by steam machines is 6⅔ per minute.
"*A First Subscriber,*" St. Austell.—The salary is about £70 per annum: middle age is not objected to.
"*J. F. R.*," Conservative News-room, Northampton.—The distance from London to Tahiti, round Cape Horn, is upwards of 13,000 geographical miles; and, from the same place to Canton, by the Cape of Good Hope, is upwards of 15,000 geographical miles; the former being nearly 14,000 English statute miles, and the latter 15,000 English miles.
"*.*."—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is not an opera.
"*Tuglioni and Vestris.*"—The former is the oldest; but as the "Sylphide" and the "Syren" are both in England, we do not publish their ages without their special permission—and it is not probable that they will produce their birth-registers.
"*M.*" Battmore.—We gave the sketch as we should that of any other object of public interest. We think the whole was a mistake or an exaggeration. We may use the article forwarded next week.
"*C. G. M.*"—The 6th Carbineers are now quartered, stationed at Dundalk. The names of the Princess Royal are Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa.
"*J. L. J. K.*" must employ a Broker on the London Stock Exchange.
"*W. P.*"—We have not yet been able to ascertain, precisely, the extent of the London and Liverpool Docks.
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" City.—*M. Jullien has given Concerts at Drury Lane Theatre.*
"*G. B.*" wishes to ascertain the name and address of the Secretary to the Nicholson Charity, which affords relief to persons of that name, above 60 years of age.
"*A. W.*"—Fancy stones are polished by the Lapidary's Wheel.
"*Knowledge.*"—The refusal rested with the Dean and Chapter.
"*F. R. S.*" Bayswater.—Apply at Bethlehem Hospital.
"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—"He that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing."
"*Dramaticus.*"—1. There is no relationship. 2. Brother and sister.
"*A. J.*," Saltford.—There is no truth in the statement respecting Abd-el-Kader.
"*A S.*"—"A Guide to Guernsey" (not Redstone's), price 5s., may be had of Cruchley, 81, Fleet-street.
"*Farn Islands.*"—These, a Correspondent is informed, are two groups of stones, once rocks, seventeen in number, lying opposite to Bamborough Castle, Northumberland.
"*J. B. C.*"—It is difficult to say what course will be pursued by Railway Companies, with respect to the return of deposits; but we think that, in cases where it is not intended to apply to Parliament for an Act during the ensuing session, the deposits ought to be returned at once, with as little deduction as possible. Some Companies have announced their intention to adopt this course, and the others must be followed by all Directors who are men of honour and respectability. When the attempt to obtain a Bill is unsuccessful, it is usual to call a meeting of the Shareholders, and lay a statement of the affairs of the Company before them. In the case mentioned by our Correspondent, we recommend that an application should be addressed to the Directors, claiming a return of the deposit. No doubt there are many similar instances; and, in case of a refusal to do what is only an act of justice, our Correspondent should give publicity to the name of the Company. He will not want supporters in a plan of Railway "agitation" for the return of deposits. We refer our Correspondent to the case at the Mansion House.
"*A Manchester Correspondent.*"—We cannot undertake to give legal advice: but we believe that, if "a trustee's wife" were to speculate in Railway shares, "although with her own private money," her husband would be liable to make good the calls upon them.
"*Pax,*" and "*S. E.*" shall be answered next week.
A few Letters stand over for inquiry.
INTELIGIBLE.—*Two contributions by* "*C. P.*" *and* "*Lines to* ****."

*** We have received a letter and copies of Resolutions passed by the General Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in the City of Quebec, impugning our statement of the expenditure of £12,000 in the improvement of a single street. These Resolutions are signed by the Mayor of Quebec; and, upon such high authority, we are bound to believe our information to have been incorrect. When the Accounts of the Committee are made up, we hope to be favoured with an early copy; which we shall be glad to publish. Our mistake, doubtless, arose from the sum of £12,000 having been expended by the Corporation of Quebec in widening a street, after a fire previous to the recent one.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1845.

WHILE the Emperor of Russia is trafficking in the faith of his children—buying a political alliance, with the religion of his favourite child as the price—it may assist in giving Englishmen an estimate of the detestable character of this despot if we describe the manner in which he persecutes those who profess the religion which the Grand Duchess Olga is about to embrace. The hatred and animosity existing between the Greek and Roman Churches are intense; the deeper, apparently, because the essential points of difference between them in matters of doctrine are few; the distinctions are rather in matters of form or discipline, than in questions of faith. It should be the object of a ruler, who has to govern people of both persuasions, to repress these dissensions as much as possible; but this, a task of kindness and conciliation, does not suit the disposition of the Russian Emperor. His policy is to crush all that differs from the official standard, and to reduce the religion of his people, like the uniform of his soldiers, to a regulation pattern. His Catholic subjects are ordered to become members of the Greek Church; they refuse, as nearly all mankind will refuse, compliance with such an order, and the consequence is that, at this moment, the sufferings of the early Christian martyrs under their Pagan persecutors, or those of the Protestants of France, under the "dragoonings" of that pompous bigot whom history has dignified with the title of "Le Grand Monarque," are equalled or surpassed by the cruelties enacting in that section of Europe, which now groans under the tyranny of the Autocrat of Russia.

On a former occasion we gave some details of the savage barbarities perpetrated by the Russian Government on a Convent of Sisters of Mercy, at Minsk, in a persecution extending over a period of seven years; fuller particulars have recently been made known in a work called "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas," and they more than confirm the worst statements that had previously found their way into the journals. There is no Press in any part of the Russian dominions; every atrocity is wrapped in darkness, and but for the escape of four of the victims, the facts of this, by no means isolated case, might never have been revealed to the world, or only vaguely rumoured; nay, through extracts from the Russian official journals, might even have been circulated through Europe merely as acts of that "wholesome vigour" of which we hear so much and so often, as a characteristic of the Russian system. That combinations of men for political movements should become the objects of official severity is easily understood; Governments use all their power for self-defence; but that a society of women, devoting themselves to acts of charity, should become the objects of cruelties worse than our most barbarous ages reserved for the worst of traitors, is something inconceivable. In most countries of Europe, and in nearly all the cities of the Continent, these sisterhoods exist, and are highly respected for their skill and humanity in attending the sick. In the first French Revolution, which swept away all conventual and religious establishments, this society was spared at Paris, from the conviction of its public services. How the same acts can be thought punishable in Russia, can only be explained by the Emperor. He has been endeavouring for some years past to root out the Polish language, Polish nationality, and every religion save that of the State. These women were ordered to conform, and refused. We extract, from the above work, a few passages describing the treatment they incurred by the refusal:—

Between 1837 and 1845, 44 nuns perished at the hands of Russian despotism out of 56 devoted to duties whose fulfilment appeals directly to all human sympathies. Of the 14 that remained, eight had either had their eyes torn out or their limbs broken, and of the other six only four had strength to attempt, or fortune to effect their escape. A few more months, and the whole surviving 14, at last doomed to Siberia, might have been expiring on that weary road, which the ten unhappy creatures, left behind by the fugitives, are at this moment being dragged over seven, all lamed, blind, or ailing.

This states only the general result; the minute details are far more frightful:—

Three days after the refusal of the superior to apostatize, Semiasko came with a detachment of soldiers to turn the sisters out of the convent. Such was the violence employed, such the terror inspired by the account of universal persecution, that a sick nun of their number fell and expired upon the threshold of her cell. The remainder were heavily ironed, hand and foot, and marched to Vitepsk, where they were placed in Russian convents, as "bad, wicked sisters." These black sisterhoods, which may in some measure be compared to our penitentiaries, are places of refuge for the widows of private soldiers, and receptacles for the most disorderly prostitutes. Here the 39 nuns of St. Basilius, from Minsk, met with 14 more of their order, transferred from another convent to this abode, where for two years they were kept to hard labour, chained in couples, and exposed to all the malignity of the Russian women, with whom the sisters, women of gentle birth were thus forcibly mingled. In 1839, all other efforts having failed to shake their resolution, they were transferred to another Russian convent of black sisters, at Polock. Here they remained with 10 more nonconformist nuns of the same order. The whole number of these women, 57, were now brought up twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, before a commission of the Russian authorities and clergy, and, after undergoing fifty strokes apiece. This punishment was continued for months together, till the wounds upon their backs became open sores, and that pieces of the scabs, and then of the raw flesh, adhered to the instruments of torture. Three of their number died beneath the infliction. They were then fed on salt herrings, and refused drink (a favourite Russian mode of torture), except on the condition of apostacy. This punishment, which it appears they found the most difficult to bear, was suspended by a new mode of starvation. They were only fed once every other day, and driven to eat nettles and the fodder of the convent cattle. They were employed to dig out clay, and not understanding how to conduct an excavation, the earth fell in and buried five of their number. With incredible barbarity the Russian authorities not only refused to dig them out, but prevented the nuns from attempting to extricate their companions, by threats of immediate death.

They were then employed in helping the masons who were building a Palace for the Greek Bishop, and eight were killed on the spot by the falling of a wall; two subsequently dying of injuries from the same accident. Several Poles who ventured to express their commiseration for them, were imprisoned and exiled. At last a galling rebuke given by the Superior to the Russian Bishop in public, provoked the climax of this tale of horrors. The nuns were delivered up to a band of soldiers whose native brutality has been stimulated by brandy; what ensued defies description; but this is the conclusion:—

When the fury of these demons in human form had been exhausted, it was discovered that two of these unfortunate females were quite dead. The skull of one had been crushed by the stamping on the temples of an iron-plated heel. The other was trampled into such a mass of mud and gore, that even its human character was scarcely recognizable. Eight others had one or several bones or limbs broken, or their eyes torn or trodden out. Of the whole number, the superior, a woman of iron frame as well as indomitable resolution, fared the best: but she was not allowed to attend or console her mutilated sisters except on the condition of apostacy. They were afterwards marched out of Polock by night on foot, and chained two by two,—even those whose eyes had been torn out, and whose hideous wounds were festering. Those whose legs were broken, or who were lamed, were sent forward in carts under the care of Cossacks.

From an imprisonment that followed, four of the women escaped; ten are on the road to Siberia. The cause of all this unutterable misery is held up as a model of Monarchs; courted, feasted, and flattered by his brother Kings, not one can be found even to protest against such unprovoked atrocity, though words cost so little. From Prussia, no interference is to be hoped for; its Government apes the conduct of the Autocrat, and the Lutherans have there fared little better at the hands of the Protestant King than the Catholics at those of the Head of the Greek Church. France sends its ambassador to kiss the hem of the Emperor's garment; and Naples bows down and worships the Northern Despot, who is left to outrage humanity unchecked. Could he be believed sincere in his cruelty, it might be palliated, at least, as the madness of fanaticism; but even this miserable plea is forfeited. At the very moment he is murdering these women for adhering to their faith, he compels his daughter to join the very religion he persecutes! Will the gentle and beautiful Duchess Olga—for such she is said to be—as a convert to the same creed, interpose between her suffering sisters and her savage sire? It is to be hoped she will, and that the Emperor will redeem his worldly trading with his child's religion by an act that will have in it something of the heavenly quality of mercy.

THE effects of public censure are sometimes visible even on those who appear the least sensible to it. The Poor-law Commissioners were supposed to be proof against all attack that came from the mere representatives of the public; from long defiance of the shafts poured upon them, they were really believed to be invulnerable; but the arrow of public opinion has at last found the open place in the hard mail that encrusted the official Achilles; the Poor-law Commissioners give up something to the general voice:—

They melt, and are not
Of stronger earth than others.

It is well known that Mr. Westlake, the medical attendant of the Andover Union, was the cause of the late inquiry into the malpractices and abuses of the establishment there. At a great expense to himself, he was, in fact, the prosecutor of the master of the House. When that individual was the *protegé* of the Guardians, and, as it appeared for some time, also of the Commissioners themselves, this was rather a courageous step, of which the consequences were obvious enough. The champion of the pauper placed himself in the position described by Byron, when speaking of another member of the same profession:—

The bold surgeon, who maintained his cause,
Has lost his place, and gained the world's applause.

For the course Mr. Westlake took, the Board of Guardians suspended him; he was never more to be an officer of theirs. But the Commissioners had, by that time, discovered the impolicy of backing up every proceeding of the Board; the press had wiped the official spectacles pretty effectually, and the whole of the transactions connected with the Union appeared to the thus assisted optics of Somerset House so discreditable, that remedies have been applied to most of the abuses complained of; the dietary has been amended—bone-crushing prohibited after the first of January—and, to complete the symptoms of improvement, the suspension of Mr. Westlake, by the Board of Guardians, has been annulled by the Board of Commissioners, and directions given to that gentleman to resume his duties. We are gratified at these results, which show the great efficacy of public investigation of such matters, as contrasted with mere official inquiries.

A REPORT has been current this week, derived from a French source, that the redoubtable Abd-el-Kader is removed beyond the possibility of troubling the Marshals to whose misgovernment Algeria is for the present delivered. It is said he has been killed by his horse falling and crushing the rider. If true, it is another added to the list of heroes who have perished ingloriously, or by petty means. What all the troops of the greatest military power in the world could not effect, has been brought about by a stumbling steed! The greatest warriors do not always fall in great battles. The pebble of Goliath and the nail of Sisera have had their parallels in profane history, both of the past and present. Juvenal has made the "little ring" that contained the death of Hannibal, almost a proverb; Cæsar escaped a thousand conflicts to fall by an envious dagger; and Napoleon died of a common disease. The pettiness of the end often contrasts strangely with the renown of the career. That the gallant Arab Chief might have fallen by a French rifle ball, or pined out his last days in a harsh imprisonment in an ungenial clime, like Toussaint L'Ouverture, a commander as skilful and indomitable as he, might have been expected; but that he should perish as if he had never had an ambition beyond winning a steeple-chase, is something disappointing. The report, however, is unconfirmed, and it may be but one of those thoughts of which the "wish" is said to be the "father."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At a Privy Council, held at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, it was ordered that the present Parliament be further prorogued from Thursday, the 27th instant, to Tuesday, the 16th of December.

ON THE WEATHER OF 1845, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

The state of the crops this year, and particularly of the Potato crop, has given a more than usual interest to the Meteorological Phenomena of the year, and renders a comparison of them with those exhibited in years of abundance, and also with their respective averages, highly important.

As the crops in the year 1844 were good, I have decided upon comparing the phenomena of this year with those of that year, and both with their averages, as deduced from upwards of twenty years' observation.

Proceeding in this way, I find that no certain difference has existed between the Meteorological Phenomena of these years, or from their averages, in the following elements:—

The pressure of the atmosphere;
The temperature of the dew point;
The direction, or the strength of the wind;
The amount of cloud; or,
In the quantity of rain fallen.

But a very marked difference has existed in the Temperature of the Air, of which the following are some of the particulars:—

The mean temperature of the first 13 weeks of 1844	..	..	was 34 deg. 6
" " "	1845	..	was 35 deg. 4
" " "	On an average of 25 years		was 38 deg. 9

Therefore, the mean temperature of the first thirteen weeks of the year 1844 was very nearly the same as the average; whilst that of the present year was the large quantity of 3½ deg. below the average, and that this period of 1844 was nearly this amount warmer than in the present year:

The mean temperature of the second 13 weeks of 1844	..	..	was 55 deg. 0
" " "	1845	..	was 51 deg. 9
" " "	On the average of 25 years		was 53 deg. 0

Thus exhibiting an excess above the average, in 1844, of 2 deg.; whilst, in 1845, there appears a deficiency of 1 degree and one-tenth below the average; and that this period of 1844 was more than 3 degrees warmer than the corresponding one of 1845.

So remarkable a tendency to cold being thus shown in the first six months of the present year, I send a more detailed account of the summer temperatures of 1844 and 1845, as such possibly had the greatest effect on the crops:—

1844. Week ending	Mean Temp. of the Week.	1845. Week ending	Mean Temp. of the Week.	Average Temp. of the Week.	The Mean Temperature of the Week, above (A) or below (B) the Average. 1844.	1845
	Deg.		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg
July 6	58 9	July 5	61.3	62.3	B 3.3	B 0.9
13	61.5	12	60.9	63.0	B 1.5	B 2.1
20	67.9	19	59.6	63.4	B 5.5	B 3.8
27	67.8	26	60.0	63.4	A 4.7	B 3.4
Aug. 3	58.3	Aug. 2	58.3	63.1	B 4.8	B 4.8
10	59.7	9	60.3	63.7	B 4.0	B 3.4
17	58.2	16	55.5	62.8	B 4.6	B 7.2
24	58.4	23	56.5	61.2	B 2.8	B 4.7
31	56.5	30	57.6	60.3	B 3.8	B 2.7
Sept. 7	62.7	Sept. 6	54.0	59.2	A 3.5	B 5.2
14	58.1	13	55.8	57.7	A 0.4	B 1.9
21	56.5	20	55.0	57.6	B 1.1	B 2.6
28	52.0	27	50.0	55.6	B 3.6	B 5.6
Oct. 5	54.6	Oct. 4	55.0	54.0	A 0.6	A 1.0
12	51.5	11	47.7	53.2	B 1.6	B 5.5
19	48.6	18	52.9	50.1	B 1.5	A 2.8
26	45.1	25	49.9	49.6	B 3.1	B 0.3
Nov. 2	44.3	Nov. 1	48.9	46.8	B 2.5	A 2.1
9	43.6	8	47.2	44.8	B 1.0	A 2.4
16	40.9	15	44.5	42.5	A 7.4	A 2.0

From this it appears that the mean temperature of every week, between July 6, 1845, and September 28, was below the average, the mean value of which, during the period, is nearly 4 degrees *below the average of the season*; in some of the weeks, this departure amounted to 6 or 7 degrees, as will be seen in the last column. There can be little doubt

that there has existed an intimate connexion between the temperature of the air and the failure of the crops. The temperature, after September 28, cannot have effected the crops to any great amount, but it will be seen that in some of the weeks, it has been above, and in others below the average. The temperature of the corresponding time between July 6, and September 28, in 1844, was 2 degrees below the average of the period.

So remarkable a departure from the average, may, possibly, have effect on the public health, as it doubtless has had on the crops, and comparisons of the meteorological phenomena of this year with those of any other plentiful year is highly important.

Blackheath, Nov. 17, 1845. JAMES GLAISHER.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE MARRIAGE OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS AND CAPTAIN IBBETSON.

Captain C. P. Ibbetson (11th Hussars) and Lady Adela Ibbetson arrived at Mr. Ibbetson's residence, on Chester terrace, Regent's Park, on Friday evening (last week), from Edinburgh, in order to concert measures for their marriage agreeably to the forms of the Established Church.

All the arrangements for the marriage were completed in the most private manner possible, and Monday was the day fixed for the performance of the sacred ceremony. Of course, the consent of the noble parents of the youthful bride had been obtained, and her uncle, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, was to have officiated at the solemn rite; but that high prelate was so engaged at Wells with the duties of his diocese as to be reluctantly absent.

Monday morning was selected, when the early hour of ten o'clock was appointed for the wedding party to assemble at St. Pancras New Church, in the New road.

The Very Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain to her Majesty, came to town from Chenies, expressly to perform the nuptial ceremony, and, with Mr. W. and Mrs. Russell, arrived at the church by a quarter before ten.

Captain Ibbetson, and his father, Mr. Henry Ibbetson, reached the church shortly afterwards, and were soon followed by Lady Adela, attended by Mr. Ibbetson, jun., and Mrs. Ibbetson. The bridal party forthwith repaired to the vestry, and, after a brief lapse of time, proceeded to the communion table, when the service commenced. Lady Adela was given away by her cousin, Mr. W. Russell, the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.

The sacred ceremony having concluded, the gallant captain and his bride passed to the vestry, accompanied by their respective friends, to attest the legality of the marriage in the register.

In consequence of their previous matrimonial union having been solemnised according to the law of the Church of Scotland, there was a difference in the usual entry in the register. The gallant captain having signed his names as follow, "Charles Parke Ibbetson," her ladyship took the pen, and wrote, according to the instructions given, "Adela Corisande Maria Ibbetson, heretofore Villiers." The Very Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, and the attesting witnesses, Mr and Mrs. W. Russell, Mrs. E. A. Ibbetson, and Mr Henry Ibbetson, also signed the register.

Captain and Lady Adela Ibbetson departed in the afternoon for the country, to pass a few weeks in retirement, when the gallant captain will rejoin his regiment in Ireland.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg, proceeded this morning in the Home Park. Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg, attended by the Baron de Wangenheim and Madame Angelet, left the Castle this morning in one of the Royal carriages and four for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence by a special train to town. Their Royal Highnesses returned this afternoon. Prince Albert shot this morning over the Royal preserves in the Great Park. Her Majesty held a Privy Council this afternoon at half past two o'clock. The Council was attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Stanley, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, and the Earl of Haddington. The Council broke up at half past three o'clock, when most of the Cabinet Ministers left for Town. The Lord Chancellor, in consequence of his serious indisposition, and Lord Granville Somerset, who is abroad, were necessarily absent from the Council. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley, remain upon a visit to the Queen. Lady Stanley arrived at the Castle this afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, since noon, her Majesty has not taken her usual airing this afternoon. The Royal dinner party this evening will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness De Spaeth, Lady Anne Macdonald, and Colonel Sir George Couper.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The Lord Chancellor has been indisposed, at Turville Park, during the week, but we are happy to say that the latest accounts are favourable. We trust that several more times to inquire after the noble and learned lord. His lordship's attack has left him weak, and we understand that he will not attend the Court of Chancery again during the present term.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.—We regret to learn that the Earl of Albemarle continues to labour under a partial deprivation of sight, at Quidenham Hall.

HEALTH OF LORD GRANVILLE.—The Earl and Countess of Granville arrived at their mansion, in Bruton street, on We. nesday, from Lady Cowper's villa, at Southampton. The noble Earl has sufficiently recovered in health to admit of his coming to town.

ILLNESS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DAUGHTER.—We regret to state that Viscountess Villiers, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, as well as her family, have been attacked by scarlet fever. Her ladyship has been very seriously indisposed, but is now much better, according to the accounts received from Upton House, Warwickshire. The youthful members of the family are going on favourably.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is definitively arranged between Lady Georgiana Toler, fifth daughter of the Dowager Countess of Norbury, and Mr. John Gurdon Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex. The nuptial ceremony is appointed to take place the first week in the ensuing month.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND DRESS AND FANCY BALL AND CONCERT AT GUILDHALL.—The grand dress and fancy ball, for the benefit of the City Ward Schools, took place on Wednesday night at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress presided, supported by most of the Aldermen and members of the Corporation. The hall was brilliantly lighted with gas, in a variety of fanciful devices, the various banners of the several companies waving overhead, as upon the occasion of a Lord Mayor's feast. By eleven o'clock the hall became densely crowded, as well as the concert-room, and all the avenues leading thereto; so much so, indeed, that dancing with any degree of comfort, was quite out of the question. There was a tolerable mixture of costume, some of the most gorgeous and tasteful description, and many of the characters were ably sustained. Amongst the company were Lord Graham, Lord Muncster, Count Nolles, Count Potocki, Captain de Bathe, Captain Seymour, Sir Moses Montefiore, Lord Dudley Stuart, James Roberts, Esq., J. M. Blashfield, Esq., W. Johnson, Esq., John Carter, Esq., &c. It was stated during the evening that there were two thousand persons present, and that the subscription, exclusive of the sale of tickets, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee. The concert appeared to give great satisfaction, the principal performers being Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Sabilla Novelli, Mrs. Weiss (late Miss Barrett), Mrs. Anderson, Miss Cubitt, Miss Fyne, M. Benedict, Hobbs, Seguin, Signor Farrari Carle, &c.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The election day is fixed for Thursday, the 27th instant. Among the candidates is Mr. Minasi, the veteran artist, whose pen-and-ink drawings we have so often commended. His application well merits the attention of those who enjoy "the luxury of doing good."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—At the last ordinary Meeting of the Institute of British Architects, a letter was read from Mr. Edward Hawkins, of this establishment, stating that the Council had appropriated a room solely for the reception of British Antiquities, and inviting the co operation of architects, under whose notice these chiefly came. It was stated that this attempt, which had previously been made, had always failed, in being introduced, for want of a nucleus, which would now be afforded in the extensive collection of Lord Pradhoe, through the instrumentality of the British Archæological Institute.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 15, was 941, an amount below both the autumnal and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1,029, and 963. The mortality from affections of the lungs and respiratory organs is slightly below the average, the return for the week being 304, and for the autumnal average 323. During the same period, the number of births was 1,223, being an excess over the mortality of 287.

ANCIENT BATHS AT HOXTON.—The baths of St. Agnes Clair, at Hoxton, where the fatal fire, noticed in another part of our paper, occurred, it is supposed were celebrated for their medicinal properties during the possession of England by the Romans. This supposition originated in consequence of a discovery which was made about four years ago, while some navigators were excavating, opposite the baths, when, at a depth from the surface of about fourteen feet, they met with the spring by which the supply of water was obtained, the communication of which was for a time cut off. The stream of water was then found to pass through an aqueduct, composed of Roman tiles, which were well cemented together, and in excellent preservation. The date in the baths is 1692, about which period the locality was inhabited by the fashionable world, and not far from this spot, in Hoxton Old Town, stood last year a house which was at one time in the occupation of Cromwell, and Queen Elizabeth also resided in that neighbourhood. The baths are stated to have been frequented by Charles I., and some of the high personages of his court.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEWPORT PAGNELL STEEPLE CHASE.—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, with 100 added.

Vanguard	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	1
Eagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Fourteen started.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO OSBORNE HOUSE.—According to present arrangements, her Majesty and Prince Albert will take their departure from Windsor on Tuesday next for Osborne House. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents. The Princess Alice and Prince Alfred will remain at Windsor, under the care of Lady Lyttelton, during the sojourn of the Court at Osborne House. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to return to Windsor about the 4th or 5th of December. The Christmas festivities will be kept up this year at the Castle with more than usual splendour. Several distinguished dinner parties will be given by her Majesty.

THE DEANERY OF CANTERBURY. The Rev. John Peel, brother of the Premier, will succeed to the Deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Bagot to the see of Bath and Wells.

NEW ASSISTANT POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—The Poor law Commissioners have appointed G. Granville Pigott, Esq., late Chairman of the Aylesbury Union, to be an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner.

MEETING OF ECUADOR BONDHOLDERS.—Yesterday, a meeting of the holders of Ecuador Bonds (formerly Colombian) was held at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of accepting an offer, made by Colonel Wright, on behalf of the Government of Ecuador, in liquidation of loans contracted in 1823 and 1824, when that State formed, along with Venezuela and New Grenada, the Republic of Colombia. After a brief discussion, in which the strongest feeling was expressed against the proposal, a resolution was put and carried, with but two dissentients, that it be rejected. It was also agreed that the Committee be empowered to take measures to effect more favourable terms for the bondholders, and that the assistance of the British Government be requested to forward their negotiations.

DEATH OF MR. TERRAIL, THE SINGER.—Mr. Terrail, the well-known *alto singer*, died on Thursday morning, aged sixty-one. Mr. Terrail was engaged for many years at the Ancient Concerts, and was a Clerk in the Pipe Office for upwards of thirty years.

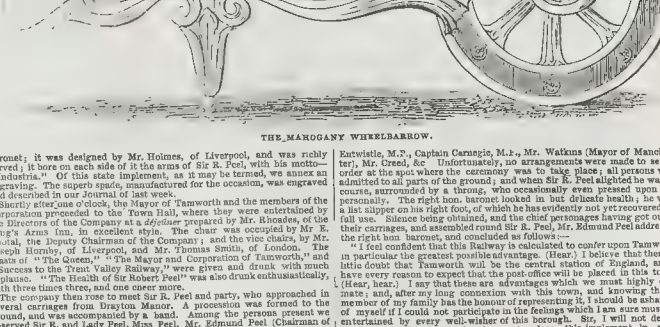
SAVAGE ATTACK BY AN OLD WOMAN UPON HER DAUGHTER.—During the last few days the town of Oswestry has been disturbed by the commission of an outrage for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. It appears that an aged woman, named Susannah Rider, late a pauper in the Ellesmere union workhouse, had gone to reside with her son, a labourer, who, with his sister, occupied a cottage near Llanymynech. The mother, who is presumed to be subject to mental aberration, was, at such times, wholly ungovernable, and even desperate, when contradicted. She had a predilection to wander from home; and it was the province of the daughter to prevent her leaving the cottage when under the influence of this unhappy malady. On Friday morning (last week) the son having gone to his usual employment, the old woman got up to go out, which the daughter resisted, but, finding expostulation useless, she locked the door, putting the key into her pocket. This served to increase the old woman's fury, seizing an iron mounted till hook, she, at one blow, laid her helpless victim prostrate on the floor, and, whilst in a state of total insensibility, proceeded with savage ferocity to inflict several wounds on her head and body. The neighbours made forcible entry into the house, when they found every appearance that a desperate struggle had taken place. In the inner apartment the body of the daughter was discovered, from which a stream of blood had flowed to the threshold of the door. The outer room was also strewn with clots of blood and human hair torn off in the struggle. The wretched old woman was immediately secured. Mr. Owen, a medical gentleman, was called in, but he entertains no hope of her recovery.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Wednesday night another fire, making the fourth within the short space of one month, broke out in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, under circumstances warranting a strong suspicion of incendiarism. Between nine and ten o'clock a glare of light was seen for many miles around, in the direction of Beeston, three miles from Nottingham, and soon after a special messenger arrived, bringing intelligence that a large stack-yard, in the centre of the above village, was on fire. Twelve out of fifteen large stacks, consisting of wheat, barley, peas, beans, oats, hay, chaff, and straw, one entire mass of flame. At half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Joseph Walker, farmer, of Beeston, the owner of the stacks, had walked by his stack yard, and seen all safe. In ten minutes after, a neighbour observed flames bursting out of a dill stack, and gave an alarm; in less than a quarter of an hour eight or nine of the stacks were on fire, owing, no doubt, to a brisk west wind which was blowing at the time directly upon them. Portions of burning materials flew upon the cottages adjoining, and set the thatch of two of them on fire. The damage is estimated at upwards of £1000, and of that sum only £400 is insured. A general report prevails that this mischief must have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—We regret to have to announce that another death, resulting from the accident on the Midland Line, near Barnsley, on the 26th ult., took place on Wednesday morning. We reported at the time of the accident that, in addition to the serious injuries received by Mr. Commissioner Bolster, which proved fatal, Police Sergeant John Stubbs, of the Leeds Detective Force, suffered a compound fracture of the leg. Although the operation of setting the leg was satisfactorily performed, the case has terminated fatally, and he died on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, leaving a family of six young children wholly unprovided for. This is a case well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy, and it is to be hoped that the Midland Railway Company will make some provision for these helpless orphans.

THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

In the greater part of the impression of our Journal of last week, we detailed the very interesting proceedings near Tamworth, on Thursday, the 13th instant, the day appointed for Sir Robert Peel to turn the first turf of the Trent Valley Railway. The proposed line, which will be fifty-two miles in length, is to run from the Rugby Station of the London and Birmingham Railway to Stone, in Staffordshire; and a glance at the map of the country will show its importance with a view to direct communication between London and the manufacturing districts. The narrow gauge is intended to be adopted, and the undertaking is expected to be finished in about eighteen months. The engineers are Mr. R. Stephenson, jun., Mr. Bidder, and Mr. T. L. Gooch. The spot fixed on for the cutting of the first sod was in a field called Caunt's Close, adjoining Staffordshire Moor, and about half a mile from Tamworth. A very handsome mahogany navigator's wheelbarrow was prepared for receiving the turf, which was to be dug by the right hon



THE MAHOGANY WHEELBARROW.

baronet; it was designed by Mr. Holmes, of Liverpool, and was richly carved; it bore on each side of it the arms of Sir R. Peel, with his motto—"Industria." Of this state implement, as it may be termed, we annex an engraving. The superb spade, manufactured for the occasion, was engraved and described in our Journal of last week.

Shortly after one o'clock, the Mayor of Tamworth and the members of the Corporation proceeded to the Town Hall, where they were entertained by the Directors of the Company at a *déjeûner* prepared by Mr. Rhoades, of the King's Arms Inn, in excellent style. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Tootal, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, and the vice chairs, by Mr. Joseph Hornby, of Liverpool, and Mr. Thomas Smith, of London. The toasts of "The Queen," "The Mayor and Corporation of Tamworth," and "Success to the Trent Valley Railway," were given and drunk with much applause. "The Health of Sir Robert Peel" was also drunk enthusiastically, with three times three, and one cheer more.

The company then rose to meet Sir R. Peel and party, who approached in several carriages from Drayton Manor. A procession was formed to the ground, and was accompanied by a band. Among the persons present we observed Sir R. and Lady Peel, Miss Peel, Mr. Edmund Peel (Chairman of the Company), Mrs. E. Peel, Mr. W. Yates Peel, Colonel ARBUTHNOT, M.P., Capt. A'COURT M.P., Miss A'Court, Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr. Entwistle, M.P., Captain Carnegie, M.P., Mr. Watkins (Mayor of Manchester), Mr. Creed, &c Unfortunately, no arrangements were made to secure order at the spot where the ceremony was to take place; all persons were admitted to all parts of the ground; and when Sir R. Peel alighted he was, of course, surrounded by a throng, who occasionally even pressed upon him a little rudely, but evidently not with any hostile feeling. He was, however, not personally. The right hon. baronet looked well, but declined to partake of a late supper on his right foot, of which he has evidently not yet recovered the full use. Silence being obtained, and the chief personages having got out of their carriages, and assembled round Sir R. Peel, Mr. Edmund Peel addressed the assembled crowd, and concluded as follows:—

"I feel confident that this Railway is calculated to confer upon Tamworth in particular the greatest possible advantage. (Hear.) I believe that there is little doubt that Tamworth will be the central station of England, and I have every reason to expect that the post-office will be placed in this town. (Hear, hear.) I say that these are advantages which we must highly estimate; and, after my long connexion with this town, and knowing that a member of my family has the honour of representing it, I should be ashamed of myself if I could not participate in the feelings which I am sure must be entertained by every well-wisher of this borough. Sir, I will not detain you longer. It only remains for me to place this implement in your hands, and I trust you will value it as a memento of the undertaking

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The India Mail of the 13th October arrived yesterday afternoon, by express, with papers and letters of that date. They bring an account of the death of Jowahir Singh, the Wuzeer, by the Sikh soldiery, in revenge for the death of Peshora Singh. The Queen Mother continues to direct the State affairs.

Letters to the 24th from Lahore state that Meeean Prithee had at first been appointed to carry on provisionally the affairs of the State. Rajah Lall Singh had been released; and Jewun Singh, who had not gone far, having been seized, received a good beating, but was set free. Lall Singh Morareea had hidden himself among his own troops. On the 24th Prithee Singh was deprived of the Seals of Office, and the Kanee assumed the full powers of Sirkar.

There is no news from Scinde. The ex-King of Cabul died of cholera at Loodianah. The Nizam's dominions continue disordered, and it is thought that hostilities will be resorted to. A civil war is threatening Burmah.

There is nothing new from China.

FRANCE.—The latest PARIS papers state that the panic-mongers had succeeded in creating a considerable depression upon 'Change. The Railroad Committee, of which the Minister of Public Works is President, has commenced its sittings, for the purpose of examining the documents which have been sent in by the respective companies undertaking the construction of the Paris and Strasbourg and the Tours and Nantes Railways. The result will be made known on Monday next, and the adjudication of these two lines will take place on the ensuing day.

ASIATIC OREGON CLAIMANT.—It appears, from the American papers received by the *Great Western*, that the Emperor of Russia is in the field as a claimant for the disputed Oregon territory. He maintains that his possessions extend to 54 degrees 40 minutes. We cannot learn the ground of his Imperial Majesty's claim, but the following official document has been issued:—"Department of State, Washington, Sept. 26.—The Russian Minister at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that the Imperial Government, desirous of affording efficient protection of the Russian territories in North America against the infractions of foreign vessels, has authorised cruisers to be established for this purpose along the coast by the Russian American Company. It is therefore recommended to American vessels to be careful not to frequent the interior seas, gulfs, harbours, and creeks, upon that coast, at a point north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes."

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE "WASP."—It will be recollected that at the last EXETER Assizes, nine foreigners were tried for the murder of Thomas Palmer, of her Majesty's Navy, and for piracy on the high seas. The trial lasted three entire days, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against seven of the prisoners, viz., Ribeyl, Francisco, Martinez, Santos, Serra, Macheval, and Alvas, and acquitted the other two. Several points of law were raised in favour of the convicted men, and the matter has been argued in the Court of Exchequer under a writ of error. The judges have not yet come to any decision. In the meantime the prisoners have been further respited for a fortnight, from Monday next the 24th inst., when the present respite will expire.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A POLICE INSPECTOR.—A police inspector, named NOTT, on Wednesday (last week) struck a prisoner whom he was conveying to the lock-up house, at Chipping Norton, on a charge of felony, from which blow the poor man died on the following morning. An inquest was held on Thursday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and NOTT was committed to Oxford Castle, to take his trial at the next assizes.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—A horrid murder was perpetrated on Wednesday last week, at a place called Aiseger's Bank, in the parish of Audley, Staffordshire, which has produced the greatest excitement in the neighbourhood. The name of the murdered man was Adolphus Fielding; he was 49 years of age, and was a potter by trade. It appears that the murderer, by name Dean, a stonemason, had been absent from work, and Fielding went to his cottage. After he had been there some time, a woman who lived with Dean came home to the cottage, and, upon looking through the open door, she saw the bleeding body of the unfortunate man, Fielding, on the floor, deluged with blood, and Dean striking at the head with an axe. She raised an alarm, and numbers came to the spot, but, from the ferocious appearance of Dean, they were afraid to enter the cottage. Seeing the crowd, Dean took up a portion of the brains of his unhappy victim, and threw them at the bystanders. A collier, named SCOTT, more resolute than the rest, then attempted to secure him, and received several wounds about the neck and face, Dean having armed himself with a pair of razors and a knife. The infuriated man then bolted the door, and having placed the head of his victim on the fire, commenced blowing it with the bellows. It appearing the intention of the murderer to consume the body, several people got on the roof of the cottage, and, by pouring water down the chimney, extinguished the fire. They then stopped the chimney up, and the force of the steam and smoke drove him to one of the upper rooms. The street door was then forced by the villagers, and the extent of the frightful tragedy became manifested. The body still remained on the floor, and the head, when taken off the fire, was so burnt, that it scarcely presented a human aspect. During this time Dean stood at the top of the stairs, armed with another axe of a larger size than that he had first used, and he repelled his assailants by brandishing it about, and throwing bottles and other things that he could lay hands on, at them. Eventually, some policemen broke through the roof, and rushed upon him, but he was crouched in one corner of the room. What with his blackened features from dust and smoke, and his clothes thoroughly saturated in the blood of his unhappy victim, he presented a spectacle perfectly appalling. After a very great resistance, he was handcuffed, and then conveyed to the lock-up at Audley. At the inquest held on the body of poor Fielding, on Thursday, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and the prisoner was removed in custody to Stafford gaol, for trial.

TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—THE PROCESSION AT TAMWORTH.

which you so conscientiously and steadily supported; and I have reason to hope that the work so auspiciously commenced this day will be completed to the entire satisfaction not only of those connected with this Railway, but of the public in general. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentleman then said, "I now beg to propose prosperity to the Trent Valley Railway."

This having been heartily responded to by the cheers of the multitude,

Sir Robert Peel, leaning on the spade, said—Mr. Edmund Peel, Mr. Mayor of Tamworth, and Gentlemen,—I have great satisfaction, in my capacity as a representative of the borough of Tamworth, in being present on this occasion. I have always attempted to reconcile those public duties which official station has imposed upon me, with the duties which I owe to my constituents, the inhabitants of this borough; and I see no reason why that official station should prevent me from being present at a ceremony interesting to my constituents and to the inhabitants of this district generally.

The Right Honourable Baronet, after explaining the great advantages of the Railway to the district, added—The way in which the directors must establish their claims to a continuance of the privileges they possess is, by being enabled to show that they combine the greatest velocity in travelling with the greatest degree of safety to the travellers. They must show that they have neglected no precaution that may diminish the risk of those accidents, the frequent occurrence of which has tended to shake confidence in railway travelling. (Hear.) They must make a sacrifice of pecuniary gain for the purpose of taking those precautions. They must show that they have consulted the convenience of all classes of railway travellers

SIR ROBERT PEEL ENTERING TAMWORTH.

—of poor as well as rich. They must be [illegible] prov[illegible]ed for the comfort and accommodation of all classes—the third, as well as the first (hear); and, if there is a way, they will, by moderate fares and comfortable accommodation, encourage the use of locomotion, on which, after all, the great amount of prosperity of railways must depend. (Hear.) I advise them to take this course on a comprehensive view of their own interests, as well as for the sake of the public; and, if they do that, then I shall, in turning the first sod on this day, not only be commencing a line of railway through the Trent Valley, but I shall be laying a foundation of a permanent and prosperous company, which can establish a claim for Parliamentary support more powerful than the union of great companies, and more powerful than the canvassing of Members of Parliament, for their claims to public support will be founded on the proof that the privileges conferred on this company have been exercised for the public advantage. (Hear, hear.) I will now proceed to that part of my duty, which consists in turning the first sod in connexion with this undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

Sir R. Peel, then taking the spade, proceeded to dig some of the turf, and throw it into the barrow; and, after throwing about four spadefuls into the barrow, proceeded, amidst much cheering, to wheel it along a line of planks placed upon the grass. Three cheers were then given for Sir R. Peel, and three more for Lady Peel and the ladies. Sir R. Peel took the spade with him, and the barrow was borne behind his carriage by four men. A large party dined in the evening at Drayton Manor, and there was also a dinner at the King's Arms for several gentlemen who were not at Sir R. Peel's.

SIR ROBERT PEEL RAISING THE FIRST TURF OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE AMATEURS.

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, BY KENNY MEADOWS.)

MASTER MATTHEW, (MR. LEECH

The private performance of Ben Jonson's play of "Every Man in his Humour," at Miss Kelly's theatre, some few weeks ago, by a party of amateurs, well known in the literary world—and, indeed, to the public generally, by their works—created a great deal of interest; and the general anxiety evinced to be present at another representation, suggested to these gentlemen the happy idea that they might turn their talents to account in aid of some charitable institution. As Mr. Charles Dickens had been the chief mover in the affair, collecting all the others about him, it was determined that the *Sanatorium* should be the favoured establishment—which owes its existence, we believe, in a great measure to Mr. Dickens's exertions; and, in the words of a statement appended to the playbills—"is designed to be a home in sickness for persons of the middle classes, of both sexes, who are absent from their own families; or who, in their own homes, have no convenient sick chamber, and no means of obtaining good nursing; persons able and willing to pay moderately for accommodation which they can accept without any forfeiture of their independence."

To aid this praiseworthy design, a Committee was formed of several influential members of the aristocratic, fashionable, and literary world: tickets, at a high price, were quickly disposed of. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who is a patron of the Sanatorium, signified his intention of attending; and the result was, that on Saturday evening last, the St. James's Theatre was crowded by a most elegant audience.

We may briefly allude to the gentlemen who played upon this occasion. Mr. Dickens is the immortal "Boz." Mr. Foster is connected with the "Examiner" newspaper; and is the author of a work called "The Lives of Eminent Statesmen." Mr. Douglas Jerrold is well known as a writer of extraordinary power; and Mr. Mark Lemon, assisted by Mr. Henry Mayhew, is the Editor of "Punch." Mr. Leech is the popular comic illustrator, to whose pencil "Punch" is largely indebted for its success. Mr. Percoval Leigh wrote "The Comic Latin Grammar;" Mr. Frank Stone is the eminent artist, with whose pictures—"The Heart's Misgivings" and "The Last Appeal"—the public are well acquainted; and Mr. Dudley Costello is a writer of pleasant magazine articles. Mr. Cattermole, the artist, played the character sustained at the last performance by Mr. Thompson—a gentleman who, since that evening, has been united to the fair *pianiste*, Miss Christiana Weller. In addition to these, two of Mr. Dickens's brothers, and Mr. Charles Eaton, assisted to form the company.

The pieces selected for the evening's performances were the same as those in which the *troupe* made such a favourable impression on their literary and fashionable audience at Miss Kelly's Theatre, some weeks ago. The play was Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour;" the farce "A Good Night's Rest,"—an adaptation of "Passé Minuit," so popular in its Covent Garden version of "Two in the Morning." A weaker play, in construction, than "Every Man in his Humour," it would be difficult to find *out* of Ben's own folio. His "Bartholomew Fair" and "Every Man out of his Humour" are worse, certainly. Still, there is a variety of "humours" for the actors; and for men of some intellectual mark, the play may be said in one sense to be well chosen, from the opportunity it gives them of showing their power to detect and reproduce their author's conceptions. The actors of Saturday night did this in a remarkable manner: and though professional performers may sneer at little awkwardnesses, in the want of ease and finish inseparable from amateur efforts,—they would do well to take a lesson from these tyros, in careful study and respect for the author's meaning and intention in his dealings with the creation of his brain. The play could not have been so *indulgently* performed by any dramatic company now in London.

Mr. Dickens's *Bobadil* was the best impersonation of the night, and a performance of very high merit, even if measured by a technical standard. Mr. Foster's *Kitely*, though too much in the manner of Macready, was most intelligent; and marked, admirably, the passing suspicions, and quick-coming doubts of that most moon-stricken of jealous husbands. Mr. Lemon, in *Brainworm*, deserves great praise for his absence of effort and exaggeration with which he passed from one disguise to another; and Mr. Jerrold, in *Master Stephen*, exhibited remarkable finish and meaning in his by-play—that part of the actor's business often so unaccountably neglected on the stage. Mr. Leech, as *Master Matthew*; Mr. Leigh, as *Cob*; and Mr. F. Stone, as *Old Clement*; did justice to their parts, as did, also, Mr. Mayhew, in *Old Knowell*. The costume was perfect. The *mise en scène* might have been improved: it was better at Miss Kelly's.

In the farce, Mr. Dickens displayed his versatility in Keeley's part of the Tormented Clerk; while Mr Lemon assumed, with great effect, that of the Stranger. It was pleasant to hear the genuine and unforced merriment of the crowded house during the farce; for, sooth to say, the play, though, in this case, interesting, from the reputations of the actors, is not likely to create much side-shaking.

Another performance was announced by Mr. Foster, at the conclusion of the entertainments; and this is to take place about Christmas, for the benefit of Miss Kelly. We have reason to believe that Ben Jonson's play of "The Alchemist" will be selected for the occasion.

(Next week, we shall present to our readers another pair of character portraits from the performance on Saturday night; which have been deferred for want of room.)

KITELY, (MR. FOSTER).

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Friday night, the 14th inst., M. Dumery made his *début* as *M. Jovial*; *ou l'Huissier Chansonnier*, in a vaudeville bearing that title. *M. Jovial* is a bailiff who is continually striving to drive off the conscientiousness of the very un-benevolent office he holds, by uttering songs and snatches in favour of his avocation and of the system of imprisonment for debt. He arrives at an inn for the purpose of arresting a young spendthrift, *Saint Leon* (M. Flimket), and finding a valet who gives his name as *Saint Germain* (but who is in reality *Saint Leon* himself thus disguised to foil his creditors), determined to "pump" the valet as to the whereabouts of his master; and for this purpose invites him to dinner and plies him with strong wine. *Saint Leon* in the course of his repast discovers the nature and business of his host, and at sunset (at which period it appears that the functions of the bailiff cease for some time), he acquaints *M. Jovial* that he is the person he is in quest of—i.e., the veritable *Saint Leon*. The bailiff is rather discomfited and determines not to quit him, but *Saint Leon* manages to get away. In the second act, *Saint Leon* having thrown aside his disguise, enters, in a great flurry and covered with dust, into a house where reside a rich young widow *Elise Dalby* (Mdlle. Marteleur) and his own lady-love *Cecile* (Mdlle. Anna Grave). They had both seen him at the inn in pities him with strong wine. *Saint Leon* in the course of his repast discovers the plight, but he explained to them it was to escape some unpleasant consequences of an affair of honour. Here, unfortunately, he is met by his friend *M. Jovial*, who now arrests him in good earnest. *Saint Leon* is quite *au désespoir*; but the idea suddenly strikes him of marrying the widow for her money, and throwing over his love plighted to *Cecile*. An interview is granted and a very ludicrous scene occurs. *M. Jovial* will not let *Saint Leon* quit his presence; and ties a bell-rope round his leg, concealing himself under the table, and giving *Saint Leon* more length of rope, inch by inch, as his suit seems likely to prosper. At the same time *Saint Leon's* love-declaration is worded in a series of *equivoques* and *double entendres* between his position with regard to the bailiff, and his sentiments with respect to the widow, which are very clever and amusing. The climax then takes place, *Saint Leon* breaks loose, and flings himself at her feet; the table is upset, and *M Jovial* is discovered; and *Cecile*, who has been concealed in an adjoining room, and has overheard all that has passed, enters and upbraids him. After sundry explanations and excuses on the part of *St. Leon*, as to his reasons for proposing to the widow, the bailiff is paid, and the current of true love once more runs on smoothly. Mdlle. Marteleur had a very poor part, but made the most of it. M. Dumery is a comic actor of some ability; but not to be ranked amongst the first class of French comedians. His songs were excellent; but to a full of French subtleties and idiomatic slang phrases to be thoroughly understood. The laugh was, however, provoked to its fullest pitch, and what more is wanted? This piece was followed by "Le Capitaine Roquefinette," which we noticed last week, and which seems likely to become as great a favourite here as in Paris. After it there was a one-act vaudeville called "L'Oubli; ou la Chambre Nuptiale." This is a very broad farce, purely of that kind which we imagined only the loose morality of a French audience would allow to be heard through. It is full of coarse jests, occasionally bordering on the immodest. Lafont and Mdlle. St. Marc played in it admirably; and the piece, notwithstanding its lattude, was most successful.

On Monday evening the little comedy of "Catherine; ou la Croix d'Or," was played. Lafont took his old part of *Austerlitz*, and Mdlle. St. Marc that of *Catherine*—performed here, the season before last, by Madame Albert. It is always an ungracious task to draw comparisons, but the recollection of Madame Albert in this piece would force itself upon us. Indeed, we would not have had the piece produced until that accomplished *artiste* arrived. We must, however, in justice to Mdlle. St. Marc, observe that she gave very great satisfaction, al-

MASTER STEPHEN, (MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.)

CAPT BOBADIL, (MR. CHARLES DICKENS.)

though it was injudicious to place her in this position. "Le Capitaine Roquefinette" was again played. The theatre continues to be crowded with the most elegant audiences.

PRINCESS'

A very excellent adaptation of the charming French drama, "Jeannette et Jeannetton," was produced at this theatre on Tuesday evening, under the name of "The Violet," and with the most perfect success; indeed, it is some time since we have seen an audience so interested in the progress of the action. It is very difficult, however, to give the plot in detail, as the various positions of the characters depend upon instant *double* (a working jeweller—Mr. Wallack) has two daughters, *Blanchette* (Mrs. Stirling), and *Blanche* (a *débutante*); or rather, one of them is his own child, and the other is an adopted one—the orphan of an old General who had patronised him. His wife, whilst bringing the two infants to him in Paris, is murdered by some marauding Cossacks; and he is perfectly unable to tell which is his own child and which is the orphan. Under this position, many amusing incidents of the piece arise. The old *Marchioness d'Ormille* (Mrs. Fosbroke) hears of this, and, knowing that the child of the late General will be one of the richest heiresses in France, is anxious to get her as a wife for her nephew; but the difficulty before alluded to prevents her carrying this scheme into effect. At length, amongst the General's papers, a letter is found, wherein it is stated that the child was marked with a violet on her right arm; this *Blanchette* is found to be the daughter. A variety of incidents then leads to her marriage with a certain Duke (*who* does not appear), and she is enabled to present *Blanche* with a handsome portion, with which she weds *Bernay* (Mr. Leigh Murray), a son of *Prevpet*, a wealthy jeweller (Mr. Granby). This gives but a faint notion of the interest created during the progress of this excellent piece: its construction is singularly nice and graceful; and, admirably played as it was, the audience were enchanted at the piece arises. The old *Marchioness d'Ormille* (Mrs. Fosbroke) hears of this, and, knowing that the child of the late General will be one of the richest heiresses in France, is anxious to get her as a wife for her nephew; but the difficulty before alluded to prevents her carrying this scheme into effect. At length, amongst the General's papers, a letter is found, wherein it is stated that the child was marked with a violet on her right arm; this *Blanchette* is found to be the daughter. A variety of incidents then leads to her marriage with a certain Duke (*who* does not appear), and she is enabled to present *Blanche* with a handsome portion, with which she weds *Bernay* (Mr. Leigh Murray), a son of *Prevpet*, a wealthy jeweller (Mr. Granby). This gives but a faint notion of the interest created during the progress of this excellent piece: its construction is singularly nice and graceful; and, admirably played as it was, the audience were enchanted at the piece arise

Yearlings: Sussex pockets, 40s to 46s 10s; Wealds, 40s 10s to 47s 0s; Mid Kents, 40s 10s to 46s 10s per cwt.

Saturday (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was the time of year considered, large, but of very middling quality. The primest Scots, &c., sold steadily, at fully Monday's prices; but those of all other kinds had a downward tendency. Of sheep the supply was also full average, and the mutton trade ruled active, and full currencies were obtained in every instance. Prime small calves sold freely, other kinds of veal slowly, at late rates. In pigs, a full average amount of business was passing, at full prices. Milch cows sold at from 16l to 21l 5s each.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 10d.; second quality ditto 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.; large pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 19s to 31s; and quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 846; cows, 151; sheep, 9703; calves, 261; pigs, 327.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a fair average supply of each kind of meat here on to-day, yet the demand was steady at

For [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to 4s 2d., prime ditto 4s 4d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; large pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Veal, 1s 6d to 4s 0d, small ditto 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Rose Hannay

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

[From our City Correspondent.]

At the opening of the English Market on Monday, affairs generally as anmed a more promising aspect, and the stocks quoted with tolerable firmness the advanced price of 93⅞. Some Bearing operations, however, towards the close of business, altered the value of quotations, and 93⅝ 93⅞ were last marked. Several heavy sales, on account of the Insurance Office depressed Tuesday's Market. An opinion prevailing that, with proverbial wariness, these large establishments were generally getting out of Stock, for the sake of re to more profitable investments hereafter, coupled with doubts as to the result of the Bank meeting on Thursday, caused a continued heaviness on Wednesday and Thursday morning, until the hour of delibera tion had expired. Upon the meeting breaking up without any further in crease on the rate of discount, prices improved a point; but still it cannot be said that the market approached firmness. The last price marked for Consols was 93⅝ for money, and 93⅞ for account. Exchequer Bills have fluctuated during the week from 24, 27, to 23, 25, but close at 26, 24 prem. New Three and a Quarters per Cents have been done and closed at 97⅜. Reduced are 94⅞. Bank Stock has gradually improved from 202 to 204, to 205, 205, at which quotation it was last done. Annuities for Terms are 10 11 10ths

In the Foreign House, Spanish, Mexican, and Portuguese have been principally dealt in. Spanish Five per Cents, on Monday, quoted, with tolera ble steadiness, 20¾ to ⅞; and the Three per Cents, 35¾ to ⅞. These prices were unit, however, of one duration, for Five per Cents, on Tuesday, were receding to 20¾ to ⅞, and, on Wednesday, to 20¾, since which they have not improved. Not a bargain was registered on Thursday in the Three per Cents. The closing prices are—for the Five per Cents, 20¾; the Three per Cents, (nominally), 35¾ to ⅞. Mexican was depressed at the commencement of the week, but closes rather better, at 30⅜. Portuguese has receded from 39¼ to 38¾. Some financial manœuvres with a view to enhance the price of this Stock for speculative purchases, wil, in all probability, be attempted shortly. Prudence in purchasing upon any sudden rise is therefore recommended Brazilian stock at 80; Buenos Ayres at 40⅛; Danish, 82⅞. Ecuador has not been much dealt in, a general feeling of disapprobation with the terms offered by the Government, everywhere prevailing. Mexican 30, Portuguese at 38¾, and Dutch are heavy at 94¾; the Four Per Cent. Certificates, Two and a Half Per Cents., 60¾

The Share Market has fluctuated during the week, in accordance with Consols. Few of the new Scrips are saleable, unless at a heavy discount. Very little, however, is now offered, parties holding, preferring to await the result of circumstances, instead of selling at a certain loss. The Amalgamation of the Essex and Suffolk, and that with its late opponent, the Chelmsford and Bury, makes its going to Parliament under the best auspices a matter of certainty. At a great meeting held at Cambridge, the result of which will be found in another part of the paper, abundant reasons were afforded that the fusion of lines is considered preferable to wasting thousands on parliamentary opposition. The example emanating from such high authority will, it is to be hoped, meet with general adoption. At the close of the Market prices continued dull, but without any materia. depression. Birmingham and Gloucester, 125; Ditto New, 31¼; Bristol and Exeter, New, 31¼; Ditto Original, 19; Ditto Extension, 3⅜; Cambridge and Lincoln, 3⅜; Ditto New, 2⅜ Chester and Holyhead, 16; Chester and Manchester, 2 dis.; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 1⅝; Eastern Counties, (Northern Section's), 2⅜; Ditto (Rackstrick's), 4⅜; Direct Northern, 2⅜; Dublin and Galway, 3⅜; Eastern Counties, 2½; Ditto New, 6¾ p.; East Lincolnshire, 2½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorset, 3⅜; Great Northern, England, 2⅞; Ditto New, 3⅜; Great Western, 14⅜; Ditto Quarter Shares, 16⅜; Ditto Fifths, 3¼; London and Birmingham, 215; Ditto Fifths, 22; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto New, 3⅜; Lond. and Brighton, 60⅜; Lond., Hounslow, and Staines, 7; London and York, 4¼; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 2⅜; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 2⅜; Londonderry and Coleraine, 6⅜; Lynn and Ely, 7⅜; Lynn and Dereham, 7⅜; Manchester and Birmingham, 21⅞; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3⅜; Manchester and Southampton, 3¼; Midland, 145; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 113; North British, 24, North Kent and Direct Dover, 2⅜; North Midland, 9; pref. shares, 8⅜; North Staffordshire, 14⅜; Banbury, and Cheltenham, 4; Nottingham and Boston, 2⅜; Oxford and Worcester, 16⅛; Rugby and Huntingdon, 12; Rugby, Leamington, and Warwick, —; Scottish Central, 3⅜; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birmingham, 3⅜; South Midland, 3⅜; pref. South Eastern and Dover, 35⅜; Ditto, No. 1, 15⅛; Ditto, No. 2, 10; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, 18; Western Counties, 3⅜; Valentia, 1 York and North Midland, 20; York and North Midland, 103; Ditto Scarboro' Branch, 50; Do. Selby, 75; Do. Extension, 25; Dendre Valley, 6¼; Dutch Rhenish, 7⅜; East Indian, 2; Great North of France Committee, 12; Luxembourg, 2⅜; Mauberge, Namur and Liege, 3¼; Orleans and Vierzon, 16⅛; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 24; Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's), 34; Paris and Lyons (Caicon's), 2; Paris and Rouen, 36; Paris and Strasbourg, (Gannaron's), 28; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅜.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market was extremely depressed yesterday, and the Foreign and Share Markets proportionately declined. The posture of affairs with regard to the Oregon question, appears to be the assigned cause. At closing, Consols quoted 93⅝ ⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for time.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 14.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Alfred Henderson, of the city of Bristol, Esq., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COLONIAL OFFICE, Nov. 14.—Queen's Bench, Term, 9th Victoria.—The Court will, on Wednesday the 3rd, Thursday the 4th, Friday the 5th, Saturday the 6th, Monday the 8th of December next, and the three next following days, sit for the purpose of hearing arguments of the business in the said Court; and in every case a notice of trial, and in every judgment in cases that may then be entered, &c.—By the Court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Michaelmas Term —9th Victoria.—This Court will, on Monday, the 1st day of December next, hold sitting, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the special paper, on the said 1st day of December next, and on the five following days, being the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of December next.—By the Court.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 22. The Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt [illegible] Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Edward Newbold Chalk, of Canterbury, in the county of Essex, Gent., to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the counties of Essex.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—Gloucestershire: R. R. Cowell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov 14. Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. W. B. Gardner to be Second Captain, vice Airey. Second Lieut. L. G. Fagot to be First Lieutenant, vice Gardner.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BROWN, Hornsey road, Maidens, builder. C. BOWEN, Harp lane, Tower-street, City, wine merchant. G. PRATT and J. RODLE, Addison-road North, and Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, builders. J. HAMSHER, Vine-place, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, glove manufacturer and hosier. J. C. KENDALL, Canonbury Tavern, Islington, tavern-keeper. C. DWYER, Lewes, Sussex, cabinet maker. W. H. BLACKMORE, Bread-street, Bow-lane, City. J. PARR, Bonus Watch-road, Paddington, coal dealer. C. H. JEAKES, Middle-row-street, Westminster, veterinary surgeon. R. WORLEY, Newgate-street, provision-merchant. W. ARCH, Stockton-upon-Tees, grocer, W. L. A. KELLY, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. W. CHALLONER, High-street, Lincoln, tailor.

BIRTHS.

At Woodley's Seat, [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At Alnwick Castle, the Lady [illegible] of a son.—At Warwick, the Hon. [illegible] of a son.—At [illegible] of a son.—At [illegible] of a son.—At

Mr. Broderip. Did Captain Johnstone make any reply to that prayer or not?—Witness. No. Captain Johnstone said, "I'll have my own law to-day." In the afternoon, about three, or half past three o'clock, the captain ordered two men to take Mars out of his sight, and told one of the men to squeeze him.

Mr. Broderip. In what state was Mars then?—Witness. He was in a dreadful state; I could not perceive his wounds from the clothes he had upon him.

Mr. Broderip. Was he able to stand?—Witness: No, sir. He was carried out of the cabin, and the captain ordered the men to prick him with a bayonet to make him stand upright. (Sensation.) The bayonet was in Julian Cordivialle's hand. A boy had a sword on the other side of him, but I know well they acted under the greatest intimidation. I did not see Mars after his death.

After some conversation, it was agreed to adjourn the inquiry until Tuesday next.

We annex an Engraving of the *Tory*, lying in the West India Docks. She is a full rigged ship, and has the appearance of having come off a long voyage, and having lost her foretop-gallant-mast. She is rather deeply laden, and has a very valuable cargo on board—stated to be worth £80,000.

THE SHIP "TORY," IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

THE MARTYRS' MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.

The view here presented is taken from the "North Bridge" of Edinburgh, a thoroughfare thrown across the deep ravine which divides the old from the new town. This remarkable depression was formerly a lake known as the "Nor' Loch." It will soon be chiefly remarkable for a confluence of railway termini. On the west side of the bridge, the Glasgow and Newhaven railways will end in splendid structures now being raised; whilst the east side—close to the church of Queen Mary of Guelders, seen in our sketch—will be occupied by the terminus of the "North British," nearly at the foot of the Calton Hill.

This eminence may be designated the Monumental Necropolis of Scotland, for on it are congregated most of the structural memories of great men of which the modern Athens boasts. Some of these are models of elegance and good taste; others, again, are nearly the reverse. That circular lump of masonry, facing the spectator, which bears so obstinate a resemblance to a couple of double Gloucester cheeses, placed one on the other, is the Monument of David Hume, the historian; behind it, and to the left, are the more elegant tributes to the memories of Dugald Stewart and Professor Playfair. The obelisk next to Hume's Monument is the chief object of our notice—the Martyrs' Monument.

Upon the summit of the Calton Hill stands Nelson's Monument, which is remarkable for the commanding beauty of its site, and the ugliness of its design. "It is modelled," remarked a modern Greek, in his description of the Modern Athens, "after a Dutch skipper's spy glass, or a butter-churn." The castellated buildings on the right, are the County Gaol, and the Bride well; behind them, the neat and well designed Monument of Robert Burns.

Having thus catalogued the chief objects of the scene, it is time we said a word or two concerning the "Martyrs" and their Monument; a very necessary duty, as it is not unlikely that most of our readers will have seen their names here for the first time; for, except amongst a few, even in Scotland, their political sufferings are nearly forgotten. They were Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot; who, in 1793-4, at the time when, as Sidney Smith remarked, no man with a less income than five hundred a-year dared to express an honest opinion—dared to advocate Reform in Parliament, and other sentiments, which, at that period, were considered "flat rebellion."

Muir was the only son of wealthy parents, of Glasgow, in the university of which city he studied for a time divinity, but imbibing liberal principles and espousing them with ardour, he removed to Edinburgh, and finally became a member of the Scottish bar. In 1792, he became Vice-President of a society entitled "The Associated Friends of the Constitution and of the People," and one of the most active Reformers of the City. The French Revolution was then at its height, and Great Britain was in great danger from the rash acts and extravagant sentiments of its English sympathisers. Muir was classed amongst them, arrested on certain charges of sedition, and eventually tried, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

Skirving was the son of a farmer, of Liberton, close to Edinburgh, and had been educated for the Dissenting, or, as they say in Scotland, the Burgher Church, but became a farmer, and published several treatises on agriculture. His pursuits bringing him to Edinburgh, and his sentiments coinciding with the above association, he became its Secretary. He was arrested and tried January 6th, 1794, and sentenced also to transportation.

Palmer was an Englishman, and pastor of a small Unitarian congregation in Dundee; a friend of Skirving, and arrested in consequence of some letters found amongst Skirving's papers. Gerrald was the son of an Irish settler in the West Indies, who came over to this country, and finally went to Edinburgh, to assist in the political agitation then in full force. He too was arrested, tried and transported. Though they were tried several months apart, they were sent out to the antipodes in the same ship. Some time after their arrival, the condition of these unfortunate convicts is thus described in a letter from Muir—

"I am pleased with my situation, as much as a man can be, separated from all he loved and respected. Palmer, Skirving, and myself, live in the utmost harmony. Of our treatment here, I cannot speak too highly. Gratitude will for ever bind me to the officers, civil and military. I have a neat little house here, and another two miles distant, at a farm across the water, which I purchased."

Muir's fate excited great sympathy in America; and a vessel was actually despatched from New York to effect his escape, and he succeeded in getting off. His destination was France; and he afterwards went into a Spanish ship, bound to Cadiz, on his way thither. Spain was at that time at war with Britain; and an English vessel, blockading the port of Cadiz, attacked the frigate. A desperate action ensued, in which Muir fought with the Spaniards and against the English, with the greatest intrepidity, until he was severely wounded. It was known to the English that Muir was on board the frigate, but, when the ship struck, the Spaniards said that he had been killed and thrown overboard during the action; and, by some means or other, he was concealed for six days, and at last sent on shore with the rest of the wounded prisoners. He escaped to Paris, where his company was courted by the highest circles in France; and, indeed, he acquired the sympathy and esteem of all classes in that great community. Nothing was wanting, on their part, to make him happy and of this, the grateful homage of his heart fully showed that he was deeply sensible. But his constitution was fast sinking. The wounds he had received were found to be incurable; and shortly afterwards, viz., on the 27th of September, 1798, he expired at Chantilly, near Paris, and was interred there by the public authorities, with every possible mark of respect.

Skirving, having become a heritor and freeholder in New South Wales, died there in the spring of 1796. Only three days previously, Gerrald breathed his last.

Such was the fate of three of the men to whom the obelisk has been erected in Edinburgh, under the name of the Martyrs' Monument. In 1836, Mr. Joseph Hume called a meeting, and organised a subscription in London for the purpose, and on the 21st of August, 1844, the first stone was laid in the Calton burying ground, a few yards from the circular structure erected to David Hume. A procession was formed in "The Meadows," consisting chiefly of the members of the Complete Suffrage Union, dressed in black. They proceeded through the Parliament-square, passing closely the Court-house, where had been passed the sentences on Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot, which the public voice was on this day so emphatically reversing. The procession then walked down the High-street; where it was joined by eight members of the Town Council; many former members being already in its ranks. It then proceeded along the North-bridge to Waterloo-place, with difficulty penetrating the immense crowd, and stopped opposite the gate of the Calton burial ground. There, as many as could find admittance to the burial ground, left the ranks of the procession, joined the Committee and subscribers, and proceeded to the site of the Monument. Among those present were Mr. Skirving, from Kirkaldy, son of Skirving, the martyr; and Mr. William Moffat, the friend and law agent of Muir, at his trial; in both of whom the proceedings seemed to excite the most lively interest.

When the company had all assembled, Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., from an elevated platform, delivered an eloquent and feeling address.

The proceedings were wound up by a dinner and a banquet.

This Monument has only been recently finished. It is ninety feet high, nearly one-third higher than Cleopatra's Needle, of which it is an imitation. It was intended that a sort of inauguration should take place when the inscription is added; but, as yet, Mr. Hume has been unable to visit Edinburgh, to perform the last act of the drama in which he has already been a principal performer.

For much of the information contained in this sketch we are indebted to Mr. W. Tait, of Edinburgh, as well as to his excellent "Magazine" for January, 1837.

"THE MARTYRS' OBELISK," EDINBURGH—(FROM THE PARAPET OF NORTH BRIDGE.

MEMOIR OF MR. WALLACE.

Public curiosity is always piqued in respect to the early struggles of eminent musicians. In the varied incidents of their career, one loves to trace the influences of art and the events which gradually call forth the supremacy of a master-mind. A biographical notice of Mr. Wallace, if given at length, would transport us to scenes of exciting interest both in the Old and New World; and, doubtless, the successful composer will in due course make his *début* as an author, for his life has been one of romance and adventure, fully exemplifying the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. We can but allude rapidly to some leading points of his eventful travels in the other hemisphere.

Mr. Wallace is a native of Ireland, and was born, as we believe, in 1815. Waterford boasting the honour of his birth. His father was a practical musician; and, at seven years of age, the young pupil was already a clever pianist. It was in Dublin, however, that his musical genius was strongly developed. At twelve years of age, having studied the violin, he joined the orchestra of the Theatre Royal, curiously enough, when Mr. Bunn was lessee. During the absence of Barton, the leader, Mr. Wallace, at the age of fifteen, became the *chef*, having been unanimously called to that post by his orchestral colleagues. Having been strongly eulogised by the magician Paganini, for his fine execution of one of the difficult pieces of the latter, he was encouraged to greater exertions. He could retain in memory all the music he heard. Madame Catalani noticed in flattering terms the extraordinary faculties of the youth. Mr. Wallace had the honour of leading Beethoven's oratorio of "The Mount of Olives," on its first performance in the Irish capital, by the Anacreontic Society. It does not appear that he studied under any particular master. He took lessons in harmony and composition from one teacher, violin exercises under another, and Czerny's studies were his resources for pianoforte playing.

At the age of 18 Mr. Wallace quitted Dublin, for a long sea voyage to Sidney, on account of consumptive symptoms having manifested themselves in his constitution. From the Governor, Sir John Burke, the artist received great acts of kindness, and he gave concerts at Sidney with great success. Here the romantic and enthusiastic tendencies of his character developed themselves, and he commenced a series of extraordinary journeys both by sea and land. An American paper states that he has been a sailor before the mast. From Sidney, Mr. Wallace sailed to Van Diemen's Land, and then visited New Zealand, where he engaged in the whale fisheries. After he left the savages of the Bay of Islands, he went to the East Indies, where he remained a year. Here he had a most miraculous escape in a

MR. WALLACE, COMPOSER OF THE NEW OPERA OF "MARITANA."

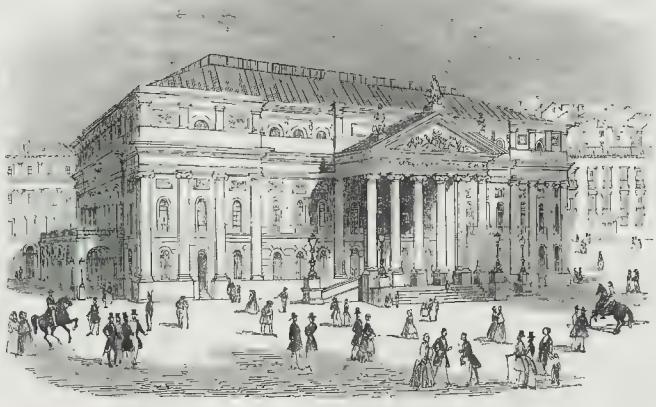
tiger hunt, when an enormous tiger sprang upon his horse, and he was thrown senseless to the ground. Recovering his consciousness and presence of mind, he drew a pistol from his belt, and, observing the tiger, who had been carried by his bound some yards beyond him, he took a deliberate aim; the ball entered the head of the animal, who fell dead, nearly crushing his vanquisher.

Mr. Wallace next sailed from Madras for Valparaiso, in the Republic of Chili; where, and at Santiago, he gave concerts. He was in the last mentioned city of earthquakes, at one of these terrific scenes. From Santiago, he crossed the majestic Cordilleras of the Andes to Buenos Ayres, where his stay, however, on account of the blockade, was but brief. He returned to Santiago, where he displayed a remarkable evidence of his enthusiasm for art. He had given a pledge to play at a concert on a certain day, in Valparaiso, for the benefit of a charity, but some circumstances drove the promise from his memory. Being reminded by a friend of the fact, when it was apparently impossible for him to reach Valparaiso in time, Wallace resolved to ride on horseback the whole distance, 125 miles, to keep faith; and he performed this equestrian feat with 18 horses, in less than 11 hours, and was in time for the concert. From Chili, he went to Peru, and gave a concert at Lima, which produced the large sum of 5000 dollars. His curiosity prompted him to be an eye witness of a battle between the Peruvians and the Chilians, and he there became acquainted with Santa Cruz.

Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Wallace next visited the West Indies, and gave concerts at Jamaica, Cuba, and the Havanuah. His flight was then taken to Mexico, and he performed both at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and the city of Mexico. In the last-mentioned locality he had a narrow escape of perishing in the Inquisition. It is in this edifice, erected by the *Auto da Fé* Spaniards, that concerts are now given, and whilst the audience were assembling in the hall above, the musician's antiquarian lore prompted him to examine the dungeons below, without a guide. He lost his way, and it was only by accident that he was extricated from his perilous position. He led the opera band in Mexico, and then crossed the Gulf to New Orleans, where he had a brilliant reception. There is an admirable orchestra in this city, led by Prevot, of Bordeaux, which piques itself on its rivalry to the Parisian Conservatoire. Mr. Wallace was so much cheered by these French artists, that they laid down their instruments, and abandoned the *tutti* to applaud *le Jeune Irlandais*. The climate there had its effect on the subject of our memoir, and for seven months, prostrated by fever, he did not touch a note. He returned to New Orleans, after his tour to Missouri, and gave a farewell concert.

His progress through the United States, as it appears from all the newspapers, was one combined series of triumphs. The novelty of a violinist setting aside his bow to play the piano, seemed to have astonished the Transatlantic critics. At Boston, he came into direct collision with Ole Bull, the Norwegian; Artot, the Belgian; and Vieuxtemps, also a Belgian—three most renowned violinists; but Mr. Wallace, if we are to credit the local organs, maintained his ground. After complimentary farewell concerts had been given to him everywhere by the amateurs, especially at New York, he returned to Europe, remained three days in London, and then made a musical tour in Germany and Holland. Last spring he reached London, and, at Miss Hawes's Concert, made his *début* as a pianist, at the advice of his friends, who suggested that he would obtain a great teaching connexion. Fortunately, his operatic talents were discovered, and the acceptation of his MS. opera by Mr. Bunn has given a proper direction to them.

It is a curious coincidence that both Balfe and Wallace have led Dublin orchestras, have travelled much, and their first operas were produced by the Drury Lane Lessee, Mr. Fitzball, in both instances, writing their *libretti*. We understand that such is Mr. Wallace's intense application, he has studied *all the instruments* of the orchestra, to make himself master of their qualities. We learn from persons who have been able to appreciate the character of the composer, that he is a modest, retired man, but animated and intelligent when excited to talk over his romantic career. His enthusiasm for art is stated to be unbounded. If not ruined by awaking one morning here and finding himself famous, he has a glorious prospect before him, and, as a native musician, we are proud to publish his portrait to the world.



THE NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, LISBON.

OPENING OF THE NEW NATIONAL THEATRE AT LISBON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This splendid National Theatre, unquestionably one of the very finest in Europe, was opened on the 29th ult., King Fernando's birthday; with a gala, whose magnificence, *éclat*, and complete success, will be long remembered in Portugal. It is the work of Senhor Lodi, a Portuguese architect of distinguished social position. I send you a fine drawing of the building, with portions of the adjacent Square of the Rocio, or Praça do Dom Pedro, executed by a French artist of great merit, now in Lisbon, Mons. C. Legrand. Your readers will be able to form, from this sketch, in addition to a perfect representation of the façade of the Theatre, a very fair idea of Lisbon house architecture, and of the national costume of the inhabitants—subjects which have, perhaps, been less illustrated of late years than any other portion of Europe.

The traditional Peninsular balconies, both singly attached to separate windows and extending the whole length of the house, may be seen both to the right and left; and an inkling may be caught of the primitive lamps and street-posts, which are by no means, however, divested either of grace or local colouring. The costume of the great bulk of the female classes may be seen to the extreme left, consisting invariably of a cloak of dark cloth reaching to the heels, and provided with a cape descending to the waist; while the head has no covering whatever but a white muslin handkerchief, rather tastefully disposed, and displaying for its sole coquetry an extreme purity of whiteness. This costume contrasts singularly enough with the dark mantilla of their Spanish neighbours, and gives to the women of Lisbon something of a nun-like and too much of a demure aspect. All over the square may be seen strewn the varied costumes of the male population, both military and civilian. The soldiers' shakos, it will be observed, are the only shakos in Europe which have been imitated from that which was in use until very lately in the British army.

The Frenchified dandies of Lisbon are seized by the artist almost as faithfully as in a Daguerréotype; the prevalent *chapeau bas* is in full force; the extravagant costume of a young boy (in this the Lisbonians delight) is well represented; and to the right a native horse is ridden by a Portuguese *maio*, with his tufted round hat, his handy jacket, long boots, and shovel-shaped iron stirrups, weighing several pounds, and reminding the spectator of the East, with a perfect delineation of locality and character.

MUSIC.

"MARITANA," OPERA IN THREE ACTS. BY E. FITZBALL. THE MUSIC BY W. V. WALLACE.

Three times have we heard this new work since its first representation at Drury Lane Theatre last Saturday evening, and on each occasion have the ovations been much the same, namely seven or eight encores, great applause for the composer at the termination of every act, and his appearance before the curtain vehemently insisted upon after the finale, the same compliment being extended to the principal singers, with the exception of Mr. H. Phillips, whose final exit is early in the third act. There has been no opera produced for years that has created a greater sensation. The most eminent members of the musical profession have attended the performances, and on all hands it is agreed that Mr. Wallace is destined to occupy a most prominent position amongst our native musicians. There are, of course, differences of opinion as to the extent of his capabilities, but rarely has such unanimity prevailed on the advent of a new composer.

The antecedents of Mr. Wallace were little known to the public. He came almost as a perfect stranger. Only to concert frequenters was he at all familiar. We will frankly own that, in the last season, when he appeared as a pianist and composer, we were not at all prepossessed in his favour. His playing, compared with the great lion-artists with whom he entered the lists—and it is by this rivalry we judged him—was anything but electrifying; nor did we trace in any of the compositions, vocal and instrumental, then inserted in the programmes, the presence of a master-mind. His concert *début*, to the eyes of independent amateurs, was, in fact, a failure: we state the fact broadly, for Mr. Wallace can afford to hear the truth. When, therefore, we heard a rehearsal of his opera, through the polite attention of the lessee, on Friday week, we were fairly taken by surprise; but at once we felt compelled to avow the presence and supremacy of a genius. We predicted a great and decided success, by listening only to his inspirations without scenic adjuncts; and although, on the Saturday night, the scandalous spectacle was exhibited of a *party* going into a theatre expressly to condemn the maiden work of a young composer, public opinion was omnipotent, and the unknown struggler for musical fame achieved a glorious triumph for himself, for the honour of his country, and for art which is European. We have been delighted spectators of the ratification of this great success, and right glad are we that the spirit of criticism has been generally expressed in a generous tone, although the courage to praise heartily, whether from prejudice or dim perception, has been in some instances wanting. Our reasons for the ardent

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "MARITANA," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

admiration we experience for Mr. Wallace's "Maritana" we will now venture to explain to our readers.

The libretto has been avowedly adapted by the author from the French drama by Dumanoir and Dennery, of "Don César de Bazan," English versions of which went the round of the London theatres last season, with immense success. Mr Fitzball explains that the public is better disposed to favour operas, with whose subjects, like "Otello," &c., they are already familiar, than newly-invented plots. This has been almost invariably exemplified, and Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl" is amongst the best proofs of the assertion; for that opera has had unbounded success, whilst Benedict's "Brides of Venice," infinitely its superior, as a musical work, failed, owing to the badness of the libretto. The question, then, arises whether the subject of "Don Cæsar" is suggestive to a composer, and upon this point there is much controversy. "Don Cæsar," although a Parisian piece, is essentially Spanish in character; but, when it traced the dramas of Calderon de la Barca. There is the same mixture of pathos and buffoonery, the same want of moral, show of intrigue, and perpetual perplexity. The plot is entangled with a knot of incidents, truthful and unexpected coincidences. In the group of *dramatis personæ*, the parts of *Don Cæsar*, with his chivalric bearing, and his courage, and his generosity—of *Maritana*, with her romantic and enthusiastic temperament, and soaring ambition—and of *Lazarillo*, the spirit, then, arises whether the subject of "Don Cæsar" is suggestive to a composer, and upon this point there is much controversy. "Don Cæsar," although a Parisian piece, is essentially Spanish in character; but, when it traced the dramas of Calderon de la Barca. There is the same mixture of pathos and buffoonery, the same want of moral, show of intrigue, and perpetual perplexity. The plot is entangled with a knot of incidents, truthful and unexpected coincidences. In the group of *dramatis personæ*, the parts of *Don Cæsar*, with his chivalric bearing, and his courage, and his generosity—of *Maritana*, with her romantic and enthusiastic temperament, and soaring ambition—and of *Lazarillo*, the spirit, with his devotedness and gratitude to his protector, stand prominently forward in interest. On the first night, we were under the impression that the incidents were too crowded to fix sufficiently the attention; but, since then, judicious retainments have been made, and the plot works rapidly and effectively. Reduced from four hours to less than three, every trace of heaviness has been removed.

The overture opens with a very *andante maestoso*, succeeded by a sombre allegro, in the minor key, gliding into a charming melody, with harp and violoncello accompaniments. A solid fugual coda, led off by the trombones and basses, introduces a spirited barcarole in the major key. The introduction of themes afterwards heard throughout the opera, is ingeniously contrived. It may cause want of unity, from the crowding together of so many subjects, but it is politic to prepare the ear for them. There are some remarkably well written passages for the violins in this overture, which has only the fault of being too long. The curtain is up, and we are now—*in Don quixote*—in the Spanish capital. There is a bright Castilian sun shining on Madrid: there, in the mixed crowd, are the *contrabandista*, the bull-fighter, the bandit, the *majo*, and there is *Maritana*, in her *gitana* costume, who is called upon by the people, in a chorus in F flat, to sing; and, as this is an opera and not a ballet, *Maritana* complies, in a quaint romanza, three-four time, opening in A minor, and ending in the major, with a characteristic bolero accompaniment in the violins under current. She tells of the gipsy maid who enchants a king, little suspecting that the monarch is actually watching her at the moment, and the chorus echo gaily to her legend. *Don José*, on the track of the King, and seeing the royal affection for the *Gitana*, diplomatically resolves to make her the instrument to further his (the Minister's) favourite *penchant* for the Queen. *Don José* invites *Maritana* again to warble, and then is heard the romance, "The Harp in the Air," with that instrument playing the most delicious *arpeggios*. The plaintiveness and freshness of this charming melody in three flats are indescribably beautiful, and the choral *réfrain piano* is elegantly interpolated. The "Angelus," an evening prayer that follows, has some broad harmonies, but is scarcely applicable to the situation. The duo between *Maritana* and *Don José*, is a striking example of Mr. Wallace's skill in the combination of voices. The harmonized portion has a fine effect. The spirited finale of the first act comprises the arrest of *Don Cæsar* by the Alcade, for the duel with the Captain—*Maritana* and *Lazarillo* in vain imploring his release.

After an introductory movement, the curtain rises, and discovers as the first scene of the second act, the interior of the prison where *Don Cæsar* is confined, the grateful *Lazarillo* singing in plaintive tones the following melody in A three sharps :—

> " Alas! those chimes so sweetly pealing,
> Gently dulcet to the ear,
> Sound like Pity's voice, revealing
> To the dying, 'I dost hear!'
> Still he slumbers—how serenely!
> Not a sigh disturbs his rest.
> Oh! that angels now might waft him
> To the mansions of the blest!

Of the melancholy attributes of the Spanish ballad Mr. Wallace seems to be well aware; and in the lovely air he has allotted to Miss Poole, he has shown remarkable fertility of invention. The working of the *violoncelli* in the accompaniment is worthy of a Mendelssohn or Spohr, and the melody is in the true subordinate part. There is a spiritual seduction, a gossamer touch, in Mr. Wallace's mode of treatment in the above aria, the very soul of passion. And there was the quiet, unobtrusive Miss Poole making a conquest of *Don Cæsar* in this prolonged, breathing forth the mellowest tones, with such grace, simplicity, and elegance, that she "brought the house down" with the rapturous demand for a repetition. The next *morceau* is a trio, "Turn, Lady, Turn," between *Maritana*, *Don Cæsar*, and *José*, full and well put yet pass, provided *Don Cæsar* will his wish obey. Then the three unite in a *réfrain* of a Tarentella colouring, and a delightful picture the *ensemble* makes. After *Don José* has left the prison, and *Don Cæsar* has given his soldier, and not perish by the hangman, *Don Cæsar* sings a martial cavatina, in C major, "I like a soldier fell." The accompaniments recal Balfe's march in the "Bohemian Girl." The song contains some passages for acquirement, commonplace in the construction; but we can admit the necessity of writing "popularly" for a young beginner. The subsequent ballad, "In happy moments, day by day," in F flat, will be received as a charming, flowing melody, more in the opening night, graceful as is the *motif*, but four bars having been cut out of the middle portion, the melody is successfully reiterated and provokes an encore. This is one of Mr. Wallace's most felicitous acquisitions. He always has a short theme, which he repeats as much as, perhaps, a dozen times, and thus fixes it on the ear. The Pirates' Chorus, so popular in the "Enchantress," consists only of the bars, and with the burden, note for note, in the finale of the second act of Donizetti's "Favourite." H. Phillips now obtains a mighty encore in the ballad of "Happy Moments," the poetic words of which are by Mr. Bunn, however his name may be sneered at by Bentley writers who have all *signally failed* themselves. A drinking chorus, "Hanish gloom and sorrow," with a Strauss waltz, in the instrumentation, has been omitted since the first night, and the same may be done with the concerted piece, in which *Don Cæsar* leads *Maritana* to the altar, prior to his execution, whilst *Lazarillo* is drawing the *quatres trous* (four bullets) from the four muskets, that Spanish custom invariably assigns to the prisoner's friend, to be shot.

And now we are in the magnificent saloon of the *Marquis Montefiori*, and the gay company, with guitar and castanet, in *bolero* and *zarabanda*, sing and dance, despite of the roll of musketry, announcing the execution of *Don Cæsar*. Here we find *Maritana* has exchanged her picturesque *gitana* costume for the ill-suited *toilette* of the *Countess de Bazan*; and she is introduced to the King, who is passed off by *Don José* as the Count Bernard has at Lucrezia's ball, under the disguise, nicely executed by Mr. Hughes, the leader of the band. We wish the rondeling movement had not been introduced, for the opening melody is a gem in Mr. Bernard's hands, and the *cabaletta* is not worthy of it. Every point is of importance in the presence of the fair sex? Poor Miss Romer had to stand watching Harrall's eyes fixed on the galleries instead of being *a los pies de usted señora*. The quartet, "Ah, Confusion," when the Marshal is passed off as *Don Cæsar* as his Countess, might be left out, but the finale, albeit Rossinian in construction, and somewhat overscored, is full of fire, the introductory quartet being of surpassing beauty

The third act opens with a plaintive ballad, "Scenes that are brightest," the poetry by Mr. Bunn. The long accompaniment is very captivating, and the air is one of the nightly encores, Miss Romer singing it very artistically. The

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Year of Entry.	Benefit Assured.	Benefit with Bonus. Additions at 1st January, 1839.	Amount Payable if becoming a Claim in 1845, after Payment of the Premium for that Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1815	1000	1837 4 0	1804 2 7
1820	1000	1545 4 0	1503 10 7
1826	1000	1259 8 0	1219 5 0
1830	1000	1193 4 0	1153 11 7
1835	1000	1174 4 0	1133 11 7
1836	1000	1160 0 0	1121 4 0

The principles upon which the Society is founded are those of the strictest equity, and such as to secure members, as much as possible, from anxiety as to whether the sums to be paid under the policies will be at present or future periods, according as they happen to die before or after the period of investigation.
It is a matter of no much importance [illegible] Explanation of the Society [illegible] amongst the Members, [illegible] of the Society.
[illegible]
London-office, 7, Pall-mall. HUGH M'KEAN, Agent.
LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY, Offices, 7, Lothbury, London. November 12th, 1845.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (not in pursuance of the Standing Orders or Parliament, which require a Deposition Deed, but in accordance with the Resolutions of the Directors, as in the previous Sessions)—the holders of London and York, and Pawsey Branch Scrip Certificates, are required to send the same to the offices of the Company, in London or York, with name and address in full, legibly written on the back of each Certificate, on or before the 30th day of November instant, when the Scrip will be exchanged, and the Shares issued in the form subjoined; in which they are also requested to intimate, if they desire to take the quantity of Extension Shares to which (assuming the non-subscription of the Contract and Deed of Settlement) they are entitled, or any less number), in proportion of ONE Extension Share of £25, for THREE of the Old £50 Shares.
The Deeds will be for Signature as follows, viz.—
London—at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Lothbury, from the 8th to the 31st December, between the hours of 11 and 4.
Liverpool—at the Office of John Howard, Esq.
Manchester—at the Office of Messrs. Heywood
Leeds—at the Office of Messrs. Atkinson, Dr[illegible] and Boland
York—at the Office of Messrs. Swann, Sykes, and Swann
Hull—at the Office of Messrs. Frost and Moss
Lincoln—at the Office of Messrs. Ingram, Esq.
Sheffield—at the Office of Messrs. Wilson, Young, and Pierson
Glasgow—at the Bank of Scotland
[illegible]
Berwick—at the Office of Messrs. Isaac Cookson and Sons
And Notice is further given, that in those cases in which Shareholders neglect to send in their Scrip Certificates for Exchange, or neglect to execute the several new Deeds of Settlement Contract in conformity with the stipulations of the Subscribers' Agreement, and as required by the Standing Orders of Parliament, within the respective periods aforesaid, the Directors will proceed to re-allot the Shares, and issue New Scrip Certificates to other parties.
And Notice is further given, that the several parties desirous of exercising the New Subscription Contract by Power of Attorney, may be supplied with forms, on application at the Offices of the Company, and on the previous payment of the sum of 30s., the cost only of the proper Stamp.
Dated, this 12th day of November, 1845.
By Order, (Signed) J. R. MOWATT, Sec.
FORM OF LETTER.
To the Secretary of the London and York Railway.
Sir,—I herewith transmit to you for registration, Scrip Certificates as at foot, representing — Shares in the London and York Railway, and I request that you will allot to me — Extension Shares of £25 each (to which as the holder of the enclosed Old Shares, in the proportion of ONE for every THREE, I am entitled), and execute the Fee Simple Conveyance and Deed of Settlement, I am entitled to pay the Deposit of £2 10s. per Share on the said Extension Shares, and to execute the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement in respect thereof when required.
Dated this day of 1845.
Signed, Christian and Surname in full
Residence
Description
Name and Address of Reference to Applicant's Signature
LIST OF SCRIP ENCLOSED.
—— Scrip of Five Shares, each — —— Shares Total.
—— Twenty —— ——
—— Ten —— ——
—— Three —— ——
—— One —— ——
NOTE.—The Shareholders will observe that all applications for Extension Scrip must be made at the same time that the Old Scrip Certificates are sent in for registry, and in the foregoing form (printed copies of which may be obtained at No. 7, Lothbury, and of all the Bankers of the Company).
Parties will be informed by return of post of the sum receipt of their Scrip.
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GRATIS.—A Correct Map of London, and General Arbitrator of Harkness' Coach Fares, may be had, by inclosing Address and a Stamp to the Coach Office, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. NOTICE.—IN addition to the 501 Coaches This unrivalled establishment has, during the recess of Parliament, undergone extensive improvements in every department, and now can in comfort and security of travelling, vie in execution with any West End Club. RIES'S HAVANNAH GEMS: These incomparable Cigars, manufactured expressly for and sold only at the Proprietor of Harkness' Coach Office, Divan, are made of the finest Havannah Tobacco, which, without exception, the Havannahs have long been celebrated for their fine aroma, delicacy, fragrance, purity, and in no one of which the leaf was grown, S. RIES pauses mean confidently before the Public as natural. For any inferior reason is spurious and dishonest. Sold by the Proprietor, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Hoare, Cazadores, Lopez, Rondas, &c. &c. &c., at very low prices for Cash.
BERDOE'S WINTER WATERPROOF FROCKS, Wrappers, Great Coats, and Outside Garments of all kinds—Now completed for the present season, a large and first rate assortment, combining every quality of Cloth that is Waterproof, either as Material Style, or Quality, and guaranteed to endure any rain whatever may prevail. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or Sample sent into the Country free of carriage. General price, of lighter kinds, from 40s to 50s.; all sizes, or inferior, being already provided for. An unprecedented stock of Boys' Waterproof Clothing, from 7s. 6d. Ladies. W. BERDOE, Tailor, Great Coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 69, Cornhill, (north side). N.B. Every Garment bears the Trade Mark of the Patentee, and without which none are genuine, W. BERDOE'S NAME and label, to garments and a composition (processedly waterproof) neither of which will injure the finest cloth.
THE Publick is most respectfully informed that Messrs. NICOLL have received permission, according to the specification in the Act 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 65, to alter and otherwise adapt the coat, known as the REGISTERED PALETOT, to be suitable for winter wear; and, in addition to the same made of a thicker material—and, of middle season, it is waterproofed by the new method, which it is well known does not in necessarily confine the body by excessive pressure, or impede the free action of the limbs, but a garment that has not undergone this process, the effect being that it does not stop, and will turn a stout shower of rain, but the Coat of Winter Wear is made of a thicker material—and, of middle season, it is waterproofed by the new method, which it is well known does not in necessarily confine the body by excessive pressure, or impede the free action of the limbs, but a garment that has not undergone this process, the effect being that it does not stop, and will turn a stout shower of rain, but the Coat of Winter Wear is made of a thicker material—and, of middle season, for winter wear is a garment that is warm without being heavy, which, even for travelling, the [illegible] of carrying up in a carriage, and with which years have not much reduced, distance being so much shortened by present railway and other conveyances. Nicoll's Registered Paletot, which, for many years, has been worn by gentlemen in town and country, is decidedly the most agreeable garment for walking exercise; and from the skilful way it is formed, it does not impede the free action of shoulders, but has an equality for easy and graceful appearance when in cold weather, or in the evening over a morning or dress coat. Nicoll's PETER THREE GUINEAS, that the paletot is the most loose fitting. It may be observed that those principles are retained that have obtained for the Registered Paletot the approval of more than one of the crowned heads of Europe, the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the chief members of the Court, and principal families of the Kingdom, who are the most distinguished for their taste and elegance in the exercise of dress. The Registered Paletot having, therefore, necessarily excluded anything vulgar or outre in appearance, would alone recommend itself to the notice of the public, independent of the medical advantages it has been proved to possess. Nicoll's Paletot is made in the most approved manner, and is not formed upon any fashion, but is the result of the taste and judgment of the most eminent of the principal tailors of the chief provincial cities, as well as the most distinguished of the metropolis, and is the production of the talent of those who stand at the head of their profession, and who, by their unrivalled skill, have established a character for the production of the most perfect garments

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

On Monday last, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the new Bishop of Oxford, was elected with the usual formalities, by the Dean and Canons of Christchurch.

The Right Reverend Gentleman is the third son of the late eloquent and philanthropic William Wilberforce, by Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter of

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.—(DR. WILBERFORCE.)

Isaac Spooner, Esq., of Elmden Hall, Warwickshire; and grandson of Robert Wilberforce, of Hull, the descendant of a very ancient family in Yorkshire, that of Wilberfoss, of Wilberfoss: the branch from which the Bishop derives, has long been connected with the commercial interest of Hull.

Bishop Wilberforce was born in 1805, and married Emily, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, of Wool Lavington, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Abel Smith, Esq.: he has issue.

Dr. Wilberforce has just been raised from the Deanery of Westminster to the Episcopal Bench as Bishop of Oxford in room of Dr. Bagot, who has been translated to the See of Bath and Wells, vacant by the death of Dr. Law.

The Bishop of Oxford, in addition to his high attainments in divinity, is a distinguished Archæologist. Of this he has given a very popular proof in his reduction, and almost entire abolition of the fees for viewing Westminster Abbey. At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Winchester, in September last, his Lordship read what Professor Whewell not inaptly called "a pious and dignified account" of the objects of the Association; and the impression of this masterly peroration will long be remembered by its hearers —

"After this spirit let us strive in all our researches into ancient times—after a spirit strong in the true strength of faith, with courage enough to look at all with whatever clearness of eye and power of judgment may be given to us; sure that in that old time we shall find the traces of a living spirit from which came all that was indeed great and noble; sure that we shall find, also, the small, and the straitened, and the unworthy, hard beside that old nobleness, yea, and grappling with it; sure that, then, as ever, for man there sit together a death and life casting their dice for him and his; and, therefore, not fearing to say to each thing that meets us, 'Art thou of death and corruption, or art thou of life and truth?' If thou art of death, then will I for me and mine eschew thee, and forbid thy entrance; and if thou art of life, then I will, by living, strive to have thee or that which represents thee, and which for me now may be what thou wast of old to those my fathers." Instances of the working of this will occur unsuggested to most of us; but, to take one, by way of example, from a subject more or less familiar to us all, let us seek a single instance of the difference between a careful search into antiquity, and a blind adoption of its relics from the building and adorning of our churches. In them we may love to study and protect from violence all the various and minute details of earlier times; we may discover, with a lively interest, the ancient hagioscope through which the ill-placed spectator took his post in a worship which consisted mainly in gazing upon the vicarious decorations of a priestly class: we may admire the interesting stalks which afford a ceremonial made up in great measure of pompous processions, and litanies wherein external significance was prized more highly than the secret sigh of the broken heart; for we may see and comprehend the lengthened chancels, with the marvellous beauty of their richly sculptured screens, which shut in the privileged performers of religion, and shut out the uninitiated laic—all this we may love to trace; first, as tending, by its visible beauty, by its mastery of outward form, to purify and elevate our own sense of beauty; and then, secondly, as reproducing vividly before us the days of old, with its wild mixture of true faith and grovelling superstition. But we need not, therefore, have the faintest wish to reproduce amongst ourselves a mere copy of the outward form we yet would fain preserve: we need not have the slightest participation in the dreamy unreality which would pretend that by restoring the external instruments through which that old spirit wrought, and which form the mingled record of the old struggle between the noble and the base, we could call into activity higher parts, or regain our fathers' truth, without the error with which it was intermingled, and without putting into peril all the truth we have, wherewith to struggle against our own infirmity.

"Here, then, we take our stand. Into that old Past we love to look, be cause in it was life; into it we dare to look, because that life is now in us—and that same gift we do believe we may pass to those beyond us. We, too, may and shall be ancients, and matter for history. Let us yield ourselves with what freedom we may to the working of the power within us, and our deeds will harmonize with those wrought by the same power, through the noble spirits who have been before us. Let us only use them as examples and incentives, and not feebly and blindly copy them as models. Let us visit the scenes of their departed greatness, not to array ourselves idly out in their worn out customs, but that, having ears to gather up the whispers of their oracular advices, we may, by our own skill in art, by boldness in execution, fashion for ourselves the outward circumstances we need."

DR. BUCKLAND, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

By the elevation of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the Bishopric of Oxford, the Deanery of Westminster became vacant, and has been bestowed, by the Premier, on Dr. Buckland. Few names are more widely or better known in the literary and scientific world than that of this rev. gentleman. He is a geologist of the first eminence, and has paid more attention than most scientific men do to the practical application of it to useful purposes connected with mining, building, &c. We believe he had a considerable share in establishing the "Museum of Practical Geology," in this metropolis, an institution we have heard him strongly admire, at a meeting of the British Association. He was a contributor to the works known as the "Bridgwater Treatises." He is a good speaker, possessing a happy power of familiar illustration, and can render the dryest subject amusing by his mode of treating it. He is not of that pompous school, who talk of the "dignity of science," and think that plain language, though necessary for perspicuity, is something beneath it. Dr. Buckland is, indeed, at times exceedingly jocose in his style; he completely refutes the ill-natured sarcasm of Pope, that "dulness is sacred in a sound Divine."

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—(DR. BUCKLAND.)

In social life we should imagine the Dean must be a cheerful companion, and we believe he is a great favourite in a very extensive circle. He is a frequent visitor at Drayton, and doubtless owes his appointment to the favour of the Premier, who, be it said in passing, has done more for men of talent and their families than most ministers of late years. When the last Dean (Dr. Wilberforce), who succeeded Dr. Ireland, the friend of Gifford of the *Quarterly*, was appointed, Sir Robert Peel intimated a wish to him that some relaxation in the terms of the admission of the public to Westminster should be made, and it was to some extent complied with. We hope the present Dean will carry out the improvement thus begun. The last publication of Dr. Buckland was a letter in the *Times*, suggesting a mode of preserving for use the diseased potatoes.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

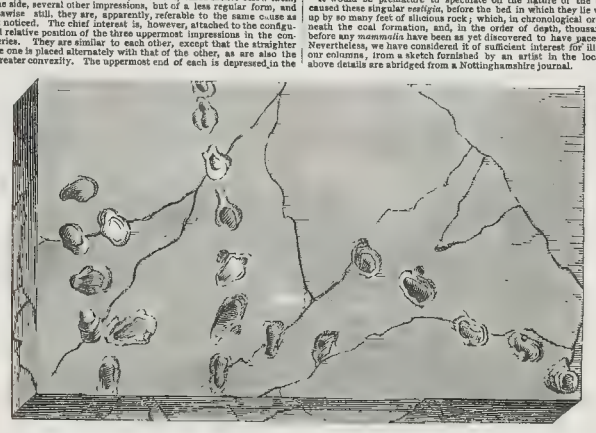
There has lately been brought to light, at the stone quarry belonging to Mr. Rhodes, of Twintwistle, in Nottinghamshire, a series of impressions in a bed of millstone grit, which has excited great interest in the neighbourhood, and considerable discussion among the geologists of the district.

The first connected series of these singular marks consists of five in a direct line, following each other in the dip of the rock, which is about S S.W., and at an inclination of nine degrees to the horizon; the bed itself being about 20 feet perpendicular from the surface of the rock, which is two feet below the top of the soil. The three uppermost of these five impressions are each from 10 inches to nearly a foot in length, and about 4½ inches in breadth while the stratum, from the proximate end of one to that of the other, is 2 feet 9 inches. The length of the entire series is 11 feet. The two lower marks are of the same breadth as those above, but are much curtailed in length, though they are as much in vertical depth from the level surface of the bed as the others, which depth is about 4 inches.

Besides the above continuous marks, there are, three inches below them, and on one side, several other impressions, but of a less regular form, and lying crosswise still, they are, apparently, referable to the same cause as those first noticed. The chief interest is, however, attached to the configuration and relative position of the three uppermost impressions in the continuous series. They are similar to each other, except that the straighter side of the one is placed alternately with that of the other, as are also the sides of greater convexity. The uppermost end of each is depressed in the bed obliquely downward, for about four inches; while the lower end is scarcely sunk below the level surface of the bed, but has several convolutions of the rock in good relief, projecting down the dip of the rock before it; thus fostering the supposition that the rock was soft and pulpy when the impressions were made, and that the impressing body had sunk at one end deep into the sandy matrix; while the other extremity had pushed the soft and pulpy mass before it, and, in forming forcible drains surfaces of soft clay, or pulpy sand. The two lower but less elongated impressions seem to have been caused by the same body as were the three first; but, by one end of it being much more depressed than the other, similar to an impression of the heel, when the toe is raised.

The other irregular and cross impressions are nearly of the same breadth, but their longitudinal lines are much less defined. It may also be mentioned that the incumbent beds contain the castings of these beds in relief, showing that the impressions remained, for a time, uncovered to the atmosphere, or at least on a littoral exposure.

It would be premature to speculate on the nature of the body which caused these singular *vestigia*, before the bed in which they lie was covered up by so many feet of silicious rock; which, in chronological order, lies beneath the coal formation, and, in the order of depth, thousands of feet before any *mammalia* have been as yet discovered to have paced the earth. Nevertheless, we have considered it of sufficient interest for illustration in our columns, from a sketch furnished by an artist in the locality. The above details are abridged from a Nottinghamshire journal.



GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*Knight, Almorah. Received with thanks. The former welcome communications from "Shogird" were acknowledged by letters dispatched overland three months back. The present games shall appear, as desired.*

"*E. F.*"—*Your surmise of White's 30th move of our last game is very ingenious, and, as far as we at present see, ought certainly to give him the advantage.*

"*D. W.*" *is an error, both as to the correctness of his solutions and the tone he adopts towards us in speaking of them. It may save himself and us much trouble by simply awaiting the publication of the author's solution each week.*

"*A. B.*"—*Your opponent cannot play his King into check; consequently, if he has no other piece to play, he is stalemated and the game drawn.*

"*A. C. C.*" *and "Philo-Pbilidor."*—*There is no mistake; the constructor of a problem is at liberty to arrange the pieces at will, provided he violates no rule of the game in so disposing them.*

"*B. M. P.,*" *Maracion.*—*We trust the communication alluded to has by this time safely reached you. Your solution of the fine problem under the head of "Hawthorn" is correct, and very creditable to your sagacity.*

"*J. B. P.,*" *Penzance.*—*Our last position is perfect, without flaw or blemish of any kind, as you will see by the solution. The diagrams are formed by moveable type, and not by separate woodcuts. Your problem shall be examined.*

"*J. G.,*" *Dublin.*—*In the situation sent, the game must be drawn.*

"*J. T. M.*" *and "Pedona" suggest that, in Mr. Bolton's problem, No. 92, by simply placing a White Pawn, instead of a Black one, at Black King's 4th square, mate may be given in four moves, and the position less none of its beauty.*

"*A Moderate Player*" *is quite wrong; and, before again troubling us to go through his variations, should have looked at the diagram.*

"*S. H.,*" *Jamaica.*—*We have not got the positions at 5 and 86 at hand to refer to, but will report on your solutions next week.*

"*J. M. T.*" *and "W. W. P."*—*For the amusement of the younger branches of our readers, as also, as you request, two or three of D'Orville's easier problems. Every care has been taken to ensure the positions being correct.*—*1st. White: K at Q R square, Q at her R 2nd, Kt at K 3rd, and Kt at Q B 5th. Black: K at Q B 6th, Q at K R 7th, and Kt at K 7th.*—*2nd. White: K at his B 6th, K at Q B 4th, and B at Q B 6th. Black: K at his Q square.*—*3rd. White: K at Q 3rd, Q at K 5th, and Kt at Q B 5th. Black: K at Q Kt 8th, and Pawns at K B 7th and Q R 7th.*—*4th. White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K 2nd, Kt at K B 4th, and Pawn at K B 5th. Black: K at Q 8th, and Pawn at K B 2nd.*—*In each of these positions, White, playing first, mates in three moves.*

"*M. S.,*" *Chesgrade.*—*Your problem is very pretty, and well adapted for the series for young players given monthly in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*G. G. M.*"—*All persons desirous of subscribing for the translation of Heydebrant and Jaenish should send their names to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Both your solutions are unper-fect.*

"*H. S.,*" *Preston.*—*Received with thanks.*

Solutions by "E. P." "Zodiac," "J. H.," Woodchester; "K. P." "M. G.," "W. B." "H. S." "P. W." "B. M. P.," Maracion; "J. G." Dublin; "P. H. B." "J. R. H." "J. E. G." "Shiney, &c." "W. P." "A. M." and "H. S." Preston, are correct. Those by "Plenipo." "Two Novices," "R. L. D." Camberwell; "Sydney," "Punch," and "R. M. P.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 95.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q R P one (ch)	K to Q B 5th
2. B to K B's 3rd	K takes Kt
3. B to K B's sq	K to Q B's 5th
4. K P one—discovering ch and mate	

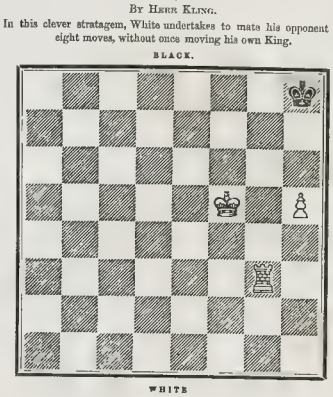
** We are requested by Mr. Horwitz, the author of this beautiful position, to say that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement put forth last week by a sporting paper, of his having played blindfold, and at the odds of Pawn and move, with Mr. Kieseritzki, as he has never yet seen Mr. K.

PROBLEM, No. 96.

By Herr Kling.

In this clever stratagem, White undertakes to mate his opponent in eight moves, without once moving his own King.

BLACK.



WHITE

The Eclipse of the Moon.—The lunar eclipse on Thursday (last week) was not observable with advantage in the metropolis in consequence of the hazy weather. It was, however, distinctly visible in most parts of the country, and the provincial papers generally represent the night to have been remarkably fine for observing the phenomenon. The eclipse was seen on Friday with great distinctness in Paris. The moon was placed not far from Jupiter, in the part of the heavens where the most brilliant constellations are found, such as Taurus, Orion, and Castor and Pollux. A little after 10 o'clock the planet became as if covered with thick vapour; at 19 minutes past 11, the disk began to be covered, and the shadow of the earth continued to advance on it until within two minutes to one in the morning. Eleven twelfths of the moon were obscured, and the remaining slight segment gave forth a very uncertain light. By degrees, the earth's shadow passed on, and in the space of an hour there were successively seen the various phases of the crescent, the first quarter, and the full moon. At 27 minutes past two on Friday morning, the real eclipse had ceased, but the effect of the penumbra lasted until nearly three o'clock.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid. Saturday, November 22, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 187.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845. [Sixpence.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S MANIFESTO.

In the present uncertainty as to the opinions of public men, a declaration of a positive kind, even though it be confined to one subject, excites considerable interest. We last week remarked on the indifference felt by the people to mere abstract political questions, and the tendencies on the part of Political Leaders to make social and commercial subjects the pivots on which their controversies are to turn. The Manifesto just published by Lord John Russell is an additional proof of this tendency: the Corn Laws will be the great legislative controversy of next session, and the Leader of the Opposition has now given in his adherence to the principles of the League. His Letter to the Electors of London records a change in his opinions on the restrictions on the importation of food, beyond which he cannot go. He has, during twenty years, passed through every degree of conviction on the subject. His preference of a fixed duty to a varying one was announced long since: first, it was eight shillings a quarter; then, a lower amount; but now, he thinks the imposition of any fixed duty would be unadvisable, without a "provision for its extinction" within some limited period. As far as the importation of food is concerned, Lord John Russell is an unqualified Free Trader. As it has taken him twenty years to arrive at this conclusion, it has the advantage of being the fruit of most mature consideration; whether the bulk of his party will be prepared to follow him in the renunciation of old opinions is a question that time alone can settle. Lord John Russell is a bold man, and never hesitates to take a step in advance of his party if he sees the time has come for it. His Letter is another symptom that the doom of the Corn Laws is sealed.

Men of all parties have been gradually drawing away from supporting them, those who remained to advocate them in all their stringency rather hastened the catastrophe than averted it; feebly defended, and strongly attacked, with the pressure of a scarcity of food impending, the Premier will have more than usual difficulty to keep his ground on the unfirm footing of the "scale." The responsibilities of office are powerful agents in the modification of opinions on many question of policy. If Lord John Russell confesses that in the "course of twenty years" his "views have undergone great alteration," what might not be avowed by Sir Robert Peel? His changes have been far greater, and on subjects in which change is less admissible; in some things he has completely reversed the policy of the mass of his party; in many he has shown himself more in advance of public opinion than any other great party leader; even on commercial questions Sir Robert Peel has done more to relax the restrictive system than the chief of the Liberals attempted with any chance of success; and he will yet adapt himself to circumstances, and do much more.

The declaration, then, on the part of Lord John Russell, of this change in his opinion, or rather his arrival at the last of a long series of opinions, does not contrast so much or so unfavourably with the course of the Premier—equally open to conviction—as it at first appears to do. His censure of the apparent inaction of the Government, is, we presume, the precursor of a more elaborate condemnation to be pronounced hereafter, the weight of which will much depend on circumstances; but the avowal of his conversion to the doctrines of Free Trade now, rather leads to a wonder, "not that it comes, but came not long before."

There is little more in the actual state of things now, to exemplify the defects of the Corn Laws, than at many former periods "during the course of twenty years;" the crisis is not half so alarming as the scarcity of work and food in the first year of the present administration, when the manufacturing districts were for some time on the verge of revolt, and the presence of the military alone prevented actual outbreak. Employment is more abundant, and subsistence more within reach of the mass of the people than it was then; the population has been increasing in pretty much the same ratio for the last twenty years, always overtaking the means of supporting it; there have been bad harvests and failures of crops more than once during that time, and at those periods the working of the Corn Laws must have been the same as now. Every reason for condemning them was as visible throughout this long period as it is at the present hour; either Lord J. Russell had not given that attention to the subject a statesman ought to give, or the facts did not then make the impression on him they have since done. This very slow arrival at correct conclusions upon the evidence of facts always before us, is scarcely a quality to take much credit for, and indeed the avowal of the change is made in a tone of apology. We apprehend that a fear of the current of public opinion leaving them behind, often prompts those who are in the position of Leaders, to make, now and then, an extraordinary exertion to overtake, or place themselves in advance of it. To some such motive we ascribe the present Russell Manifesto; other impelling causes there may be, at one of which, at least, his lordship glances towards the conclusion of his address:—"The struggle to make bread scarce and dear, when it is clear that part, at least, of the additional price goes to increase rent, is a struggle deeply injurous to an aristocracy which (this quarrel once removed) is strong in property, strong in the construction of our Legislature, strong in opinion, strong in ancient associations, and the memory of immortal services."

This part of the argument has been stated more than once. There is something unworthy the richest aristocracy in the world being made parties in a dispute with their fellow-countrymen about the prices of food; the necessity of making it appear that high prices are a public benefit, leads them, through their advocates, into many contradictions. The seller and the buyer will never be of the same opinion as to the price; and the parties in this great dispute stand in these relative positions to each other. On one side, the Aristocracy of England, as the greatest, or, at least, the preponderating, owners of the soil, have a direct interest in high prices for the produce of it; on the other, the People, being the consumers, have an interest equally direct in getting it at the lowest rate. Compare the wealth of the English Aristocracy with the fortunes of the Nobility of France, Spain, and Germany, and it will be at once seen how unworthy of their high position is this protracted controversy. This is one view of the question which has not yet received all the consideration it deserves; but it has evidently had much influence on the mind of Lord John Russell.

For the rest, though we may infer from the Letter that his lordship has become a convert to the principles of total abolition, yet we see nothing in it to prevent him agreeing to a moderate fixed duty—the compromise in which the controversy will most probably terminate. To go at once from the high rate of duty that may be levied under the present scale, to an importation unrestricted by no duty whatever, would be too violent a revulsion. The change may be inevitable; but if we can make it gradual, and extend it over a series of years, it will only be doing justice to those who have embarked capital in the cultivation of the land under the

DEATH OF THE WUZEER OF LAHORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

present system. Another speculation which the Letter wholly destroys, is the rumoured coalition between the Government and the Opposition. Many thought some such junction possible, if not very probable; but so direct an attack on the past and present policy of the Premier—the stinging allusions to other questions on which he has first resisted all change, and then granted all that was asked for—show the impossibility of Peel and Russell ever standing side by side in one Ministry. However extensively the Conservative Leader may have borrowed the policy of the Whigs, however close some of the opinions of Lord John Russell may border on Conservatism, there are countless memories of the past that cannot be erased, and which must for ever set a "great gulf" between them.

JOWAHIR SINGH, THE LATE WUZEER OF LAHORE.

The papers by the last Indian Mail give the following interesting details of the assassination of Wuzeer Jowahir Singh, at Lahore. He was shot to death by the troops on the 21st of September. The troops had, it is said, gone out to the encampment ground of Meean Peer for the purpose of possible purposes of preventing any damage to the town during the scenes on which they seem to to have been determinedly bent. It has been stated that four chiefs had been detained by them and the non-fulfilment of the demands that had made, that the Ranee should bring out the Maharajah to them, accompanied, if she pleased, by Sirdar Jowahir Singh. Fukeer Noor ood Deen, one of them, had been allowed to return to the fort on the 20th, to communicate to the Ranee the firm determination of the troops to abide by their resolution. He seems to have succeeded in his negotiation, supported by the persuasions and assurances of Rajah Lal Singh, who declared that he had ample reliance on the troops; for, towards the evening of the 21st, the Royal party issued from the fort, the Ranee first, in a well protected palkee, and then the Maharaja, accompanied by his uncle (Sirdar Jowahir Singh) behind him, on the same elephant; the Wuzeer was unarmed, without even his sword or shield, and carried a small parasol. These were followed by sons of the Maharajah, on elephants. The troops had, in the meantime, become impatient at the protracted delay, and the procession had scarcely got clear of the gate, when they were told that some of the battalions were approaching, with the declared intention of at once storming the fort. The consequence was, that the Maharajah's *cortège* soon fell in with the first of them, which happened to be the Dhurab of Court Sahib. These immediately surrounded about, and conducted the Royal personages to their own particular encampment, close to the spot where the Maharajah's tents had been pitched, in anticipation of the visit. A salute, but not of the regulated number of guns, was then fired. On reaching the appointed spot, the Court troops broke off, and tumultuously surrounded the several elephants. The Ranee was made to enter one of the Dhurab's palkees, and the Maharajah's elephant was ordered to cause his charge to kneel down, and, as he seemed to hesitate, his movements were hastened by a shot in the side, which severely wounded, but did not kill him. The elephant knelt, a soldier seized the Maharajah, and carried him in his arms, either into the tent or to a little distance, when the elephant was immediately made to stand up again, and a volley of musketry was directed against Jowahir Singh. The first discharge not taking effect, the Wuzeer prayed they would spare him, and seized the opportunity of a momentary pause to assure the troops that he had, at that moment, one sack full of rupees and another of golden bracelets and armlets with him, ready for distribution amongst them. This communication had an effect the reverse of what the Sirdar seemed to expect, and, the firing having been forthwith renewed, the Wuzeer was soon put out of his misery. Two of his principal favourites, named Chatta Baia and Baba Rattan Singh, who were following well mounted, thought to escape by the speed of their horses, but were soon overtaken and shot down. With the death of these three persons the revenge of the bloodthirsty soldiery seems to have been satisfied for the time.

It is very confidently asserted that the Ranee would never have left the Palace on this unfortunate occasion had she not been assured by Rajah Lal Singh, in the most solemn manner, that he had eight battalions in his favour, and he seems to have succeeded in giving her this assurance that it is generally believed that had the Court troops not made short work of the matter he would have been able to protect the Wuzeer, and that the respective parties would have been engaged in a general battle. The death of the late Wuzeer, Sirdar Jowahir Singh, and the two fellow sufferers, were publicly burnt on the afternoon of the 22nd in the Badaone garden, which has been the scene of many of so many frightful tragedies, and of one on the present occasion still more frightful, if possible. Three, or, according to another account of the lingering agony, four women were burnt with the bodies, and most shocking to relate, such was the disgraceful rapacity of the villanous mob surrounding the funeral pyres, that not only the more valuable ornaments of the unfortunate women, but their very clothes, were torn from off their bodies before they stepped into the fire. A number of the slaves of the Ranee, Dewan Deena Nath, Bukhshee Buggut Ram, and the Attareewallah and Kaleewah Sirdars, with a large number of people, attended the funeral on elephants. Rajah Gholab Singh was smartly expected in Lahore; and it was expected that either he or his nephew Jowahir Singh, younger brother of the late Sirdar Heera Singh, would be elevated to the post of Wuzeer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The balls and concerts may this year calculate upon a brilliancy which for several past seasons they could not boast. A splendid aid has been found in the arrival of the celebrated Countess de ——. It is her intention to remain here for some months, and no doubt *fêtes* and every description of pleasure and fashion will take place at her splendid hotel in the Rue de la Pépiniere. Who has not heard of the Countess de ——, niece of that Pahlen who performed so notorious a part in the tragedy entitled "The Death of Paul the First?" Brought up in the midst of luxury—endowed with dazzling charms, the Countess enjoyed upon her entrance into society an immense fortune. One day while walking in Naples, she saw a child playing: she determined at any cost to possess it:—the bargain was soon concluded with the parents—the caprice of the wealthy Countess became in time a positive affection. The "child of Naples" was richly dowered, and united to Comte d'Arapery, aide-de-camp to the Archduke Reinier—she now enjoys almost Queenly honours in her domains in Hungary. The Countess has a passion for dowering young girls. Desiring to realize the prodigies of the Winter Palace of the Emperor of Russia, she has had erected in a few months the most magnificent hotel that can be imagined it will be inaugurated by a grand concert. This hotel and her roubles are with her heart and hand to be placed at the disposal of a monger—an Englishman of the name of Perry and the union is to take place, if the consent of the Emperor can be obtained. Perry is a barytone, and was vocalizing with some success at Lecco, a small Italian town. The Countess heard, and loved—the moment of love virtuously that a marriage was proposed. This is a triumph for barytones in general, and for Perry in particular; for hitherto the tenors have beat all other voices hollow. Without, however, the consent of the Emperor of Russia, the immense fortune of the Countess would be instantly confiscated. Feeling that she might ultimately be suspended on the horns of a dilemma, she has little by little placed funds in banks which she knew well at all events secure to her 150,000 francs per annum. The marriage will be solemnized here.

There is, assuredly, not a grave city of Europe, where the impostors are so ingenious, or the dupes more signally stupid, than in Paris. Every week produces a new prophet—or there is an occult astrologer, who is all the rage—or some ignorant charlatan is the successful! Only last week, a system was unmasked, and a mass of folly exposed, that, one would think, was impossible in this much boasted enlightened age. The case I allude to is one of witchcraft—witchcraft in the nineteenth century!

It appeared that the widow Obert, kept a small cake shop. She owns to the age of fifty five, but has, beyond doubt, reached the respectable age of seventy, and her appearance is as odd as the charges made and proved against her. She is exceedingly short; her skin has the rigidity and the yellow tint of an old parchment deed; a bright, piercing, youthful eye, and a spiteful smile in both hands is all that is left of what must have been handsome at seventeen. Altogether, she is a most fantastic figure. She was clothed in rusty black stuff, from head to feet. The first witness against her was an ancient crone of seventy, with a nose like the beak of a hawk, and eyebrows that formed a circumdex accent. She looked like one of the three weird sisters in Macbeth. When questioned whether she knew the widow Obert, she replied, "Yes, more to my misfortune! I've known her these eight years. She told me she was a sworn sister of a secret society, which held its meetings in the subterranean passages of the Palais Royal; that she controlled the police department, and that I should receive for my portion sixty thousand francs. I was required to pay three hundred francs to become a sister, which I gave accordingly to the widow."

"But what was the end of this society?"—Here the witness was much embarrassed, and, after some little hesitation, mumbled out, "To save the souls of the damned!" When I asked for an explanation of the vow said, she dared not reveal the secret of the society, but, when I pressed her, she told me all. That the King, Louis Philippe, was the President, and that Princes, Dukes, and Barons were members. In the hall of meeting there was a grand brass saucepan, in which the guilty bodies were cast and boiled, and that when the demons came to seize the souls of the dead, Jupiter (this was the *soubriquet* of the widow) fought with them. The widow gave me a bouquet of flowers, which was to serve me as a sign to be known by when the society was broke up." The next witness and dupe was a shoemaker, of about thirty years of age, with an expression of countenance very much like a demon's sleep. It appeared that the son of the widow was his apprentice, and had told him she was a member of the Arcanic Society. He had given her 250 francs to join the first fifty, and afterwards a note of two hundred francs. She told him the object was to save souls, and that she was the president, under the name of Jupiter. He had received several letters from the secretary, which the old woman kept in the King's letter-box, and they were stamped with the words "Maison du Roi." She did this to make him believe that the King was a member. She had cost him, besides his ready cash, upwards of two hundred dinners, a dozen promenades to the Barrs, and twelve boxes of plums, not reckoning the cakes, &c. She made him subscribe all these things as "Tokens given to Jupiter," and furthermore she assured him, at the breaking up of the society, that he should receive as his share of the interest, at least sixty thousand francs. Other dupes had paid similar sums as entrance money. Our amiable boiler of condemned souls was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

FRANCE.

The French papers again contain unsatisfactory accounts from Algeria.

The *Albatros*, which arrived at Toulon on the 17th, from Algiers, has brought the confirmation of the fact of the tribes of the circle of Orleansville being in full insurrection. It was said at Algiers that the revolt had spread in the Dahra. A letter from Setif announces that the revolt is extending in the province of Constantina.

The alarm in the province of France on account of the apprehended dearth from the exportation of corn to England, appears to be on the increase. At Cherbourg, St. Malo, Dunan, and other places, serious riots have already taken place, and in other places the excitement is so great that apprehensions are entertained of an outbreak.

Matters have been much better on 'Change this week. The panic had at length been checked. Confidence appeared returning. The Paris and Strasbourg line was adjudged by the Minister of Commerce to the united companies represented by General Cubieres on a lease of 43 years and 208 days. The Tours and Nantes line was equally adjudged to the company represented by Count de la Pinsonniere, Messrs. Mackenzie, O'Neill, and Co., on a lease of 34 years and 15 days. For the Paris and Strasbourg line there was no competition. For the Tours and Nantes line there were two bidders, namely, the Company represented by Messrs. la Pinsonniere, and the Company of Postmasters, represented by M. Dailly. The biddings were to lease the line for a number of years below the minimum (35 years), fixed by the Minister. Mr. Mackenzie proposed taking the line at a reduction of 350 days. M. Dailly proposed taking it at the maximum. M. la Pinsonniere was consequently declared the successful bidder.

The *National*, and, indeed, the whole of the Paris journals, with the exception of the *Débats*, express their belief and their hope that President Polk will plunge the United States into a war with England. Considerable apprehension on this subject prevailed on the Bourse.

The *Constitutionnel* says.—"It appears that the projected marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, with the Archduke Stephen is again abandoned. Religion is not the only obstacle, for questions of politics have also intervened. It has been shown by the London journals that this union is not seen in a favorable light in England. Observations are said to have been also made at Berlin, and, in spite of his wishes to bring this great affair to a conclusion, Prince Metternich is at last convinced that it will be attended with more inconveniences than advantages.

SPAIN

Our letters from Madrid, of the 19th, state that a grand levee was held by the Queen on that day, on the occasion of her feast. At a recent concert given at the Palace her Majesty sang the final *arrette* of "Norma" with much facility and a pleasing voice, and the Queen Mother a *duo* of "William Tell" with a performer of the Royal chapel. Letters from Cadiz and Seville announce that a considerable quantity of wheat was being exported to England from Andalusia. It was the general opinion in Madrid that no definitive arrangement of the public debt of Spain would take place before five or six months.

The *Gazette* of Madrid contains a Royal decree, elevating General Narvaez to the dignity of grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duke of Valencia, for himself and his successors.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon intelligence of the 19th instant. The disorganisation of society continues, and insurrection is showing itself in the ingenuity of atrocious crimes, and in acts of violence and illegality inflicted on persons who had exercised their privilege as voters at the late elections in opposition to the views of the Government. The prosecutions of the press were going on vigorously; two in one week against one editor, and three others hanging over him. Commerce and agriculture continued in a very depressed state, the Custom-House returns of October being less by sixty contos than those of the same month last year. A slight earthquake was felt at Oporto on the 3rd instant.

NEW ZEALAND.—REPULSE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

In our late impression of last week, we gave a portion of the following important news from New Zealand, to the 12th of July. Our accounts state that a third conflict had taken place between the English and some friendly natives, and the indomitable Heki's party. A body of about 800 men, composed of regulars of the 58th and 99th Regiments, and some militia volunteers, with a 6-pounder on board her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, under Lieut. Philpotts, who had distinguished himself so much in the former encounter—were sent forward, with some lumbering artillery, to storm the *pah* of Heki, a strongly-entrenched fortress, with a double stockade, and as the fact that a six pounder could not get through the sides of the stockade. Of the artillery sent with him a clear idea is given in Col. Despard's despatch, by the narrative of the fact that they frequently upset from their own fault

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

OPENING OF THE MACCLESFIELD RAILWAY.—Monday was a grand day for this town and neighbourhood, and there were the rejoicings on the occasion of opening the Railway to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. At eleven o'clock in the morning a special train of carriages left the Macclesfield station amidst great cheering, the hills and approaches to the line being completely crowded with people, and arrived at Manchester in thirty-seven minutes, the distance being seventeen miles. At Manchester they were met by the Directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and a numerous party of gentlemen, and, at a quarter past two they returned to Macclesfield. The train and visitors were saluted with loud cheers upon their arrival at the station.

BRIGHTON AND CHELTENHAM.—On Tuesday a meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of breaking up of the Company, and circumstances connected therewith. The report of the sub committee appointed to consider the position of the Company, stated that the amount of paid-up deposits was £19,377 10s.; the liabilities were £6300. Assuming all the directors and provisional committee to have paid their ratio of loss upon seventy five shares, such ratio would be 10s. per share. Sir William White, a member of the Stock Exchange, said that he had sold 400 shares to the brokers of the Company, and they now refused to deliver him scrip for the shares so sold. Another shareholder said he knew of 700 shares being sold to the broker of the Company, yet it was now denied by the company that they had anything to do with the purchase of shares. Mr. Harrison proposed the appointment of a committee to take such steps as might be deemed desirable, with the view of getting information in reference to the subject for which the meeting had been convened. The resolution was then put and carried, and seven gentlemen appointed to form the committee.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN COUNTIES.—A meeting of the proprietors of this Company took place on Wednesday. Mr. Kennard presided, and stated that they had several meetings with the directors of the Eastern Counties line, and the result was that they had altered the terms proposed at the last meeting, and they now offered to the Northern and Eastern proprietors two new shares of £20 each in the new capital of £4,500,000, which was to be raised by the Eastern Counties, for each share of £50 of the Northern and Eastern capital; and that those proprietors of the latter Company who would not agree to these terms, shall have 6 per cent. guaranteed to them on their present stock, besides being entitled to a rateable division in the surplus net profits for an additional dividend, and that in the event of the Act of Parliament for an extension to York not being obtained, the deposits on the New Extension Shares would be returned without deduction, but without interest. These terms were agreed to

NEW LINES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—From an elaborate compilation of the new lines for England and Wales, 630 in number, contained in *Bradshaw's Railway Gazette*, we transfer the following summary :—

The entire number of bills from England and Wales for the next session is	630
The number of bills from established companies for branches, extensions, leasings, amalgamations, &c., is	238
The new projects, the capital for which has been ascertained, amount to	282
The new projects, the capital for which has not been ascertained, amounts to	92
Making the grand total of	630
The capital ascertained to be sought by the new projects amounts to	£238,009,000
The deposits sought in the first instance by the above amount to	22,365,140
The deposits, which must be 10 per cent. on the entire capital, have yet to be increased to	25,800,900
Making (in addition to the preliminary expenses) a further call of deposits necessary to the extent of	3,435,760

NEW RAILWAYS.

Very few New Railways have lately been announced. The principal are the following :—

THE EXETER GREAT WESTERN.—The Directors of the Great Western Company have announced a new line, to be called "The Exeter Great Western Railway," being a line between Yeovil and Exeter, and between Bridport and Exeter, with branches to Sidmouth and Chard. The object of the line proposed undertaking is to unite the city of Exeter with the towns of Yeovil and Bridport, as forming part of the great integral scheme for making the best direct Railway communication from the Metropolis through Exeter to the important seaports and harbours in the British Channel, as well as completing the chain of south coast communication from the ports of Dover, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Falmouth, and Bristol, Plymouth, and Exeter.

EXETER, TAVISTOCK, AND BODMIN.—The preliminary announcement states that, amongst the numerous projects recently brought forward for connecting important towns and districts in England by means of railways, no direct line of communication from Exeter to Tavistock, and thence to Bodmin, has attracted the attention of the public. The proposed line is to commence by the city of Exeter, proceeding by the west of Newton Bushel, and throwing out a branch to Ashburton in its course southward for the town of Dartmoor. It will then pursue a direct line to Tavistock; and, passing by or near Callington and Liskeard, will terminate at Bodmin. Capital £1,400,000, in 50 000 shares.

ST. IVES.—Only a preliminary notice has yet been given. Capital £100,000, in £20 shares. This line is fifteen miles long and four broad. It has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the south-west parts, the most delightful springs at the foot of them. The engineer's report upon the scheme is likely to prove a curious document.

EDINBURGH AND NORTH-EASTERN, AND (DIRECT) GLASGOW JUNCTION.—The full details of this line are now before the public. Capital £15,000, in £50 shares. Mr. Millar, of Edinburgh, is the engineer-in-chief; and Mr. Green, the acting engineer.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY SHARE APPLICANTS.—The present gloomy state of the Railway Market, and the suspicion and distrust which, from recent exposures, justly attend even the most respectably supported of the railway projects, are in themselves a sufficient excuse for applicants refusing to pay the deposits on allotments in the new projects applied for under a different state of things, and, at the time of applications, a *bond fide* intention of taking up the shares. But it appears that some of the companies are resolved to try a new scheme in order to obtain the money of applicants; and, as specimens of this scheme, we subjoin the following circular, which, we think, does not require a single word of comment :—"Direct London, Portsmouth, and Chichester, and Direct Portsmouth and Chatham Railway Company, 14a, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, Sir, Your application for shares in the above Company having been submitted to the Committee, they allottat to you the number mentioned in the allotment in the letter of allotment, dated the 11th inst., which I forwarded to you, and it now appearing from the bankers' returns that you have paid the deposit required of you thereon, I am directed to inform you that you are held responsible for the amount of deposits not yet called for, and to request you, on or before the 28th inst ; to pay the same into one of the bankers of the Company. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. C. Sommers, Secretary."

RETURN OF RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—The subject of the return of Railway deposits begins to excite considerable attention. The *Chronicle* says—"The provisional directors must either go forward to Parliament, and apply for authority to construct their works next session, or repay the deposits. We shall not readily believe that the promoters of *bond fide* schemes will hesitate to adopt one or other of these courses. It may be true that no specific time is named for obtaining authority to construct the works, but it is hardly believed that it would be applied for in the next session; and if this be not done, there seems to be a change of circumstances so grave and important as to render it advisable to re consider what has been done, and whether to renew the contracts, or to dissolve them. If, in place of following this course, provisional committees should think fit to keep things secret, and to hold their subscribers at defiance—should refuse either to repay the deposits, or to go forward to Parliament, we doubt whether they will find themselves benefited in the end, for the inevitable consequences of such proceedings will be to involve the whole in ruinous litigation."

THAMES VALLEY RAILWAY.—We hear that the Committee have come to the resolution of returning the deposits in full to the shareholders, and that the engineer and solicitor have resolved to make no charge for their services. It is said that the members of the Committee will each put down £10 to pay the other expenses, which it is expected will clear them off. If this be true, it is highly creditable to all concerned.

MR. HUDSON AND THE GAUGES.—The Broad and Narrow Gauge Commission examined Mr. Hudson on Saturday. Mr. Hudson is a strenuous advocate of the narrow gauge, on the plea of economy, and he affirms that it possesses all the capabilities, as regards safety and speed, of the broad gauge

METROPOLITAN TERMINI.—The Fleet Prison or Farringdon Market having been selected as the most complete terminal extension of the lines north and west of the Metropolis, it now becomes a question of selection of a point which will form a cardinal complement for the eastern and south-eastern, leaving also the southern and western lines. Among the notices appearing in the *London Gazette*, is that of the West-end and Southern Counties. The site selected for a terminus appears to be Leicester Place, Leicester Square, and the unoccupied open area and wharf frontage extending to the Savoy. The crossing of Waterloo bridge by railway, though apparently holding out so great a facility, has nevertheless been accompanied with considerable difficulty. [illegible] bridge to [illegible] and [illegible] bridge [illegible] no means [illegible] the [illegible] Thames for railway purposes without involving the construction of a competing bridge for carriage traffic, since Hungerford, on the suspension principle, can only be rendered available as an approach for foot passengers.

SCOTCH RAILWAYS.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN.—Operations have been commenced at several places along the line, between Dundee and Burntisland. A great influx of labourers is expected to take place immediately, and an additional force to be appointed.

ABERDEEN.—Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie have been the successful contractors for the bridge across the Dee at Polmuir, for the sum of £9,327 10s. and for the great viaduct entering the city. They commence operations immediately.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

BELFAST AND INNISBILLEN COMPANY.—The promoters of this project have abandoned it for the present, in consequence of the nonpayment of the deposits. The promoters have acted very honourably in returning the full amount of the deposit money received.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION.—NAVAN BRANCH.—Peter Eckersley, and R. D. Kane, Esqrs., assisted by Mr. Bunting, resident engineer, commenced, on Monday week, an inspection of the Navan Branch of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, for the purpose of making arrangements with the proprietors and occupiers for the purchase of the land required for the line. They were received in the most cordial spirit by the proprietors and occupiers, and succeeded in effecting amicable arrangements with several of them.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.—This line is to be commenced immediately, and the contract for the first six miles—from Kilkenny to Bennett's-bridge—has been given to Mr. Joseph Wright, of Rose Inn street, whose tender was considerably lower than that of any other person seeking for the contract.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY ROUND PARIS.—This line, projected with the object of uniting all the other Railways to Paris, now occupies much attention. The following are some particulars of the plan :—It proceeds westward from the Rouen Railway with the line to the Belgian frontier and to Orleans. The length of this section is 15,395 metres, and the estimated expense for the two lines of rails 5,850,000 francs, or 213,000 francs per kilometre. The line then unites the Orleans railway with that of Versailles (left bank), the length being 6221 metres, and the estimated expense 3,390,000 francs, or 630,000 francs per kilometre. In order to pass the western hill of La Bièvre, a gradient of one centimetre per metre in a distance of 1370 metres will be necessary. The works of art are composed of a tunnel of 770 metres under the hill of Jury; of two viaducts, one upon the Bièvre, and the other over a common road; of two bridges upon the routes royale, No 7 and No. 20; of a viaduct upon the road Des Ecrufs; of seven passages level with the Railway, and other works of minor importance. The portion composed between the two Versailles lines, which completes this "belt" Railway, will cross the Seine at the Pont-du-Jour at Auteuil, making use of a portion of the Bois de Boulogne. No serious opposition has been made to this line in the *enquête* opened concerning it.

PROJECTED RAILWAY IN PARIS.—Plans for an interior Paris Railway have been proposed. According to the project deposited at the Hôtel de Ville, the Rouen Railway would be united with the terminus of the Northern line by a Railway which would follow the exterior boulevard, then from the terminus would descend to the Marché des Innocens, by a curve, and thence towards the Porte St. Martin, when there would be a branch to the Place de la Bastille, and the head of the Lyons line. Amongst the suggested improvements of this place is one which consists in carrying the line along the Canal St. Martin upon a viaduct of brickwork or masonry. This line would cross the Seine on the outside of the Octroi Wall, so as to attain the magazines of Bercy, and employ one of the bridges situate upon the Seine.

BELGIAN AND CONTINENTAL DIRECT.—This line is about eighty miles in length, from Termonde, in the Scheldt, to the frontier of France. Capital £1,200,000, in £20 shares. No further details have yet been given.

DIEPPE TO ABBEVILLE.—The surveys of this line and Eu are nearly terminated. The locality of the terminus of St. Valery is decided on ; it is to be placed at the extremity of the Anay, in the centre of the town. On quitting St. Valery the line proceeds to Eu, almost in a direct line, without any other difficulty of ground, but one tunnel under La Motte-Croix-au Bailly. The whole line has been already roughly staked out.

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DIEPPE TO ABBEVILLE.—The surveys of this line and Eu are nearly terminated. The locality of the terminus of St. Valery is decided on ; it is to be placed at the extremity of the Anay, in the centre of the town. On quitting St. Valery the line proceeds to Eu, almost in a direct line, without any other difficulty of ground, but one tunnel under La Motte-Croix-au Bailly. The whole line has been already roughly staked out.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.—The following official notice has been issued from the Horse Guards, relative to the affray which took place in September last, at Hounslow Barracks, of which we gave an account at the time :—"The Commander in Chief having considered it his duty to order a court of inquiry to assemble, in order that the whole of the transactions which occurred in the 4th Dragoons, on the 28th September last, during the affray, a report of the Court may be published in the General Orders of the army. He entreats the commanding officers of regiments to draw the attention of the officers under their command, respectively, to the evil consequences resulting from the practice of gymnastic exercises after the mess dinner. The mess dinner of the officers of a regiment cannot be deemed a private convivial meeting, considering the interest which has been manifested by the superior authorities in promoting its comfort and respectability ; and considering that it is not unusually attended by others and by private gentlemen of character, and respectable on account of their rank and position in society, whatever may be their age, it is desirable that conduct or practices should be avoided in which men of that description cannot take part, and that nothing should pass which is otherwise than usual in the society of persons of that description ; and, indeed, that at all times and under all circumstances, boxing, single stick, wrestling, and boxing, by officers, and such practices of youths in colleges and schools, by men of men entrusted with the command of soldiers by commission of their Sovereign, should be prevented, excepting strictly in private ; and that no officer or gentleman should ever think of striking or challenging another. The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking, by the use of pipes, cigars, or cheroots, has now become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication, occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit, and he intreats officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess room, or any other society assembled in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in their regiments. Lieutenant Kirwan is released from his arrest, and to return to the regiment, the Queen's Bays, on the application of his brother, Wellington, Commander in-Chief.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—We can state as a fact that a naval officer, high in command, has been privately engaged in taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contract service with her Majesty's Government, and with orders to report immediately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. The large steamers forming the fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, of the City of Peninsular and Oriental Company, together with the *Great Britain* and *Great Western*, are said to have been particularly *officially* inspected. A naval officer, well acquainted with the coast of America, has been summoned to London, to give information to the Admiralty. Such a combined force as these numerous and powerful steamers afford, independent of the regular steamers of war, would be one of the strongest ever sent to sea. The fleet of West India Company's ships alone are twelve in number, and of about 1,200 tons burden each.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL AT PORTSMOUTH ON LIEUT. DUNBAR, R.M.—The sentence of the military court-martial held on Second Lieut. G. T. Dunbar, of the Royal Marine corps, has been approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and has been read before the members of the court, Colonel Jones, the commandant, and the officers of the 80th Regiment, who were specially assembled in the mess-room. "The prisoner, Mr. G. T. Dunbar, was tried for having been drunk, and guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, on the 25th of November last, and sentenced to be severely reprimanded for being drunk is proved; but the Court acquit Mr. Dunbar of the part charging him with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman. The Court however admonish Mr. Dunbar to be more careful in the use of spirituous liquors as a medicine in future." Mr. Dunbar has returned to his duty.

THE FETTERS ON BOARD THE "MISSOURI."—The following explanation of the affair of the fetters found in the wreck of the United States steam-frigate *Missouri*, in the Bay of Gibraltar, is given by the *New York Courier* :—"Vessels of war, upon leaving port, no matter under what circumstances or upon what errand, always go prepared for a state of war. They are always provided with the weapons for an actual conflict, and with all the implements which such a conflict, and the result, may demand. A vessel, moreover, on going forth with the prospect or possibility of an engagement, always goes upon a warlike footing. She expects to win the battle, and she therefore always goes prepared *to secure the prisoners* she expects to take. This is a regulation which, we feel safe in saying, prevails in every navy in the world. It has always obtained in the British navy, and their books of allowance, as well as ours, designate the provisions in this respect made for each class of their vessels. In the American service the complement of irons on a ship of the line, is 200 hand manacles and handcuffs, and 100 fetters, or leg-irons; the complement for a steam frigate of the class of the *Missouri*, which carries 8 guns and 2 swivels, mounted, and was pierced for 54, is 150 fetters and 300 handcuffs. The fact that the complement for a frigate is greater than the complement for a ship of the line, notwithstanding its size, number of men, &c., are less, shows clearly that the irons are intended, not mainly to be used upon the crew in case of mutiny, but for *prisoners* taken in battle, as it is supposed a steam frigate like the *Missouri* will take more than a ship of the line. The *Missouri* was provided with her complement of irons, as indeed with the other arms and munitions of war; and these are the irons that have been taken from the wreck."

MEMORIAL OF DR. WATTS.

On Tuesday, a most interesting ceremony took place at Abney Chapel, namely, the inauguration of a fine Statue of Dr. Watts, known as the "Hymns," erected by subscription in Abney-park. Alderman Kelly was in the chair; and amongst a very numerous assemblage were Mr. T. Rankey, the banker; the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Maberly Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Aveling, M.A., of Kingsland-road; the Rev. Thomas Binney, of the Weigh-house Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Dunker, and other ministers well known in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, besides several of the students connected with the College at Highbury.

The proceedings of the day were opened with a hymn, after which Alderman Kelly, Mr. Rankey, and the Rev. Dr. Morrison addressed the meeting. The ceremonies having terminated, the numerous party passed into the centre of the ground to view the statue, which stands about the centre of the grounds. It consists of a full length figure of Dr. Watts in his ecclesiastical costume, standing on a pedestal of Portland stone. (The above Statue was engraved in No. 177 of our Journal.) On the side facing Abney Chapel is the following inscription :—

"In memory of
ISAAC WATTS, D.D.
In testimony of the high and lasting esteem in which his
Character and Writings were held
In the great Christian community by whom the English language is spoken.
Of his Psalms and Hymns, it may be predicted, in his own words—
'Ages unborn will make his sons
To joy and labour of their tongues.'
He was born at Southampton, July 17th, 1674,
And died November 25th, 1748.
After a residence of 36 years in the mansion of
Sir Thomas Abney, Bart., then standing on these grounds.
Erected by public subscription.
E. W. BAILY, R.A."

During the proceedings a liberal collection was made.

GALLANT DEFEAT OF MALAY PIRATES ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

We have received from a Correspondent at Hong-Kong a very interesting account of an expedition of her Majesty's fleet against some Malay pirates, on the coast of the island of Borneo, on the 10th and 19th of August last. We subjoin a narrative of the affair from our Correspondent, who is an officer on board the fleet.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have much pleasure in enclosing you a sketch of a battle that was fought on the 19th August, 1845, up the Malados river, between the boats of her Majesty's ships *Agincourt*, *Vestal*, *Daedalus*, *Wolverine*, *Cruiser*, and *Vixen*, in all twenty boats, and near 500 men belonging to the squadron, under the command of Captain T. Cochrane, Rear-Admiral, and Commander in Chief, and the fort of Schriff Osman, a well-known daring Arab pirate, whose terrible piracies have paralysed the commerce of the seas round the northern portion of Borneo.

The pirates were commanded by 10 Arabs, who had 100 men each, under their respective commands, the whole under the immediate direction of Osman, who was plainly seen controlling, with consummate coolness and courage, the line of his batteries—four 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, three 9-pounders, two 6 pounders—all long iron guns, bore upon the boats lying at the boom—besides twenty-two brass guns, that fortified other portions of his defences, but did not bear upon the boats. His flags were also away, but were immediately re-hoisted. The boom was admirably secured, and foiled all efforts for fifty minutes, during which both sides were firing. As soon as the boats managed to get past the booms, only two guns more were fired, and firing ceased on both sides

The great loss the enemy had suffered—their leaders, five of whom were dead or desperately wounded, and the remainder having fled—convinced them that victory was hopeless, and deserted in all directions. A few of the more daring, in bringing off the last of their wounded and dead, were shot down by the boat marines and seamen. Spoils of every description were found; and, in one hour, the village and forts for a mile up were wrapt in flames. Thirty prows were burnt, and two very fine ones on the stocks, two magazines of powder, and houses filled with camphine wax and English manufactured goods, French prints, and splendid timber were found and fired in every direction. Several slaves effected their escape. They had ordered all which the enemy could into the river as fast as they fell, or carry them away to the jungle, the illaloon pirates considering it a great disgrace to leave their bodies in the hands of an enemy

On the 20th of August, 1845, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, with his flag hoisted on board H. M. steam vessel *Vixen*, proceeded up the River Horneo, on a ceremonious visit to the Sultan of Brunei, with the Hon. E. I. Affleck's steam vessels *Nimrod* and *Phlegethon*. On his Excellency's arrival it was made known to him that a rebel chief, by name Pangeran Usop, had fortified his house, and, by a continued system of annoyance, contrived to keep out of the power of the Sultan, who was then in command. Indeed, the very Sultan himself in fear for his authority. On Sunday, 10th of August, a meeting having taken place between the Sultan and Usop, it was judged necessary by the Rajah Muda Hassim, and the Rajah Mudah Saloh, that the Sultan's own vessels should proceed to the assistance on the part of Usop; and, the two smaller steamers having been so stationed as to take the enemy quarters in flank, fire was opened first by the *Vixen* with a view to the introduction of the flag of truce, at the distance of 50 pound shot through the roof of the principal house, and then continued without cessation for fifty minutes. The first shot was returned instantly by the rebels, with six or eight guns, which the report made, must have been of considerable calibre—the shot passing over the *Vixen* steam vessel, and falling harmlessly into the buildings on the opposite side of the river, which had been long since deserted by the panic-stricken inhabitants.

When the firing had ceased, a boat from the *Vixen* was sent, by the Commander in-Chief's directions, to take possession of Pangeran Usop's house—the marines and small arm men of the squadron having been previously landed for the purpose of intercepting any fugitives. Possession was taken of the house and adjoining buildings, and twenty one pieces of cannon were seized upon the occasion, which latter were immediately delivered to the Sultan, who declined receiving them, stating they were legally the spoils of the British. Several articles of European and even English manufacture were observed in this man's house, which would have given ample testimony of the nature of his avocations had such been required.

On the 11th the vessels proceeded down the river, and, having cut wood as fuel for the steamers, the fleet proceeded for the Bay of Malada, on the north-west coast of Borneo, where, it was understood, a noted pirate, Sheriff Housman, had taken his abode. This man, a half-bred Arab, had succeeded in outwitting, over the poorer classes, an immense influence, having employed a large capital in the most nefarious manner by investing it in boats, arms, ammunition, &c., for the purpose of the less powerful and influential tribes carrying on their only trade—diabolical piracy.

On the 19th of August, the boats of the squadron, under the command of Captain Talbot of the *Vestal*, proceeded up the river, and, on arriving at the town, found that the enemy had taken possession, and fortified a strong stone house being placed across the river, and secured by a chain cable (European, being wound round it, and secured to two trees at the water's edge on each side of the river), and a boom. On this occasion, the guns from a twelve gun battery being laid for this boom, or spar, the destruction caused by the enemy's fire was immense. The thwarts of the boats crowded with Marines, presented a full mark for the pirates' fire. The Malays, already deserted the spot. At the first shot, two men were killed and three wounded, in one boat. A party were employed trying to cut a passage through the large spar, but succeeded to a perforating with the saw only. Mr. Leonard Gibbard, senior mate of H.M.S. *Wolverine*, was mortally wounded, having received a grape shot in the chest." In twenty minutes a passage was formed sufficient for one boat to admit of one boat passing the barrier, which was done one by one, under a terrifically galling fire from the twelve-gun battery in the flank, and a stockade of three guns in front. A musket ball fell like grape shot, from the standing fire that took a wing of one of the principal embrasures, amid the fire of about 300 Marines, with apparent degree of physical bravery worthy of a better cause; he received a shot at that through the neck, and was borne by his comrades from the scene of action.

It would be no easy task to compute the loss on the part of the enemy, but from the statements of two prisoners it was understood to be very severe. It appeared they (who were slaves) had been employed for upwards of 24 hours throwing dead bodies in the river.

The loss on the part of the English was as follows.—

H.M.S. *Agincourt*.—Two marines, and three seamen, killed. Lieutenant Heard slightly, one marine slightly, and two seamen severely, wounded.

H.M.S. *Vestal*.—One marine killed. Mr. Pyne (second master) badly, and one marine slightly, wounded

Daedalus.—Two seamen killed, and one seaman dangerously wounded (subsequently dead).

Vixen.—One seaman severely, and two seamen slightly, wounded.

Cruiser.—Two seamen slightly wounded.

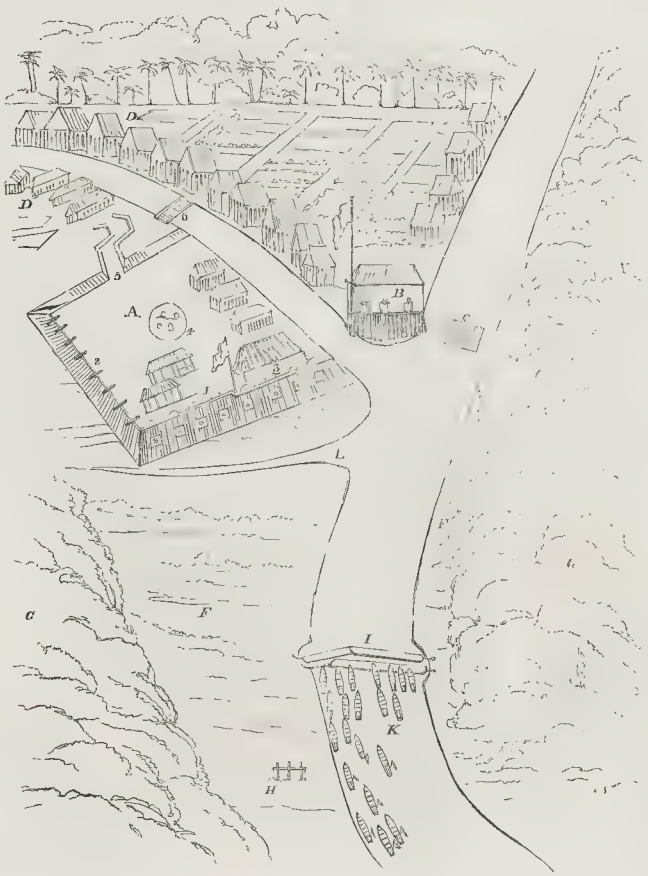
Wolverine.—Mr. Leonard Gibbard, mate, mortally wounded, and one marine severely.

On the following day the boats were despatched up in up the river for the purpose of burning the town and dismantling the guns of the enemy, under the command of Captain Gifford, of the *Vixen*. On this occasion a poor woman and an infant child (who had been slaves in the household of Sheriff Housemaly, were discovered; the woman was severely wounded, having received a musket bullet through the elbow joint, rendering amputation necessary; she was taken on board one of H. M. ships, and subsequently departed for Borneo, with Mr. Brooke, the English Rajah of the Sarawak territory, and Captain Bethune, C.B., R.N.

The following version is from the *Friend of China* of the 17th of September :—The proceedings of the fleet at Borneo have been of a much more

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S ATTACK ON THE BORNEO PIRATES.

serious nature than we were at first aware of. It appears that, after their departure from Singapore, the squadron under command of the Rear Admiral, having on board Mr. Brooks and Captain Bettune proceeded to Borneo Proper, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty made with the Sultan for the cession of Palo Labuan. The Sultan declared that he was willing that the treaty should be ratified, but expressed great alarm from the opposition of some of the Chiefs, or Rajahs. One chief of consequence had fortified his house, and the natives were of opinion that he would successfully oppose any force sent against him by the Rear Admiral. A few shot from the *Vixen*, *Nemesis*, and *Pluto*, quickly destroyed the fortification, and its defenders fled, leaving trophies for the conquerors in the shape of dead and wounded goats, pigs and dogs. If any men had been killed, the vanquished carried the bodies with them. After this there was no further opposition to a ratification of the treaty.



PLAN OF THE ATTACK.

The Sultan informed the Rear Admiral that at Maludu Bay, on the northern extremity of the island, there was a notorious piratical colony, commanded by an Arab. This man, the Sultan declared, would oppose any European settlement that might be formed in Borneo Proper, and that it was of the utmost importance that he should be expelled the island, and the horde be dispersed. This portion of Borneo is included in the territory ceded to Great Britain many years ago, and is near the island of Brambangan, which at one time was in the possession of the East India Company. The fleet proceeded to Maludu Bay, into which, from many mouths debouches the water of a shallow river, the navigation of which is difficult even for boats. Upon the banks of this river the Arab chief had his settlement, and from thence his fleet could prey upon vessels in the China, the Celebes, or the Socioo seas.

From the intricacy and shallowness of the river, it was thought that the small steam vessels would be unable to reach the town, and an expedition of 32 boats and 450 men, under the command of Captains Talbot and Lyster, was despatched, with orders to bring off the pirate chief, either by force or quietly, as circumstances might render necessary. The first day after leaving the fleet, the boats could not find an entrance. They remained off the shore all night, and the next morning, with greater success, they got inside. After pulling for 10 miles, they came in sight of the town. A strong boom was here laid across the river, secured by chains; and within a hundred and fifty yards of it, a battery was erected, eight guns of which were pointed to the raft; another battery of three guns, on the opposite shore, exposed the boats to a cross fire. The officers in command saw that a determined resistance would be made, and felt that their position was one of great danger. The crew stood perfectly cool at the guns, with which eight boats were armed, ready for the commencement of hostilities. A boat, bearing a flag of truce, was despatched from the fort to demand what was the object of the expedition. On being told that their Chief was required to go on board the Admiral's ship, they replied, that this command could not be complied with. Immediately on the return of the boat, a murderous fire was opened from the fort and gun-boats, which was returned with great effect, the seamen loading and firing with perfect coolness. A rocket battery was erected ashore, under charge of Mr. Paynter, Gunnery Lieutenant on board the *Agincourt*, and these missiles were thrown into the fort with perfect accuracy. The Marines were landed on the raft, some of the boats lightened of their guns and drawn over, when they were re shipped, and ready for a dash at the fort itself. This occup ed about fifty minutes; a heavy and destructive fire being kept up all the time. When it was observed that the boats had crossed the raft, and that the Marines were landed, the enemy abandoned the fort, and the three gun battery ceased firing. On entering, the fort bore evident marks of the fire that had been employed against it, though the dead and wounded were mostly carried away. There were upwards of thirty guns mounted, eight of which bore directly upon the raft, where the boats lay at a distance of 150 yards exposed to their fire for upwards of fifty minutes.

Bales and boxes of European and Chinese goods, with crates of earthenware, anchors, chains, spars, &c. &c. gave abundant proof of the nature of the pursuits of the inhabitants of Maludu bay. The fort was destroyed and the boats returned to the fleet. Next morning they again ascended the river, with orders to burn the town, which was done. The inhabitants fled in all directions, after a feeble attempt at resistance.

We regret that the loss in this brilliant little action was rather severe. Twenty-five were put *hors de combat* while lying on the raft—ten of them killed and fifteen wounded. Among the officers, Mr. Leonard Gibbard of the *Wolverine* was killed, and Lieutenant Heard of the *Samarang*, and Mr. Pyne, second master of the *Vestal*, wounded.

It is to be hoped, that the severe lesson they have received will for a time intimidate the pirates of Borneo; but nothing short of a European settlement, with a garrison and one or two small steam-vessels of war *permanently on the coast*, will effectually drive the pirates from their present haunts. Many a ship that has been reported missing has met her fate on the coast of Borneo, and the crew been murdered or sold as slaves. Even now, it is said that ten Europeans and thirty Manilla men are slaves to the Arab chief whose town has been destroyed. Two Spaniards escaped, and were taken to Manilla. They had been for years in bondage, after having been captured and their comrades murdered by the pirates of Maludu Bay.

REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

ENEMY'S WORKS.

A Enemy's Stockade.
1 A Battery of Eight Guns.
2 Eight Gingals Mounted.
3 Sheriffe Hoosmaun's House, only the rafters remaining.
4 Malay Burying-Ground.
5 Entrance to the Stockade.
B Three Gun Battery.
C Floating Battery.
DD Malay Village.
6 A Wooden Bridge.
E Cultivated Ground.
FF Jungle that had been cut down to about 2 feet high.
G High, impenetrable Jungle.
I A Double Boom, laid across the river, formed of two trunks of trees; one 5, and the other 3 feet in diameter.
L A small Creek, which was supposed, before the action, to be a deep branch of the river.

BRITISH FORCE.

H Rocket Battery.
K Boats of the Squadron—Twenty-five in Number—Eight Gun Boats; Fifteen with Marines and Small Arm-Men.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. BENET'S, FINK, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

This Church has just been taken down in the progress of the improvements consequent upon the re-edification of the Royal Exchange.

The first church was rebuilt at an unknown period, by Robert Finck, or Finch; from whom it derived its second appellation, as did the neighbouring lane wherein he resided. This old church seems to have stood on the burial-ground on the south side of the building just taken down. The

ST. BENET'S, FINK.

former was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666: the latter was commenced in 1672, and completed in 1674, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of £4139 16s. 10d. Mr. George Holman, stated to have been a Roman Catholic, gave £1000 towards the cost of embellishing the church, for which most liberal gift, the parish presented to him and his heirs for ever, two pews and a vault. Hughson says that Mr. Holman offered to give the parish an organ; but they refused to accept it. The east window of the church contained the arms of Holman, with the date M.D.C.XXV. The vault of the family was purchased of the parish in 1816, by Henry Blaxland, Esq.

Although the Church possessed but slight architectural character, the arrangement of its interior was peculiar. The external walls described a decagon, within which six composite columns formed a parallel aisle in the centre, and supported a small elliptical cupola. An ill-proportioned entablature proceeding from the side walls, was received on each column. The spaces between the columns were arched, as were the east and west ends of the aisle, thus forming a series of arched recesses round the building, which had a singular effect. All the fittings were of oak, which had been stupidly painted of a stone colour.

Our Engraving shows the stone tower at the west end of the Church, with the exterior of two of the ten sides of the main building, as seen in Thread needle street. The tower was removed some months since: it was dwarfish, and devoid of beauty; and was surmounted by a dome and small belfry; the entire height being 110 feet. The loft originally contained five bells, besides "the saints' bell" above. The entrance doorway in the lower part of the tower was not inelegant.

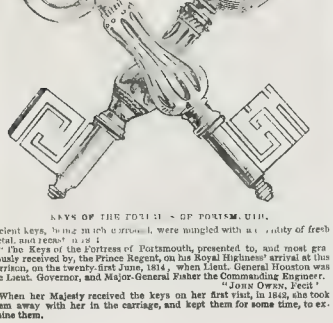
Mr. Godwin, in his "Churches of London" (whence the substance of the above has been derived), properly places this Church low in the scale of architectural merit.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD.

On Wednesday morning, the recognition or confirmation of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the newly-appointed Bishop of Oxford, took place at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside, where it is customary for the bishops elect of the province of Canterbury to attend this church previous to their consecration. The usual church prayers having been read by the Rev. E. Trollope, the necessary formalities were gone through, the Bishop Elect taking the oaths of supremacy, &c. The ceremony was conducted by Dr. Burnaby, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The consecration is to be performed by the Primate on Sunday next. Few clergymen have risen more rapidly in the church than Dr. Wilberforce. He was appointed to the rectory of Alverstoke, Hants (which he has held up to the present time), then to the Archdeaconry of Surrey, to a Court chaplaincy, and eventually to the Deanery of Westminster. This preferment he resigns in consequence of his promotion to the episcopal bench. We gave a striking portrait of his Lordship in our journal of last week.

THE KEYS OF THE FORTRESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

As these curious and antique emblems of authority have been repeatedly mentioned in the accounts of her Majesty's reception, a Correspondent has favoured us with a sketch of them. They are of bronze, of a deep gold colour; weigh two pounds and a half, and are fastened together by a purple ribbon, with deep gold fringe. They are each nine inches long: on the fittings is the following inscription; it should, however, be explained that the



KEYS OF THE FORTRESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

ancient keys, being much corroded, were mingled with a quantity of fresh metal, and recast in 1814:

"The Keys of the Fortress of Portsmouth, presented to, and most graciously received by, the Prince Regent, on his Royal Highness' arrival at this garrison, on the twenty-first June, 1814, when Lieut.-General Houston was the Lieut. Governor, and Major-General Fisher the Commanding Engineer.

"JOHN OWEN, Fecit."

When her Majesty received the keys on her first visit, in 1846, she took them away with her in the carriage, and kept them for some time, to examine them.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, AT BOW CHURCH.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by their *suite*, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning for the Farnborough Station of the South Western Railway, whence they proceed by a special train to Gosport.

The Queen having officially intimated her intention to the naval and military commanders-in-chief at Portsmouth, of revisiting her new marine residence, Osborne-house, at an early hour the necessary preparations for her Majesty's proper reception and convenience commenced ashore and afloat.

At nine o'clock, signal was made from the *St. Vincent* to "dress ship," when the *Victory*, *Sparrow*, *Comet* (steamer), and *Gipsy*, *Fanny*, and *Emerald* (cutters) displayed their gay colours.

At the Clarence-yard, the usual preparations for the Royal reception were made. A guard of honour of the 8th (King's Own) Regiment, with Captain Holmes, Lieutenant De Rebeck, Ensigns Baynes and Aldridge (the latter bearing the colours), together with the band of the regiment, were drawn up on the platform facing the place of arrival, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Malet. A fatigue party of fifty men and six sergeants of the 74th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Debutts, guarded the roads crossed by the rails in the Clarence and Forton roads, to prevent accident and intrusion. Mr. Watkins, superintendent of the Gosport terminus and her Majesty's Railway, took every precaution to prevent accident, both on and off the rails, by traversing, with an engine and tender, the Royal line, and examining minutely the stability of the structure.

At half-past ten the boats of the Coast Guard service took up a position on either side of the creek leading to the Clarence-stairs, headed by Captain Sir Richard Grant, of the *St. Vincent* (flag-captain of the port), and Captain Moubray, of the *Victory*, in their respective barges.

The Royal party arrived at the Farnborough Station at five minutes past eleven, where her Majesty was received by Mr. Sheriff Chaplin (Chairman), and Mr. C. Stovin (Manager), of the South Western Railway Company. Her Majesty expressed her commands that the train should not perform the journey in less time than an hour and a half; which was accordingly done.

Her Majesty was received on the platform by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Commander-in-Chief, Major General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth garrison, with the keys of the fortress; Captain Carter, R.N., Superintendent; Mr. Town, Master-Attendant; and Mr. Grant, F.R.S., Storekeeper of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment; the Bishop of Oxford and Mrs Wilberforce, the Hon. Lady Pakenham (by Royal command), the Hon. Miss Pakenham, &c. &c. Admiral Ogle conducted her Majesty from the carriage to the platform, and assisted her into the Royal barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence alongside the *Fairy*, on board of which the Royal party embarked at a quarter to one o'clock, where Sir Charles Ogle formally paid his respects to her Majesty (being the first Royal visit since his accession to the chief command at Portsmouth), who received the gallant veteran most graciously. At four minutes to one o'clock, the *Fairy* left her moorings with the Royal standard at her main, and steamed out of harbour under salutes, and cheers from the *St. Vincent*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, and the platform battery.

At about ten minutes to two o'clock, the *Fairy* hove in sight from Ports

NEW LANDING PLACE, AT EAST COWES, BUILT FOR HER MAJESTY.

month, off Old Castle Point, when Royal salutes from the guns of Cowes Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron House welcomed the return of the Royal Family to "the island." As the Royal tender, with her illustrious freight, majestically glided along Cowes Roads, the scene among the shipping was very animated; there being a number of vessels at anchor, comprising the fleet of eleven different nations, which their respective Commanders hoisted in honour of the Royal arrival; and the Revenue cutter, *Rose*, Commander Hughes, which was lying in the Roads, immediately dressed ship. The various foreign Consulates at Cowes also displayed their flags on their respective wharfs, and every flag pole and vessel, in and along the harbour, was decorated. The morning was inauspicious, but at noon the rain ceased, and the weather became fine.

At five minutes to two the tender was steered towards the harbour's mouth, and, in a few minutes afterwards, although nearly low water, was brought alongside the pier, at the same place lately erected for East Cowes by the Corporation of the Trinity House. *(See the Engraving.)* Here her Majesty disembarked, followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by their respective suites and attendants.

Her Majesty was received on landing by the Inspecting Commander of the Coast, and conducted to the Royal carriage, which was waiting close on the wharf for her reception; the Coast Guard forming the guard of honour. As soon as her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, and their children were seated, the carriage proceeded under the archway of the new building, to the High-street, and, at ten minutes after two, arrived at Osborne, followed by two of the Royal carriages, containing the suite, consisting of Lady Portman (Lady in Waiting), Lord Charles Wellesley (Groom Marshal) Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bowles (Master of the Household), and Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert).

In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the builder, inspected the Royal building, and from thence proceeded on foot to the new Lodge, in course of erection, at the back entrance to Osborne.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30.—Advent Sunday. St. Andrew, tutelary patron of Scotland, martyred in Achaia, A.D. 79.—Duke of Gloucester died 1834.
MONDAY, Dec 1.—Leo X. died, 1521.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
TUESDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804. Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Haxman died, 1796.—Belzoni died, 1823.
THURSDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.—Hobbes died, 1679.
FRIDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.—Macbeth, King of Scotland, killed, 1056.
SATURDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas died in Lydia, A.D. 362.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 6.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 25	3 0	3 0	3 7	3 40	4 21	4 49	5 13	5 30	5 57	6 20	6 51
7 30											

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRETNA GREEN MARRIAGES: "*Clackmannaiden,*" *Inverness*; "*Fortunet Amour,*" "*P. E. F.*"—In Scotland nothing further is necessary to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a declaration of consent by the parties before witnesses, or even such a declaration in writing, subscribed only by witnesses, a marriage which is binding in all its effects. Still, a marriage in Scotland, not celebrated by a clergyman, (with the exception of the notorious Gretna Green marriages,) is rarely or never heard of; a result of the society's reverential feeling in favour of a religious celebration of the contract. The plain state of the case is—that the Scottish people have not emancipated at all, the English have availed themselves of, to ward off the rigour of their own law; and matches so made appear to have been almost exclusively "stolen" or "runaway," and all the parties English. The trade was established by a tobacconist, not a blacksmith (as so generally believed), and the name of "Gretna Green" arose from his residence in a cottage so given, between Gretna and Springfield, to which latter village he removed in 1791. In 1815, the number of marriages celebrated at Gretna was stated in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," at 500, which number had above doubled, at the rate of 1*l.* guineas each. The disreputable trade has been, for many years past, greatly on the decline.

"*C. N. P.*," *Dublin Castle.*—*The counter-statement respecting the "Quebec Relief" was noticed in our Journal of last week.*

"*Champlain.*"—*See a translation of Montgomery's splendid work on the English Revolution, to be published this day in "The European Library."*

"*Rigdum Funnidos.*"—*Yes; unless there has been a legal separation.*

"*Dunno.*"—*The rent of the houses in Tavistock-square ranges from £150 to £200 per annum.*

"*A. S.*," *Gainsborough.*—*We doubt whether any list of appointments in Her Majesty's Customs is as they occur. It is scarcely necessary to advertise good things to be given away.*

"*Johnny.*"—*The price of a magic lanthorn varies from 8s. 6d. to 3 guineas. See the daily newspapers. The prices of Polyorama in question.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Newcastle.*—*We had rather not give an opinion on the merits of the advertising pamphlet.*

"*Gretna,*" *Merthyr Tydvil.*—*The libretto for an opera may be procured by application to any author of the class of dramatic composition—Mr. Fitzball, for instance; the remuneration, £100 and upwards.*

"*S. W. C.*"—*Apply to the Captain of a vessel or to a navy agent. The pay of a midshipman is £31 per annum.*

"*Antares.*"—"*Drake's City of York,*" *folio, £6 15s. 6d.*; "*Watson's Hawks,*" *quarto, 30s.*; *or inquire of Mr. Hohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*

"*F. J.*"—*Plymouth, is thanked; but the subjects suggested by him have already been engraved for our Journal, and will appear shortly.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The length of the Thames Tunnel is very nearly 1200 feet; the excavation under the river was 38 feet wide by 22 feet 6 in high, within which are two archways, each 15 feet high, and wide enough for a single carriage way and footpath. See No. 48 of our Journal for a detailed and illustrated account of this marvel of modern engineering.*

"*A Clergyman*" *is thanked for the suggestions, which shall not be lost sight of.*

"*A Young Married Man*" *should advertise.*

"*P. De Lisle*"—*We cannot entertain such trifling questions as those of our Correspondent.*

"*F. H. F.*," *Leamington.*—*The work we prefer is "The Terms and Language of the Church" by Dr. Roberts, of Lyme Regis. (Longman and Co.)*

"*J. T.*" *would address a note of inquiry to the War Office.*

"*Chemicus.*"—"*The Farmer's Magazine*" *is a work of practical information. See "Mitchell's Manual of Agricultural Analysis," or Liebig's new work.*

"*Mary.*"—*The origin of the phrase "to sign a deed" is traceable to the Anglo-Saxon period of our history; when, if Kings and great men had occasion to authenticate any document, they subscribed the "sign" of the Cross opposite to the place where the "clerk" or "penman" had written their names. Hence we say, to sign a deed or a letter. Illiterate persons and make their signs or marks in the same manner, just as the King (as used to do, by drawing a +.*

"*Salopia.*"—*See the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co.*

"*R. N.*"—*Rubbing old furniture occasionally with spirit of turpentine will tend to save it from decay.*

"*S. P.*" (*Farn Islands*), *replied to in our last Number.*

"*Charity.*" *There is not to evidence any Adult Orphan Asylum for all classes of society.*

"*S. J. S.*," *Kelveden.*—*Read "Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism, from Personal Investigation." By Dr. Forbes, F.R.S., Physician to her Majesty's Household. Just published by Churchill.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Waddebridge, Cornwall.*—*We regret that we cannot second the Artist's benevolent views in the way he proposes.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *City.*—*See the Treatise on Logarithms, in the Library of Useful Knowledge, in Examples of Processes of Arithmetic and Algebra; also, "Tables," in the Penny Cyclopædia.*

"*J. W.*"—*We do not understand our Correspondent's question.*

"*A. B.,*" *a Subscriber.*" *The expense of the Overland Journey, from London to Bombay, viâ Paris and Alexandria, is £102 each person.—See Bradshaw and Co's useful Overland Circular, compiled for their Subscribers.*

"*Odontalgus.*"—*The voyage from England to Bombay, round the Cape of Good Hope, usually occupies 90 days; and the homeward voyage about the same time.*

"*W. H. M.*"—*The sketch of Chaucer's House is too slight.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne, is thanked; but his favour has been anticipated in our Journal.*

"*Many Inquiries.*"—*See Mr. Hullah's new work, "Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice." (Parker, West Strand).*

"*The Lines on Mr Newman's Secession,*" *if inserted in our Journal, would entail upon us more than one reply.*

"*G. G.*"—*Bennet's new Work on Railway Surveying, price about 10s. 6d.*

"*W. A.*" *is recommended to advertise, in detail, the pictures he wishes to dispose of.*

"*J. J. C.*," *Stock Exchange.*"—*Demerara is correct*

"*H. C.,*" *Blackwall, is recommended to remain in England: with such qualifications as he appears to possess, he can scarcely lack good employment. Or, he may read Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia. The Cape of Good Hope is not "country enough for him."*

"*[illegible] Subscriber*" *is referred upon the medical profession [illegible] to Dr. Conquest's letter to Lord [illegible]*

"*Pen,*" *a Short-Hand manual by Harding, price 2s. 6d.; may be had of any bookseller.*

"*J. J.*," *living outside house, in the Waterloo Road*

"*A Coventry,*" *is thanked for his offer; [illegible] hour, we cannot [illegible]*

"*[illegible] Farningdon.*"—"*I have much pleasure,*" *&c., is correct.*

"*[illegible], Glasgow, is thanked for the Sketches of the City Theatre; but as I previously received for [illegible] their Views of the catastrophe.*

"*W. S.*," *Dublin, should apply to an Army Agent, [illegible] Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross.*

"*A Foreign Subscriber*" *is recommended to consult Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures: art. Tanning.*

"*S. T. B.*," *Twickenham, and "A Subscriber," Swansea.*—*See No. 155 of our Journal for a description of the Great Rosse Telescope, with Engravings. An account of the Telescope has also been published at Parsonstown.*

"*1. 7.*"—*Sect. 3 of the Game Act, 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, sect. 2, limits restrictions of season to qualified persons only as to the birds of game proper, viz. pheasants, partridges, and the like. From this section it appears that hares, though classed as game in sect. 3 of the same act, may be legally killed at any season of the year by qualified persons having certificates, as also all kinds of deer (including, of course, the roe, buck or doe), woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, and conies or rabbits*

"*R. P.*"—*Frank Redmond, Swan's-nest, St. John's-wood; or Mr. Clarke, Hyde-street, Ox[illegible]-market*

"*S. L.*"—*At the request of our Correspondent, we supply the following information relative to the measures in Hamburg:—A Hamburg "last" is equal to 11½ quarters imperial; 100 lbs. at Hamburg are equal to 106 8-14 lbs. avoirdupois; wheat at 100 dollars per last, at the exchange of 13s. 6d., is equal to 35s. 5d. per quarter.*

"*Tom Stockings.*"—*Your favours are too personal for our columns.*

"*I. N.*" *Glasgow, in our next.*

"*G. N.*"—*The Venus stated in the letter are praiseworthy, but unfortunately have no remedy.*

"*W. S.*"—*We have availed ourselves of the communication.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *St. Ives.*—*A work on the Rigging and Working of Pleasure Yachts may be obtained of Mr. Norrie, Leadenhall-street*

"*Standard*" *may obtain representations of Flags of Mr. Norrie, just named; price about 1s.*

"*T. G. S.*"—*The height of Freeman, the "American Giant," was 8ft. 10 inches.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Lambeth.*—*The play of the "Lady of Lyons," published by Saunders & Otley, is at present out of print: price 2s.*

"*Embryo Hawker.*"—*Cooper's First Lines of Surgery, 18s.*; *Longmans.*

"*J. A. B.*"—*Emerson's Essays, 1s. 6d. each series. (Clarke & Co.)*

Nicholett's work about 5s.

*** All the back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been reprinted, and may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller or News-Agent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

NEW ZEALAND seems destined to be a source of misfortunes and disgraces to all connected with it. The Company and the Government have never been able to agree in their views of a single fact, letter, instruction, treaty, or agreement. The conduct of the Governor led to his recal. The natives could not understand the formalities by which they parted with their lands, and an attempt to occupy them led to the massacre of Europeans; one aggression led to another; and the insults offered by Heki to the British flag necessitated hostilities, in which our troops, in one case, met with very dubious success, and, in another and later instance, have experienced a direct and disastrous defeat. From the commencement to the close of the history of our attempts to colonise New Zealand, we find nothing but ill luck, or rather bad conduct, which will generally be found at the bottom of what is called so. The Colonial Office shuffled and broke faith—the Colonists could not get their land titles confirmed, and were ruined—and now, when actual hostilities are forced on the Executive, our troops are found deficient in numbers, and unprovided with the arms necessary to meet a brave, and, as we have been taught by experience, a rather skilful opponent. It is a common error to under-rate an enemy, but it is nearly always a fatal one. To this cause we have to ascribe the loss of many brave men which we have this week to record. Though the action is to be deeply deplored for its result, yet more melancholy is it from the unavoidable impression, that it is but the beginning of a long and bloody series of conflicts between the civilised man and the savage. The vicissitudes of the struggle may be many and great, the resistance may be determined, but the ultimate consequence is as certain as the sufferings that will precede it. All past history tells but one tale—that, when brought into contact, the savage race disappears before the advance of the white man. What has occurred in South America, in North America, in Australia, will be acted over again in New Zealand. A predatory warfare between the pioneers of cultivation and the aboriginal owners of the soil will deepen by degrees in intensity, and become at last a war of extermination. In the present case, the struggle will be more desperate and longer in duration than on most others, as the New Zealanders are a strong and hardy race, with many of the qualities of a higher position in the human family. This is a sad prospect: it was not the one contemplated by the settlers of that country. It was hoped that one exception, at least, would be furnished by the settlers of New Zealand to that chronicle of butchery, crime, and demoralisation which is presented by the history of colonisation. For some time it was hoped the interests of the native and the settler might be combined. Through whose mismanagement that hope has been destroyed it is, we fear, useless now to inquire. The bloodshed that has occurred renders reconciliation now almost impossible. There is also reason to apprehend that another element mingles in the contest that will act powerfully in preventing any approach to it. The natives are aided and supported by Europeans, men of desperate character, escaped convicts and fugitives, who, far more depraved than the savage, are his equals in ferocity, and more than his equals in skill. In remaining beyond the laws of society is their only safety, and they thus dread the increase of civilisation, which would be fatal to them.

To men of this stamp is attributed the strongly built stockade, the well-contrived means of defence; while the number of officers killed almost proves that there was confusion of individual value in their fire; deprived of leaders, a body of men soon falls into confusion. On the other hand, the attack seems to have been mismanaged: by a culpable neglect of orders, the implements necessary for tearing down the defences were left behind, and only found wanting in the most critical moment; while cannon that "upset with their own recoil," are not the weapons we should have expected to find in the hands of British troops, when we remember the enormous depôt of artillery of all sorts at Woolwich. The events of the Burmese War should have taught us that the storming of stockades is no easy matter; it is not safe to despise all defences that do not present the orthodox military forms of ditch, bastion, and curtain; savages may be very formidable Vaubans in their way, and fortify in a fashion as effectively as if they had graduated in the College of Engineers. In the present instance, that was done at last, and we should have been done at first; advantage was taken of a height commanding the fort, the occupants of which, when the height was gained, were driven out by artillery. In war the most effective means are always the least bloody; a certain arrangement made, resistance is hopeless, and the point is gained without the slaughter an ill-considered plan of attack is sure to produce. The whole affair is not creditable to us; New Zealand is a blot on our Civil Government, on our skill as negotiators, on our colonial management, and now and least expected of all, on our military character.

THE great anxiety of the Emperor of Russia to negotiate a marriage between his daughter and the Archduke Stephen—a measure for which he is ready to make the most extraordinary sacrifices—has led to much speculation on what the motive can be for such anxiety. A Correspondent has favoured us with the following facts, which may throw some light on the subject:—

Hungary has a population of fifteen millions, and occupies a very important geographical position, command[illegible] any military proceeding [illegible] appears [illegible] The Hungarians are no gibbours of the Poles, and have often strongly expressed their feeling of indignation against the conduct of Russia. They were with difficulty restrained from joining the Poles during their last struggle.

Should contested elections for the office of Palatine of Hungary shortly occur, which is probable from the great age of the present Palatine, it would be very unfortunate for Hungary if Russian influences should be allowed to interfere. The marriage between the Archduke Stephen and the Archduchess Olga would probably afford a pretext, as the Archduke Stephen, without such a connection, would be likely to be elected. With Russian patronage, much violent feeling would run through the country, out of which Russian agents would know how to avail themselves, to the injury of Hungary. Intestine troubles, which might balance parties in Hungary, would weaken the power of Austria to restrain Russian encroachments in Turkey.

Russia has thought it worth her while to employ in Wallachia and Servia, as Consuls, some of her most eminent diplomatists. Baron Buckmann and M. Titoff have been Consuls-General in Wallachia; and since Chargé d'affaires at Constantinople: Prince Dolgorousky and Baron Orloff have been employed in Servia. Secret agents are frequently detected amongst the population of the great Church in Hungary, but no authorised agents have been allowed by Austria. A Russian Archduchess, as wife of the Palatine, would open the door for them. An unsuccessful election would enable Russian agents to sympathise with disappointed parties, and future elections would more frequently than during the last half century. The Emperor may have sufficient motive for pressing this connection.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

(To the Editor.)

In your Illustrated Article of the 22nd inst., headed as above, page 336, there are some statements which it is desirable should be corrected; arising, doubtless, from my having furnished your agent with the drawing and letter-press account of the phenomenon, together with verbal information, which should have been in writing to secure accuracy.

The quarry at which this phenomenon was discovered, is not Twintwistle, but *Tintwistle*, situated, not in the county of Nottingham, but of Chester, on the south-eastern side of the narrow strip of Cheshire, which runs up between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to the West Riding of Yorkshire. The quarry is close to the river Etherow, a tributary to the Mersey, which forms a considerable portion of the boundary line of the counties of Chester and Derby. It is within a mile of the village of Hadfield, and three miles of the town of Glossop. The letter-press extract is not from a Nottingham, but a Manchester journal

The slab of stone, bearing the impressions, has been carefully taken up, presented by the proprietor of the quarry to the Geological Society of Manchester, and deposited by them in their valuable museum.

The first discovery of the impressions was made in September, when one after another came to light, until a series of five appeared nearly in a line. On the 16th of September, I visited the quarry myself, examined the foot-prints, measured them, and made notes of particulars. I found three of them of several inches depth, appearing as if partly filled in again on the withdrawal of the foot, by the return of the puddly soil. The other two were of less depth, and more perfectly defined. One of these was the impression of a right forward curved marks at the toes, as if formed by long toe-nails, on the sinking down of the toes. Each impression had a considerable heap at the heel, as though produced by the pressure of the foot upon the yielding mass. I found the steps about 3 feet 9 inches asunder, and the perfectly-formed impressions 10½ inches in length. They appeared to me to have been produced by some one that was either walking up a hill, or running along a level surface. They are evidently the footsteps of a *biped*. The two most perfect impressions resemble those of the human foot more than of anything else in nature, and the less perfect ones clearly indicate the continued progress of the same individual. It is all but certain that a succession of the same series has been broken up unobserved, and carried away for building m[illegible]. The numerous other impressions shown in your last week's illustration have been subsequently discovered. The stone is of hard texture and fine grain, and is used for the dressed fronts of buildings.

I am respectfully yours,
Nottingham, Nov. 22, 1845. WM. B. CARTER.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager not having sufficiently advanced towards convalescence, and still labouring under the effects of a cold, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who had arranged to leave Frogmore House for Witley Court, to morrow, has postponed her intended visit to the Dowager Queen until this week. The event of the Court prolonging its stay at Osborne House until the end of next week, and the Queen Dowager being sufficiently recovered to be able to receive company, it is expected that the Duchess of Kent will take her departure for Witley Court on Monday; but, certainly, according to present arrangements, not earlier. The Royal Duchess took a carriage airing this afternoon, attended by LADY ANNE SARA DAWSON, and paid a visit to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, at the Castle.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, whose health is improved health, intends to pass the winter chiefly at Gloucester House, Park-lane, having left Richmond Park for the season.

VISCOUNTESS VILLIERS.—It gives us great pleasure in being enabled to state upon the best authority that the Viscountess Villiers is much better, and that no danger is now apprehended.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—We are happy to state that the last accounts from Lord Eldon are very favourable. He is daily improving in health and strength, and was on Wednesday able to come down stairs, and remain for a length of time in the drawing-room.

THE DAUGHTER OF LADY BOWYER.—We regret to announce the decease of the Dowager Lady Bowyer, which took place at Florence, on the 15th inst., in the 9th year of her age. Her lady ship was the only daughter and heiress of Admiral George Brett, who served under Lord Anson, in his celebrated voyage, as Lieutenant of the *Centurion*, and subsequently rose to great distinction in the service of his country.

THE GRAND DUKE OF THE CZAREWITZ CONSTANTINE.—His Imperial Highness, about noon on Tuesday, embarked at Plymouth, on board the *Ingermanland*, Captain Mosfit, under salutes from her Majesty's ship *Queen*, 110, and *President*, 50, which were returned by the Russian man-of war.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—A public meeting, convened by the London General Association of all Trades for the Early Closing of Shops, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Western Institution, Leicester-square, in furtherance of the objects of the association. General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., took the chair; and having explained the object for which the meeting was called, and expressed his full concurrence in them, observed that within the last half century a great impulse had been given to our trade and commerce, and immense advantages over rival nations had been obtained; it was a question, however, whether that impulse had not, in some cases, been carried to extremes, and whether our zeal in the pursuit of wealth had not deprived a large portion of the population of those benefits and comforts which the like classes in other countries enjoyed. (Hear.) No interest would be interfered with or compromised by the reform now proposed, while it would conduce to the comforts and the physical and moral improvement of the assistants in the greatest degree were it conceded. To be successful, however, the movement must be carried on, not in opposition to, but in connection with the employers, and it was recommended that the employers should be invited either to co-operate with the committee of the assistants, or to form independent committees of themselves, for the purpose of carrying out the object in view. Another association, the Drapers' Society, had shown great energy and much good judgment in carrying out the object of limiting the hours of labour, as far as drapers' assistants were concerned; but he hoped to see them joined with the assistants of other trades. (Hear.) Mr. Lee moved, and Dr. Epps seconded a resolution, declaring the uselessness of the practice of late shopping, deprecating the fatal and moral injury it entails on the industrious and deserving class of the community, and expressing the sympathy of the meeting with the efforts of this and other kindred societies to remedy the evil, which was agreed to, as was another in favour of appealing to the public by means of widely circulated statements and addresses against the habit of late-hour shopping, and pledging the meeting to co-operate with the association, and to assist, by pecuniary contributions and otherwise, in procuring the contemplated relief.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The establishment for the use of the poor at Glasshouse-yard, London Docks, has now completed the first six months of its experiment, and during that period, the warm-baths, wash-tubs, and drying apparatus, have been used by 29,989 persons. The buildings on the site for the first model establishment at Goulstone-square, Whitechapel, were sold by auction on Tuesday. The foundation stone is to be laid there on the 16th of December.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—A very full meeting of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was held on Tuesday, when a discussion took place which terminated in a resolution, in effect condemnatory of the whole of the proceedings of the late Lord Mayor, and the Corporation of the city of London, on the much agitated question of the right of the chief magistrate to take precedence of all other persons with the exception of the Sovereign's family. We may add that one of the architects of the Royal Hospital Committee was subsequently held at Guildhall, at which an account of what had taken place at Christ's Hospital was detailed, and the meeting came unanimously to the resolution to assert the right of the Lord Mayor to take precedence. These proceedings have placed it beyond ad question that the matter will be immediately handed over to the lawyers.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—The opening Coxons of the New Conservative Club, St. James's-street, are being painted and decorated in a most costly manner. Her Majesty, it is understood, will visit the establishment as soon as entirely completed. We may add that one of the architects of the edifice was Mr. George Basevi, jun., whose untimely end is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. Mr. Sidney Smirke was his coadjutor in the works.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths up to Saturday last was 982, showing a decrease of 82 as compared with the preceding week. We are glad to find that the mortality from measles is on the decrease, as well as that caused by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Both houses met on Thursday *pro forma*, when Parliament was further prorogued, with the usual ceremony, until Tuesday, the 16th of December. The Lords Commissioners were Lord Denman, Lord Wharncliffe and the Earl of Aberdeen.

POSTSCRIPT.

MURDER IN KENNINGTON LANE.

On Thursday evening, at about a quarter past 5 o'clock, one of the most cool and delibe rate acts of murder that have been committed in the metropolis for many years was perpetrated in Peacock-street, Newington.

At that time Daniel Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employment of Mr. Quennell, a respectable builder in Kennington-lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home, and as they had turned into Peacock street, they were met at rather a dark spot by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor Fitzgerald, discharged its contents into his body.

The murderer ran off but was pursued by two gentlemen and taken to the station house. In a few minutes intelligence had reached the station that the unfortunate man, Fitzgerald, was no more, and that, so deliberate was the act of assassination, the poor man never even uttered a single groan.

One of the policemen picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound, at the bottom of the staircase of the Peacock public-house, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being moved.

The murderer, upon the charge being about to be entered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quennell, and it was then ascertained that he was brother of Mr Quennell, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. Whil- the charge was being taken. Inspector Coster asked the prisoner if he had the pistol about him, and his reply was that he had not. Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockier seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good sized pocket pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it was evident that it had been but just discharged.

On making inquiries as to the causes which led to so deliberate an act of murder, it appeared, that for some cause or other the prisoner had been discharged from his employment by his brother on Saturday last, and conceiving that Fitzgerald had been the cause of his dismissal, he had been heard during the week to make use of the most violent threats towards the unfortunate man

Poor Fitzgerald resided at No. 11, Peacock-street, and his assassin lived close by, so that the unfortunate man met his death within a few doors of his home, indeed sufficiently near for his wife and five children to hear the report of the shot which deprived them of a husband and g father.

The prisoner, who is an unmarried man, and 32 years of age, maintained a perfect silence.

At a later hour, Mr. Carter had ascertained from the prisoner's landlord, that the murderer during the day had sent to see the deceased at work, and having returned home remained there until about five minutes before the murder was committed. He also says that the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER AT LAMBETH POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was placed at the felons' bar.

The first witness called was Owen M'Carthy, a labourer, of No. 10, Queenstreet, Walworth, who deposed that he was employed by the same employers of Mr. Quennell, builder, of Kennington-lane, and brother to the prisoner. Was at work at Mr. Quennell's the day before, and, on his coming out at his dinner hour, saw the prisoner standing nearly opposite, and close to the Horse and Groom public house. At about five o'clock he (witness) and Fitzgerald left Mr. Quennell's yard, went along Kennington lane, crossed the Kennington-road, and proceeded in a direct leading to Peacock-street. The deceased was a little in front of him, witness, when he saw the prisoner come in front of him and point something towards his breast, and discharge a pistol at him. Witness's eyes were dazzled at the moment, and witness thought at first that it was something to frighten them, but at the instant he saw Fitzgerald in the act of falling, and he exclaimed, "I'm shot." As soon as he recovered his sight, he saw the prisoner walk away, and he followed, and called out, "He has shot the man." The prisoner then commenced running, and two gentlemen followed and took him, and witness came up when the gentlemen had secured him, but he did not hear the prisoner say anything. Witness went to inform the prisoner's brother what had happened, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. Witness did not know what had become of Fitzgerald. He did not know of his own knowledge, whether there had been any disagreement between the prisoner and the deceased.

Mr. Henry Calling deposed that on the preceding evening he was passing along the Kennington-road when he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after he saw the prisoner and heard some person call out "Stop him." He, witness, in consequence, instantly followed and took the prisoner. Some persons came up to assist him, and the prisoner said, "Take me to the station house." This was all he said. The prisoner was dressed at the time as he was at present, and witness was at the station-house when the prisoner was searched. Witness saw a pistol taken from a right hand pocket. Examined the pistol, and observed that it had been recently discharged, as part of the cap remained on the nipple.

Henry Allam, shopman to Mrs. Tubb, who keeps a public house, and a shop in the New Cut, said that on Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, a person, who he believed to be the prisoner, came to the shop, and examined a pistol which was hanging up for sale. The first pistol he produced, he missed, he drew the trigger without a cap being on, and so injured it, that witness charged him two shillings for the injury, and the prisoner bought another pistol for two shillings. The pistol he had sold was a new one, and similar to the one produced, but he could not take it upon him to swear that the pistol produced was the same. The person who had dealt with him, and who he believed to be the prisoner, was dressed as the prisoner then appeared, but he had a cap on

The witness M'Carthy was here recalled, and said the prisoner was in the habit of wearing a cap while at work.

Mr John Marne, a gun maker in the Walworth-road, deposed that on Saturday evening a person similarly attired to the prisoner called at his shop, and first asked for a bullet mould to fit a pistol he produced. He gauged the pistol, and found it to correspond exactly with the pistol produced. The prisoner ultimately purchased a quarter of a pound of balls similar to those now produced, and then left the shop. The pistol produced appeared in every respect with the one now produced, but he (witness) would not take upon him to swear that the prisoner was the man. He appeared, however, corresponded in every respect with the description of the person who had purchased the bullets. The witness here fitted the bullet which had inflicted the fatal wound to the pistol, and said the ball was of the same description as those he had sold.

William Robinson deposed, that between the hours of four and five o'clock on Saturday evening he was in the shop of Mr. Rust, 10, Crown-street, Walworth, when a person came in and asked for some bullets. Mr. Rust told him, he did not sell any bullets; he could get them at a shop opposite to the White Hart. The person bore a strong resemblance to the prisoner, but he would not take upon himself to say that he was actually the man.

Mr. W. Popham, a surgeon, of Queen's-row, Kennington road, said that he was passing near the Peacock public-house, when he heard a loud report of a gun or pistol shot, and immediately after saw a person run out of the court, and heard a man in a flannel jacket say "The man is shot." Witness went into the Peacock public house, where he found a man lying on the table just dying. He examined the deceased, and then left the shop. Witness responded in every respect with the one now produced, but he (witness) would not take upon him to swear that the prisoner was the man. He appeared, however, corresponded in every respect with the description of the person who had purchased the bullets. The witness here fitted the bullet which had inflicted the fatal wound to the pistol, and said the ball was of the same description as those he had sold.

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Mr. Carter had ascertained from the prisoner's landlord, that the murderer during the day had sent to see the deceased at work, and having returned home remained there until about five minutes before the murder was committed. He also says that the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time.

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SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.

Before we resume our descriptive *détour*[1] of this costly monument of Mr. Beckford's taste, we must say a few words in emendation of the details given last week. This structure appears to have been the delight of Mr. Beckford, as a retreat for study and meditation. Its design conveys an impression of size and variety of form, perfected with harmony of colour, that is surprising in so comparatively small a space. Mr. Goodridge, the architect, has produced another design, showing the Tower to be capable, at a moderate expenditure, of being enlarged into an elegant and complete residence.

Still, the Lansdown Tower is of much less elevation than the Fonthill, which was 280 feet in height. In Mr. Redding's "Recollections," we find the following passage respecting the origin of the two Towers. Mr. Redding, *loquitur*:—

"I thought of the Tower of the Caliph just now," I remarked, "while I was upon Lansdown, fancying the youthful idea carried on through later life—the tower in *Vathek*, and Fonthill, and here, lead to such a conclusion."

"No," Mr. Beckford replied, "I have extraordinary sight; God rarely gives men such eyes. I am partial to glancing over a wide horizon—it delights me to sweep far along an extended landscape. I must elevate myself to do this, even on Lansdown. The tower at Fonthill was as necessary an appendage to such a structure as it would have been to a real abbey. I love building, planting, gardening—whatever will keep me employed in the open air. I like to be among workmen. I never kept less at one time than a hundred when at Fonthill. Wishing to have something besides a study on the summit of the hill, where the view is so extensive, I determined upon erecting the Tower."

"It was a conclusion from the advantageous site, then?" I observed.

"It was—everybody is deceived in judging of the motives of others, though your conclusion was natural."

We may here mention, by the way, that the cost of Fonthill has been strangely overstated at one million; whereas the whole outlay was £273,000, scattered over sixteen or eighteen years in the expenditure.

Returning to the Lansdown property, we find the Gardens remarkably rich in the Fir or cone-bearing tribe; to which, (besides the British Isles,) Mexico, the Brazils, and the Himalaya, have been made tributary.

RARE VENETIAN GLASS.

The Tower, Gardens, and Grounds extend by a Terrace Walk to a Tunnel, at which commences "the Dike Garden," wherein is a picturesque Italian Cottage.

The Tower building is approached from a spacious area, surrounded with Plantations, by a flight of steps and a Terrace, under an Arcade; passing the chief entrance, along a Corridor, the ascent to the Tower is by an open geometrical staircase, to the Lantern, or Belvidere, described in our Journal of last week. On descending the staircase, by a doorway therefrom, we reach a spacious Terrace, whence the Gardens and Plantations are seen to great advantage. Descending somewhat lower, we reach the second floor of the main building, and enter *the Oratory*, described in our last as *the Sanctuary*. It communicates with the *Cromaon Drawing-room*, also described last week. Adjoining, is a *Library, or Gallery*, with arched ceiling and guilloche panels, and fitted with oak book-cases and closets

On the Ground Floor is the apartment described in our last as *the Vestibule*, but which is a *Corridor*, leading to the principal Vestibule. Here is a splendid Sienna Console, supported by columns of the same material: the arched compartments above are lined with silvered plate glass, and has a rich and imposing effect, which is sustained by the oak-beamed ceiling and richly-coloured walls, constituting a suitable approach to *the Scarlet Drawing-room*, engraved this week.

This is a truly noble apartment, including the Vestibule, 29ft. 9 inches by 17ft. 3, and 12 feet in height. It has a ceiling with oak beams, relieved by crimson, purple and gold; and a deep semi-circular recess, with windows enriched with slabs of very rare marble. The chimney-piece is of elegant Brocatelli. The walls are hung with scarlet moreen, and finished with richly-gilt mouldings. The carpet a quatrefoil pattern, and scarlet colour. The chairs are of the Fonthill pattern, finished in scarlet; and the cabinets are of oak. On the walls are some choice paintings; and throughout the apartment are several rare and costly items of *vertu*. The curtains are of purple and scarlet; and to the windows are gilded trellis guards or *grilles*.

Here we should explain, that our several views of the Tower and Buildings,

PERUVIAN DRINKING CUP.

interior and exterior, have been taken from very effective drawings made by Mr. Wildes Maddox, for Mr. E. F. English's superb work, lately published.

THE SALE

The sale of this splendid collection commenced on Thursday last, and has been continued on each succeeding day of business. The catalogue numbers some 600 lots, including gorgeous furniture, cabinets, paintings, antique gems, coins, agates, mosaic tables, sculpture, Etruscan vases, rare gold Japan, and what is described as "matchless china." Of the latter there is a large proportion, a circumstance thus explained in the *Bath Chronicle* of last week:—"There is a general feeling of surprise at the quantity of china, and many are credulous as to the fact of its being the genuine property, and veritably having belonged to Mr. Beckford. For two reasons we place entire confidence in the announcement. In the first place, there is not one single piece of those ten thousand specimens but is remarkable for its beauty, quality, and costliness; and, secondly, because Mr. Beckford's custom was to have a different arrangement for every day in the year. The cup and saucer he used to-day at his breakfast were placed in a cabinet until a revolving year brought them into request; and such was the custom likewise at dinner, dessert, and tea. Thus to indulge his taste for the finest and most delicate porcelain was a manifestation of a feeling superior to the mere possession of wealth, which might have been content to exhibit gold and silver; not so as regards the fragile egg-shell china, which a touch might shiver, the priceless enamel, the lovelier Dresden and other China, for which all Europe had been ransacked. No variety of tint, or elaboration of mere dexterity, could reconcile the fine taste of Mr. Beckford to what was merely costly. In his china, furniture, gardens, equipage, and through all the details of his princely establishment, there were always evidences of refinement, and a chaste, but rich and exquisite taste. Nothing was incongruous; all was in perfect keeping—in complete harmony."

The First Day's Sale consisted of Rare Oriental and Egg-shell China; the whole of which fetched very high prices. Thus, we find a single basin, dragon pattern, brought £4 12s.; and four egg-shell cups and saucers, very rare, certainly, but fetching £13 2s. 6d.! Fourteen exquisitely enamelled dessert dishes were bought by Messrs. Nathan, for £9 15s 6d.

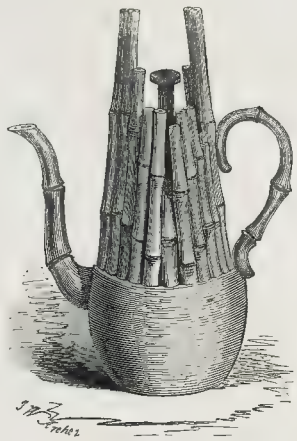
On the Second Day, the Assyrian, Greek, Indian, Roman, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and British coins, and the collection of medals, fetched average prices. The intaglios brought large sums: Victory crowning Achilles (from Strawberry Hill), £9; and an allegorical group from the same collection, £8 18s., being much higher prices than they brought at the Strawberry Hill Sale. A Bacchanalian Mask, in large Sardonyx, by Pistrucci, brought £25 4s. The antique plate realised from 25s. to 40s. per ounce: Messrs. Nathan bought several lots.

On the Third Day, the sale of the Porcelain was resumed; a single plate bringing 54s.; and 6 egg-shell plates £19 8s. 6d., by Messrs. Nathan, "a very high price for 6 china plates, but they are matchless." The china, altogether, is considered to have fetched higher prices than at any sale remembered by the oldest china-dealer in England.

On the Fourth Day, Monday, the Tower alone was sold for £4400; and, with the Gardens, brought 8415 guineas. It was, however, rumoured that the Tower was bought in; and, without any positive knowledge on the subject, we rather think this was the fact; for we know that the estimated value of the fixtures left in the Tower was £1444. The garden cost £15,000, and the land £3000; so that, at the very lowest calculation, the property must have cost Mr. Beckford £23,000. The price realised by the ground is stated to have averaged nearly £800 per acre!

The Fifth Day, Tuesday, was devoted to the Sale of the Pictures. We quote a list, with prices, &c., from an excellent report in the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*:—

Wasing, 1662.—Three-quarter Portrait of a Lady, £8 10s.
Van Kessel.—A Pair. Fish, Fruit, and Flowers, £22.



RARE CHINESE COFFEE-POT.

Jean Cousin.—A Pair. The Day of Judgment, representing the Resurrection of the Dead; and its companion, the Condemnation of the Wicked, £63.
Steenwyck.—Priam's Dream, £11 6s.
Portrait of Geronimo Dandi, £15 4s.
Bonemachino.—Allegorical. The Pursuit of Love, £103.
Canaletto.—View in Venice, with the Statue of St. George, £58 16s.
Frederman de Vries.—Interior of a Palace, with a view of a celebrated cabinet, richly decorated, and adorned with pictures belonging to the Emperor of Austria, £44 2s.
Patel.—Highly-finished Landscape, with classical ruins, waterfall, and figures, £34 15s.
Its Companion. Classical Landscape, with cattle and figures, £25 4s.
Bonaventure Peters.—View of Ostend, £50 8s.
Albert Cuyp.—View off the Dutch Coast, £148 15s.
G. Lance.—A Fruit Piece, £68 5s.
Gonzales Coques.—Interior of a handsome Apartment, decorated with pictures, £162 12s.
Canaletto.—View at Venice, £215 5s.
Borgognone.—A Battle Piece. Charge of Cavalry, £32 10s.
Cenerolli.—View of an Italian Town £33 10s.

ETRUSCAN VASES, CHINESE VESSELS, &c.

SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.

Velasquez.—A very fine Portrait of Philip IV., of Spain, £44 10s.
Wint.—A Grand Mass in the Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in which are introduced the Kings of France and Scotland, when prisoners at Windsor, £113 8s.
Waterloo. Highly-finished Woody Landscape, £38
Peter Neefs.—The Interior of a Magnificent Cathedral, £137
Copley Fielding —Landscape, with Cattle— View of Hurstmonceaux Castle, looking towards Pevensey Level, £14
W. Allen.—Barren Hilly Landscape, with Peasants Travelling, £4 10s.
Melchoir Hondekoeter.—Poultry, in a Magnificent Landscape, £193 5s.
De Cort.—Very Highly-finished Landscape, with Ecclesiastical Ruins and Water, £84
De Heem, and Bonaventure Peters 1696.—Still Life, £92 8s.
West.—The Opening of the Seventh Seal Painted for Mr. Beckford, £23 2s.
Walckenberg.—The Building of the Tower of Babel, £121 16s.
D. I. P. Francken. 1601.—The Triumph of Neptune, £61 9s.
Giovanni Bellini.—A fine Portrait of Andrea Vendramini, Doge of Venice—1476, £66 6s.

THE ANTIQUE AND JAPAN SUGAR BASKET.

R. R. Reinagle.—Rocky Landscape, with a Winding Brook running through the middle ground, £8 8s.
Francesco Mola.—Rocky and Romantic Landscape, £147
Twelve curious Illuminated Missal Drawings, mounted in two black and gold frames, £12 12s.
Willes Maddox.—The Temptation in the Wilderness, £17 6s.
——— Christ's Agony in the Garden, £21
——— The Annunciation, £15 15s.
[These pictures, the subjects of which were suggested to the artist by Mr. Beckford, were painted expressly for the Sanctuary]
De Witt.—Interior of a Cathedral, with figures habited in the dresses of the times, £49 7s.
Copley Fielding —A Vessel endeavouring to enter a Harbour, at the approach of a storm. £152 5s.
Scheffhout. —Highly finished and pleasing Landscape, £74 12s.
Thomas Barker.—Scene in the Campo Vaccino, £39 18s.

MARBLE STATUE OF ST. ANTHONY, OF PADUA.—BY ROSSI.

Van Opstal. Interior of a Grand Saloon, adorned with many highly-finished pictures, £43
Cuyp.—A Portrait of a Lady, with a ruff, £23 4s.
Cuyper.—A full-length Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, £67 4s.
A. Montagna. 1538.—A Landscape, with corn field, wooden bridge, &c., £11 11s
Gilfray.—A pair of Ovals—Caricatures, £3 3s.
Gonzales.—Pen and Ink Drawing Head of a Youth, £1 12s.

It will thus be seen that the total sum realised by the sale of the pictures amounted to nearly £3000.

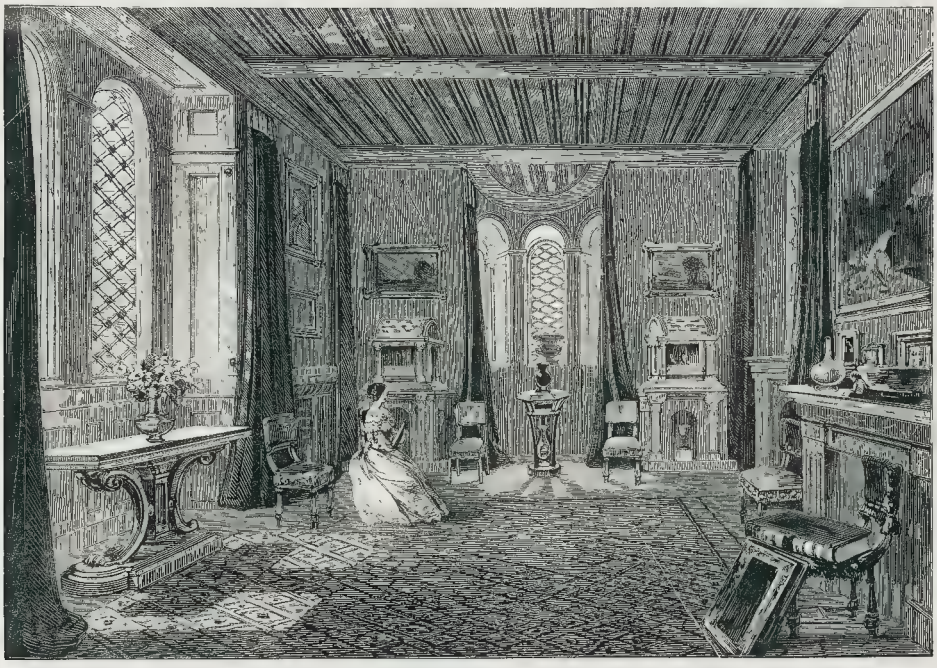
The pair of pictures by Jean Cousin, Lot 303, which, to the uninitiated, certainly, had no great claims, were highly prized by their late possessor. It was imagined that they would be sold for a trifle, and were actually put up at ten guineas; but the judgment of Mr. Beckford was corroborated, and they brought 60 guineas.

Lot 306.—A picture by Domenichino, which some of our friends thought inferior to many paintings of similar size which they had seen on the lids of snuff-boxes,—brought 100 guineas. So much for the honour of coming from the Aldobrondi palace, and having had a place in Lansdown Tower!

RARE OLD INDIA CHINA STORK.

Lot 312.—Albert Cuyp, brought 175 guineas. The picture by Bonaventure Peters, which was of a corresponding size—and an unbiassed judgment would have deemed quite equal to Cuyp's—brought only 48 guineas.

Lot 318.—"The Last Ripening Sunbeam," by G. Lance. (This fine picture was engraved in No. 148 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) It is related, that when Mr. Beckford first saw this picture in the last exhibition of the Society of British Artists, he intimated to the Secretary his wish to purchase it, but was told that it had already been disposed of. Without asking either the price of the picture or the name of the purchaser, he desired the Secretary to present his compliments to the owner, and to say, that if he would do him the favour to accept of double the cost price, he should feel sincerely obliged. The gentleman who had bought Lance's picture was the artist's friend, and, sensible of the advantage of placing one of his productions in Mr Beckford's collection, he relinquished his claim, and paid to Mr. Lance the doubled sum. A letter, detailing these particulars, written by Mr. Lance, was offered by Mr. English to the pur-



LANSDOWN TOWER.—THE SCARLET DRAWING-ROOM.

chaser. The original cost of the picture was 35 guineas; but it brought 65 guineas at the auction on Tuesday.

Lot 314. Gonzales Coques.—This admirable picture was warmly contended for, and brought 155 guineas.

Lot 316. Velasquez.—A portrait of Philip IV. of Spain—one of the most disagreeable of unpleasant-looking individuals. It was only as a work of art that 32 guineas were paid for this picture. Another portrait, by Cuyper, of the same monarch, brought 64 guineas, and, as we imagine, only for the same reason. The gorgeous suit of armour is represented with an exactitude almost deceptive

Lot 319. West.—a Grand Mass in the Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor—brought more than seven or three at a pavement; as Mr Beckford would give the artist—109 guineas! It is well known that Mr Beckford claimed descent from both the Royal families of France and Scotland, and kindred with many illustrious knights of the Order of the Garter, whose portraits are here introduced which induced the artist to designate this a family picture. Perhaps West was never seen to so much advantage as in this particular example. There is more breadth, and a richer tone of colour, than he generally attained. But, however pleasureable it was to look at this fine specimen of the master, the charm was destroyed when we beheld that extravaganza, which presumed to represent the Opening of the Sixth Seal.

It is the fashion to exclaim that modern artists are not patronised, and that a love for the old masters almost exclusively prevails. We think differently, and there was consiuerable evidence during this day's sale in favour of the pictures painted by Mr. Wilkes Maddox for the Sanctuary, being in form the semi-lunette, which rendered them unfit for ordinary apartments, brought upwards of 50 guineas; a small landscape, by Mr. Barker, of Bath, which was painted only four years ago, and for which his patron gave 30 guineas, brought at this day's auction 38 guineas; and a painting by Copley Fielding, the exhibition price of which was, it is understood, 40 guineas, brought this day 140 guineas.

When the Hondekoeter was placed before the company, there was a general manifestation of delight. The touch of genius exalts even the meanest subject. Here poultry assume dignity, and, although perfectly natural, are invested with an interest that excites the imagination. Something out of the picture, it may be the intrusive spectator, has disturbed chanticleer, and all the congregated birds sympathize with their lord and master. A magnificent cock has reared up, by that peculiar tension of its webbed feet, which for an instant enables the *seigneur* bird to assume on land the gracefulness of its aquatic habits. By this stiffness of the legs, and a turning of the head, the cock's tale is bold. The cock's comb is painted so admirably, that, as Mr. English said, if the skin is broken, you would expect to see blood trickling from the injury. The hair-pencil is said to be by Both. When this famous work was first taken to Lucien Tower, it was placed in what was then called the Scarlet-room; but the introduction of so animated and richly-coloured a picture had produced an effect to which its possessor could not be reconciled. It was discovered that the brilliancy of the scarlet crest of the cock had cast everything into dimness; and, with that energetic promptness characteristic of Mr. Beckford, he ordered that the walls should be covered with scarlet cloth, and that the drapery which concealed the entrance, the window-curtains, the carpets, the couches, and every article of furniture, should be made to harmonise with this *key note*, the said cock's comb!

The picture of still life by De Heem and Bonaventure Peters, is by us and all praise exquisite for "that sort of thing." The engraving of "Sir Isaac Newton" displayed on a snow-white napkin, is admirably enlivened by the introduction of a straggling branch of the vine, and the peep through an open casement at a seaport. Here is a most tempting ham, skilfully carved, to exhibit its quality: in painting the bone of this well-fed joint, the artist had lavished his utmost skill—as it seemed to project from the canvas, and had all the appearance of reality. The fruit in this popular picture is equally to anything we ever saw on canvas; and the oysters seemed as if they would slip from their pearly shell.

The wonder of the collection, to our minds, was Walckenberg's picture of the building of Babel, formerly Lawrence's collection—a graceful and magnifying glass was needful to descry all the details of this most extraordinary painting. The Tower itself was made to appear stupendous from the diminutive figures employed in its construction. The surrounding country, interseited by rivers and canals, are crossed by a vast number of bridges and countless multitudes throng every portion of the landscape. Camels, loaded with materials, in long files and patient stateliness, are proceeding towards the base of the gigantic tower; barges, burthened with stone and timber, almost choke up the numerous streams; and moving figures, in all directions, seem to be labouring as if their life depended on the effort. Various combinations of very complicated machinery are detailed so accurately, that wood, iron, and brass, are definitely marked; some of the rulers and overlookers are sumptuously arrayed, and decked with chains of gold, and jewels upon them went for 180 guineas! When Mr. Beckford gave his order for this purchase, he said, "Buy it, although the price should be as high as the Tower itself."

We forbear to give the names that will in future be associated with these pictures; for as agents were generally employed, it was difficult to ascertain for whom they bid. The King of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Duke of Bamford, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Harrington, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Northwick, General Sir William Davy, Charles Maude, Esq., Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Hume, it was rumoured, had made purchases.

On the Sixth Day, (Wednesday), some china, and miscellaneous articles, of extreme beauty, were sold. A fine antique bronze—a vase with shells—brought £15. The following lots were bought by Messrs. Nathan: (393) a costly ebony coffer, with slabs of green porphyry, and Porto de Venere marble, ormolu enrichments, &c., 94 guineas; a pair of Egyptian tables of porphyry, 32 guineas, (395) the superb oak console table from the Common Drawing-room, 68 guineas. The magnificent Florentine Mosaic Table, with oriental alabaster centre, and lapis-lazuli enrichments, after a sharp competition between Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Robinson, of Wigmore-street, was knocked down to the latter for 370 guineas. Lot 448, two fine Etruscan Vases, were purchased for the British Museum; Lot 449, an Etruscan Vase, presumed to be unique, brought 210 guineas: one of these precious and celebrated Vases is engraved upon the annexed page (344; as is, also, (424) the Etruscan Vase, with drinking-cup, of red clay, the subject sacred to Bacchus, and extremely rare. Mr. Beckford was in the habit of remarking upon this Cup, on account of its similarity to the Etruscan vase, that it appeared an evidence of the supposed Western origin of the Peruvians; a notion he was fond of maintaining. The Messrs. Nathan were also purchasers of two Jad Cups, and a pair of porphyry half-columns, for 37 guineas.

We must defer the prices of the following day's sale until our next Journal. Meanwhile, we proceed to describe the large group of articles engraved at page 344.

The group of rare Venetian glass consists of a richly-engraved glass goblet, silver-mounted; a curious wine-glass; next is a sculptured glass vase, elaborately engraved; and a tall Bohemian glass flower-vase.

The Peruvian Drinking Cup has been already described.

The Chinese Coffee-pot, bamboo pattern, is curious and rare; each reed is separately carved.

Of the large group, the Etruscan Vase is 17½ inches high, very perfect, and of exquisite form, enriched with figures emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries. This is understood to have been purchased for the British Museum.

To the left of it is an antique Chinese vase, of bronze, spotted with gold. This is an *incense burner*. An accidental fire has amalgamated several kinds of metals, among which were portions of gold ore. This vase is the only specimen of China used in the fabrication of certain vessels which he presented as a mark of especial favour. There were not many, and the present is considered of great rarity and value.

To the left are two small Etruscan Vases: one, a beautifully modelled head of Isis, the other, with equestrian figures—black on a red ground. Behind it is a fine grey and blue cracle jar; and to the right of it, a magnificent French [illegible] inches high; flowers on a lapis-lazuli ground. To the right of the large Etruscan Vase is a smaller one, with gracefully-modelled handle. In the right hand corner is an antique sarcophagus of white marble, with lapis-lazuli, bound by fillets. And in the left corner is a small Sarcophagus of African black marble, and black plinth.

The fine Statue of St. Anthony of Padua, with the Infant Saviour, engraved at page 345, has been already mentioned. It is of the purest marble, and is, unquestionably, one of Rosa's best works, if not his *chef-d'œuvre*. Its location in Lucien Tower will be seen in our Engraving of "the Sanctuary," in our Journal of last week

On one side is a China bird, perched upon the stump of a tree, with foliage and insects, rare: at the base is a precious Japan sugar-basket, with silver-gilt rim, and full-down handle.

On the opposite side is a Stork, 16 inches high—rare old India china.

Next week we shall complete our Illustrations of this most interesting Collection of Valuables.

EXPERIMENTS ON WOOLWICH MARSHES.—Experiments have recently been made with shells, fitted with Sergeant-Major Freeburn's fuzes, in Woolwich marshes, and proved most successful. Out of twenty shells fired, seventeen exploded on striking the bulk-head. Experiments were also tried with Capt. Addison's new furnace for heating shot, which also succeeded. By that furnace, which weighs about a ton and a half, and is easily drawn along, thirty exploded red shot were heated red hot in twenty minutes.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—According to news received from Iceland to the 12th of October, the eruption of Mount Hecla still continued with the same violence; the lava ran from the south west crater without intermission, and had already covered a space of three miles, and hemmed up the mass in a plain at the foot of the mountain 30 to 40 cubits in height. This river of lava presented on a clear night a spectacle at once magnificent and imposing. Let the reader picture to himself a river of flaming lava precipitating itself from the summit of a lofty mountain, and assuming as it advances from the crater a red-hot colour, or a sort of bluish red. Three immense columns of smoke constantly ascended from the three craters which had formed and spread themselves over the surrounding districts. Up to this period the lava had not destroyed any farm, but the ashes which had fallen into the meadows had already exercised most pernicious effects upon the cattle, especially the cows. In some districts as many as 40 had perished. The pastures in the district of Rangarvalla, situate to the eastward of Hecla, were entirely devastated on the first eruption by considerable quantities of pumice-stone, and it is feared that a great number of sheep perished on the occasion. Much uneasiness is felt at the duration of the eruption, as the lava, when it receives fresh supplies, always approaches nearer to the cultivated lands.

THE WINDOW-FRAME.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF FREILIGRATH.)

By LEWIS FILMORE

At Newhaus, in his castle proud, the Royal hunting-feast was spread;
The trumpets sounded through the roof, the guests were rang'd, the grace was said;
The Butler pour'd the wine to each, the Servants taste at every call—
It was a sultry summer's day—they open'd wide the windows all.

And through them fell the eye upon the coolness of the Forest green—
The Forest, best of all its joys to Monarch, Prince, or Peer, I ween;
For in it he forgot his cares in clang of horn and cry of hound,
The claims of the unruly folk, of rebel Königsburg, he drown'd.

Alas! that stubborn Königsburg! that sturdy race of Northern blood!
How obstinately for their rights against their Prince that people stood!
And not its Nobles only! No! The Burger-chiefs the Nobles aid,
Both, by revolt against their KING, the champions of a PEOPLE made.

Stern spirit of the Northern coast! Inheritance that yet is thine!
For Freedom ever seems to choose a wave-beat region for her shrine!
As now the splendour of the crown is dimm'd a little near thy foam,
So then, from Brandenburg to thee, how many a heavy curse did come!

The Prince sat at his Hunting feast—the Boar's-head smok'd, the Rhenish flow'd,
"This day" he said, "shall my hand be bought upon those rebels be bestow'd!"
But as he spake a stop was heard—a Knight, bareheaded, bent his knee,
With boots all dust, and hooded spurs: "Ho, what then may thy message be?"

The rider drew a letter forth, too well that seal the Monarch knew,—
He tore it open, glanc'd within, and pale with hate and passion grew;
"Again from Königsburg! By Heaven! the Traitors think us dead or dull,
But this contempt shall be their last—the measure of their crimes is full!

"As sure as I this apple hurl"—and from the fruit beside him spread
The Monarch every royal honour to the rebel Königsburg dead, and red—
"As sure as I this apple hurl through yonder window's open space,
So surely will I crush the league made by this headstrong, rebel race!

So surely will I rule, as lord, o'er all the coast that Amber bears,
So surely shall the Brandenburg the master be of them and theirs!"
And as he spoke he rose in wrath to hurl the fruit he seized away—
The guests astounded held their breath, and gaz'd upon him in dismay.

The Apple sped! but where? Without? Not so; the Prince had miss'd his aim!
It struck the slender Gothic arch that formed the left hand window-frame!
And shattered fell *within* the Hall! Good! Yet awhile unfled stand,
And let that Cross a symbol be of hope and trust, my Native Land!

LITERATURE.

BURNS'S HERALD LIBRARY.

This popular Miscellany maintains the very attractive character awarded to the series, in our notice of the early volumes. In the additions before us we have, first, in National Poetry, a choice selection entitled *Northern Minstrelsy*, from the finest extant stores of Scottish Song; and largely from the minstrelsy of Burns, accompanied by a Glossary; and illustrated with several elegantly executed engravings on wood. As a companion to the above, we have a volume of *German Ballads and Songs*, consisting, chiefly, of new translations from Schiller and others; a number of Original Pieces, founded on German subjects; and a few Ballads, of exquisite humour: this is, altogether, a charming volume. In the department of National Tales, we find seven volumes from the German of L. *A. Seidelmann, the Tales of Musæus*, which have so long been established favourites in their own country; whence, also, the wood-cuts have been borrowed. 2. *Tales from the Phantasus of Ludwig Tieck*, as he is styled in a clever Preface "the last, the only survivor of the noble band of German poets." 3. *The Portrait of the Emperor*, Napoleon, from Hauff. 4. *The Caravan, and other Stories*, from the same author. 5. *Wallenstein and the Swedes in Prague*, a Tale of 30 years' War; by the same. 6. *Laila*, a tale of Switzerland; and *Heinrich and Blanca*. 7. *Quentin Matsys*, a tale, embodying the main incidents of the life and genius of the blacksmith and painter of Antwerp; from Mosher. In the same department of National Tales, we find seven volumes from the German of L. *A. Seidelmann, the Tales of Musæus*, which have so long been established favourites in their own country; whence, also, the wood-cuts have been borrowed. 2. *Tales from the Phantasus of Ludwig Tieck*, as he is styled in a clever Preface "the last, the only survivor of the noble band of German poets." 3. *The Portrait of the Emperor*, Napoleon, from Hauff. 4. *The Caravan, and other Stories*, from the same author. 5. *Wallenstein and the Swedes in Prague*, a Tale of 30 years' War; by the same. 6. *Laila*, a tale of Switzerland; and *Heinrich and Blanca*. 7. *Quentin Matsys*, a tale, embodying the main incidents of the life and genius of the blacksmith and painter of Antwerp; from Mosher. In the department of Original Tales, forensic subjects: and a few Ballads, of exquisite humour: this is, altogether, a charming volume. In the department of National Tales, we find seven volumes from the German of L. *A. Seidelmann, the Tales of Musæus*, which have so long been established favourites in their own country; whence, also, the wood-cuts have been borrowed. 2. *Tales from the Phantasus of Ludwig Tieck*, as he is styled in a clever Preface "the last, the only survivor of the noble band of German poets." 3. *The Portrait of the Emperor*, Napoleon, from Hauff. 4. *The Caravan, and other Stories*, from the same author. 5. *Wallenstein and the Swedes in Prague*, a Tale of 30 years' War; by the same. 6. *Laila*, a tale of Switzerland; and *Heinrich and Blanca*. 7. *Quentin Matsys*, a tale, embodying the main incidents of the life and genius of the blacksmith and painter of Antwerp; from Mosher. In the same

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM DUNDAS.

This gentleman, who has been long known in political life, was third son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, and M.P. for Mid Lothian, and grandson of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Dundas of that Ilk. By profession a member of the English bar, Mr. Dundas early entered on the great arena of politics, and in 1800 was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, and made a Privy Councillor. In 1804 he succeeded Mr. Charles Bathurst Pitt as Secretary at War, and held the same office until 1806. He represented for many years the city of Edinburgh, but quitted Parliament in 1831. At the period of his death, which occurred on the 14th inst., Mr. Dundas was Lord Clerk Register, Keeper of the Signet, and Registrar of Entails in Scotland. The fees arising out of this last appointment fell little short of £4000 per annum. Mr. Dundas married, 1st June, 1813, Mary, daughter of the Hon. James Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

SIR SALUSBURY DAVENPORT, C.B., K.C.H.

Rear-Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, C.B., K.C.H., of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, and Weedon Lodge, Bucks, a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham, Chester, Lancaster, Derby, and Gloucester, died at Cheltenham on the 17th inst. This gallant officer entered the navy in 1790, served under the Duke of York in the expedition to the Helder, as Lieutenant of H.M. ship *Iris*, 1795, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the capture of the Dutch fleet. While in command of the *Stag* cutter, he accompanied Captain Campbell, of H.M. ship *Dart*, when that officer cut the *Desirée*, French frigate, out of Dunkirk Roads, in 1800. In 1807, he commanded the *Leopard*, of 50 guns, and took out by force from Boston, Massachusetts, the U.S. American frigate. Admiral Davenport, whose patronymic was Humphreys, and who assumed the surname of Davenport by Royal Licence, in 1838, upon succeeding, through his wife, to the Davenport estates of Bramall, in Cheshire, with its celebrated and interesting mansion, was third son of the late Rev. Evan Humphreys, M.A., Rector of Montgomery and of Clungunford, county of Salop, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Salusbury Pryce; and derived his descent from Edwin, Lord of Tegaingl, in Flintshire, founder of the Twelfth Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys. He married twice; by Jane Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and heiress of John Tirel Morin, Esq., of Weedon Lodge, he had one son, the Rev. Salusbury Humphreys: and by his second wife, Maria Davenport, the heiress of Bramall, he has left five sons and two daughters.

HENRY ILTID NICHOLL, D.C.L.

This learned civilian was son of the late Iltid Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, in Glamorganshire, and of Portland-place, London, her Majesty's Procurator General, and grandson of Iltid Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, elder brother of Sir John Nicholl, the late distinguished Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Dr. Nicholl's death occurred suddenly. He was in his usual health on the last Admiralty Court day, the 14th, and then took part in a suit of importance. Fever, attendant on the small-pox, terminated fatally last Monday morning.

LADY RAVENSWORTH.

Maria-Susannah Lady Ravensworth was daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley in Durham, and granddaughter, maternally, of Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore. She married, 26th March, 1798, Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., who was created Baron Ravensworth in 1821, and by him had a very numerous family, of which the surviving daughters are—Maria, Marchioness of Normanby; Anne, Lady Williamson; Jane, Viscountess Barrington; Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. E. E. Villiers; Susan, Countess of Hardwicke; Charlotte, wife of Captain Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Herts, and Georgiana.

Lady Ravensworth has been for some time hopelessly ill, and her numerous domestic circle were thus, in some degree, prepared for the melancholy event, which took place on the 16th instant, and deprived them of so honoured and beloved a member.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 26.

THE CLASS LIST.

This afternoon, the Examiners for the classical examination for honours issued the following list of successful candidates, arranged in the alphabetical order prescribed by the statute:—

CLASS I.—Bourne, John, Scholar of Magdalen Hall; Eaton, John R. T., Scholar of Lincoln College; Palmer, Edwin, Scholar of Balliol College; Wilkins, Henry M., Scholar of Trinity College.

CLASS II.—Burgon, John W., Commoner of Worcester College; Church, Charles M., Commoner of Oriel College; Hulme, Samuel J., Scholar of Wadham College; Le Mesurier, Richard A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College; Pattison, William, Commoner of Merton College.

CLASS III.—Ainslie, Montague M., Commoner of Christ Church; Blacker, Maxwell, J., Postmaster of Merton College; Gray, Arthur, Commoner of University College; Gifford, Edmund H., Scholar of Pembroke College; Millard, James E., Demy of Magdalen College; Munley, Charles, Commoner of Wadham College; Pascoe, James, Commoner of Exeter College; Scott, Sir F. R., Bart., Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church; Smith, John C., Commoner of Queen's College; Wilberforce, William, Commoner of St. Mary Hall.

CLASS IV.—Bowden, Thomas A., Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Bradley, William W., Demy of Magdalen College; Cleave, Thomas W., Commoner of Exeter College; Gifford, Hardinge S., Commoner of Merton College; Horne, John, Commoner of Balliol College; Hosmer, Arthur H., Commoner of Oriel College; Hutchins, William R., Commoner of Queen's College; Hutchinson, Charles H., Commoner of Exeter College; Jones, Theophilus, Commoner of Brasenose College; Mackenzie, Augustus C., Commoner of St. John's College; Menet, John, Commoner of Exeter College; Mount, William G., Commoner of Balliol College, Randall, Richard W., Commoner of Christ Church; Ridley, Oliver M., Commoner of Christ Church; Stretch, John C. T., Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Sumner, George H., Commoner of Balliol College; Willis, William, Commoner of Balliol College.

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL JOHN MATTHIAS WILSON } Examiners.
CHARLES BANS ARTHUR WEST HADDAN }

THE NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY.—WE have reason to believe that Sir Robert Peel has bestowed the vacant Deanery at Canterbury on the Rev. William Rowe Lyall, Archdeacon of Maidstone, and brother, we believe, of the member for the city of London.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The Council sat four hours. Another Council, which sat three hours, was held on Wednesday.

THE LATE LADY HOLLAND.—The remains of the late Dowager Lady Holland were removed on Monday morning from the late residence in Stanhope-street, for interment in the family vault, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. The funeral was as private as the rank of the deceased would admit—consisting only of a hearse, drawn by four horses, and several mourning coaches. Her ladyship has left her Brixton property (the value of which is estimated at about £1500 a year) to Lord John Russell, for his life. At his death, £600 per annum out of the same property is to be paid to his lordship's children, the remainder reverting to the offspring of her ladyship's daughter, the present Lady Lilford. We understand that her ladyship's other children and grandchildren are very slightly remembered, if at all. She has left £150 a year, for an annuity of £150 a year, in addition to £50 per annum left by the late Lord Holland to the same individual, and all the members of her ladyship's establishment are more or less provided for. Mr. Metcalfe Bashington, her ladyship's medical attendant, receives a legacy of £1000, and an annuity of £50. To Mr. Macaulay her ladyship bequeaths a legacy of £100; to Mr. Luttrell, one of £100; and smaller sums to many of her personal friends. A picture in Holland House is left to the Queen, "if her Majesty will deign to accept it;" and the Hon. W. Cowper receives her ladyship's collection of "H.B.'s" caricatures.

DEATH OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—We regret to state that Captain M'Lachlan, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, who left the town on Tuesday, a few days since, for the purpose of taking leave of his two daughters, who were about to proceed to Ceylon, expired at his apartments in Northumberland-court, Strand, on Saturday last. The late Capt. M'Lachlan, who was in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was in excellent health until within a very few days of his decease. The Misses M'Lachlan sailed on Monday, from Gravesend, in the *Tiger*.

THE CONDEMNED SLAVERS.—A remote has been received from the Secretary of State, respiting the condemned pirates till the 15th of December. The tidings were communicated to the prisoners by John Milford, of Cuba, Esq., who, speaking Spanish, has, at the desire of the High Sheriff, frequently visited them, and manifested the greatest attention and humanity to these unhappy men. The prisoners are all in good health, Serva, who was dreadfully diseased, having, by the medical treatment and discipline, been restored to health, and his stern spirit has yielded somewhat beneath the effects of confinement and reflection.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most notable occurrence, of a sporting character, during the week, was the rowing match between London and the provinces, in the persons of their respective champions, Pocock and Clasper, on the waters of "Couly Tyne" This issue was decided on Tuesday last—to the emphatic discomfiture of the Metropolitan representative. We must here set down a few of the details, the better to give force to our commentary on the principle of mustering fleshly bodies by mechanical power, as practised in this country, and other portions of the civilised world.

Soon after noon, in the presence of an immense assembly, the start was effected, the men lifting their shallops through the stream with wonderful strength and admirable grace—

"They featherd their oars with such skill and dexterity."

Thus sped the race 'till they "fouled," and then going off again, it continued, 'till, as the report states, hard by "the Herd's House," other "fouling" took place "among some wooden piles." It has been remarked by an English traveller who has favoured literature with a contribution of his views in and concerning Ireland, that he found the national botheration pervading every department of his economy. Even in the cities of their places of abode, he complains that they uniformly put the cart before the horse—Mr. Hobler, being the Christian—as Castle Howard, for Howard Castle—Castle Blaney, for Blaney Castle, and so on, and so like. Pat is, no question, a counted fellow, full of odd conceits. Who but himself, for instance, would ever have set up such a thing as a race wherein the last should be the winner; every jockey to ride an adverse horse, and all, of course, straining for dear life to have his own behind. But save by grace of that sea which is second nature—a rowing match upon that most intellectual of rivers, even silver Thames, would be reputed as highly a more absurd contrivance—indeed more monstrously preposterous, there, than any where else. If the poor Red man had been discovered paddling his canoe in the liquid wilderness of the far Missouri, or Mississippi, putting with his face to the tail—it might have been urged in mitigation of the practice that his boat, like our first progenitor, had all the world (of waters) a-head where to choose its course.—We say, had an Ojibbeway, or even a Connaught Rodkandy been discovered in such exercise, there might have been some argument in abatement; but what shall be said of the London watermen? What, we earnestly inquire, would most probably be done to the cabman who should go off at score, with a fare through Fleet-street or Cheapside, driving with his behind before? "Without, however, our regard without the past annum, proved that Bull as a genus is nearer allied to the gull tribe than any liped without feathers. The private chemist of human nature who submitted their subjects to proof at Epsom, Doncaster, and other localities affording the fitting materials, must have been *satisfied* by the same results. "What's Dutch for No?" poor Power used to ask of the German Major, in "The White Horse of the Peppers." "Nein." "Nine is it? ouch then, eighteen must be Yes, because two negatives make an affirmative." The same logic helps us to account for the existing condition of the betting circles: out of the abundance of their cunning it comes to pass that not an individual with an ounce of prudence can be found in them. We are told that the evil of deficit among persons who bet on horse racing will presently cure itself—by its excess. The Kilkenny cats put an end to their respective tastes for jungle combat in the same way. In both cases might not the cure be rather than the disease? We will give an article, at no distant day, to a consideration of this problem.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting market continues in quite as depressed a condition as the railway market, and holds out very little prospect of improvement on this side Christmas. The transactions this afternoon were few in number, and of importance only as showing a disposition in three or four quarters to back Brocardo. We give the latest averages.

CRITICAL LIST.

500 to 10 against Warp, and 1000 to 15 each, in one bet, against Warp, Wolf Dog, Arrot, and Hope.		
DERBY.		
7 to 1 — Agst Stag	30 to 1 agst Malcolm	40 to 1 agst Manfred
7 to 1 — Brocardo (t)	40 to 1 — Fancy Boy	50 to 1 — The Traverser
20 to 1 — Iago	40 to 1 — Smuggler Bill	100 to 1 — Tugnet
	40 to 1 — Colonel Mansfield	
OAKS.		
12 to 1 on The Field	16 to 1 agst Vanish	40 to 1 agst Madcap
15 to 1 — agst Queen Anne	20 to 1 — Cuckoo	

THURSDAY.—The only bets were 500 to 8 against Raton, for the Chester Cup; 10 to 1 each, in small sums, against Tugnet and the Vanish colt, for the Derby; 375 to 25 against Vanish, and 250 to 25 against Forth's lot, for the Oaks.

FOOT RACE AGAINST TIME.—The long-expected match made by Mr. Bragg, of the North Star inn, at Slough, with a sporting character at Windsor, to produce a man, within the present year, who would run eleven miles within an hour, came off on Thursday afternoon at Bedfont, between Staines and Hounslow. A number of persons from Windsor, Slough, and London, and the neighbouring towns, were present to witness the match. The person nominated by Mr. Bragg to perform this feat, was named Maxfield, known as "the North Star." The start took place between three and four o'clock, and he won the match, but with only seventeen seconds to spare.

POLICE.

THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."—In our account of the examination of Captain Johnstone last week, at the Thames Police office, we stated that he would be re-examined on Tuesday. On that day, however, Mr. Broderip, the presiding magistrate, received a letter from Lieutenant Tracy, the Governor of the Westminster Bridewell, enclosing a certificate from Mr. Lavie, the surgeon of the gaol, which was to the following effect:—"I hereby certify that George Johnstone is not sufficiently recovered from his attack of erysipelas of the leg to enable him to attend his examination on Tuesday next.—JOHN LAVIE, Surgeon. House of correction for Westminster, Nov. 28, 1845."—The magistrate, after reading the certificate, addressed Inspector Evans, of the Thames Police, and said he should further remand the prisoner George Johnstone on the charge of wilful murder, from Tuesday, until Tuesday, the 2nd December. The inquiry, accordingly, stands adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock; when, if the prisoner is sufficiently recovered, the investigation will be again proceeded with. In addition to three charges of murder, several cases of cutting and wounding the seamen will be gone into. The sailors have been directed to attend and give evidence against their former captain.

A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION.—At QUEEN SQUARE Office, on Tuesday, *John Belsted*, a poor, miserable, attenuated being, was charged with felony. He had been observed on the previous evening, by the waiter at the Pine Apple, William street, Pimlico, carrying a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Pine Apple, a respectable neighbour. It was further proved that he had been seen in possession of another pot a night or two previously. Prisoner, on being called upon to make his defence, said, "I am afraid I have not done enough." Mr. Bond: What answer have you to the charge?—Prisoner: I am afraid I have not done enough. I wish to be transported. I am starving. I have scarce a rag to cover me, and I've no food to eat. It is not true that I stole the pot. I found it in the street, and took it to get a little milk in; but I am tired of my existence, and pray transport me if you can. Mr. Bond committed him for a month. Prisoner: I am very much obliged to you even for that, but I was in hopes you would have done more.

THE ROBBERY AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.—On Tuesday, at the MANSION HOUSE, the Lord Mayor received from Mr. Hobler, the solicitor, that, twelve months having elapsed since the perpetration of the robbery at the banking-house of Messrs Rogers and Co., it would, no doubt, afford the public feeling to be satisfied of the nature and extent of the measures adopted to prevent the circulation of the stolen notes, and to cause the apprehension of the thieves. The plan of giving publicity to all the circumstances at the time, however, which, as the chief magistrate, would, in all probability, be productive of good, in impressing the necessity of keeping alive the inquiry amongst the police authorities of all the continental countries in which attempts to circulate the notes.—Mr. Hobler said the Lord Mayor had anticipated his wish in desiring to be informed of the steps taken to detect the plunderers, and it could not be necessary to enter minutely into the particulars. It was, he believed, twelve months since the monstrous robbery had been committed, but, up to the present moment, not the slightest clue existed which was likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators, nor had one of the notes been seen to issue from the clearance or been heard of anywhere, although some romantic accounts had occasionally sprung up, the offspring of the curiosity excited by the extraordinary circumstances. In order to prevent the stolen notes it is unnecessary to mention that the utmost activity and watchfulness had been exercised. Within twelve hours after the discovery of the very serious loss sustained by the firm, he dispatched his clerk to the principal cities and towns of France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, to secure the vigilant co-operation of the British consuls and of the police in each country in furthering his detective measures, and he put himself in correspondence with every representative of the British Government, in every part of the world, upon the subject, on which he had been employed to act with instructions without limit or control. He rejoiced to say that the powerful aid he thus applied for had been most readily and cheerfully accorded. The expense attending the extensive means taken to circulate the information of the robbery, and to serve proper notices on all money changers and others who were likely to be resorted to for the negotiation of the notes, not to receive them, but to stop the parties by whom they might be offered, was of course large, but it was an object of inconsiderable magnitude in comparison with the anxiety to get hold of the parties implicated in the robbery.—The Lord Mayor said he had been given to understand that the General Steam Navigation Company had yielded prompt and efficacious assistance in conveying the published list of the stolen notes to the places to which they were directed.—Mr. Hobler said that no opportunity had been neglected in repeating the caution, for on the Continent as well as in Germany, when the Continent was inundated with English, a fresh supply of the lists of stolen notes, with cautions in different languages, was, by the zealous kindness of the directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, conveyed to different parts of the world for distribution. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most active measures had been pursued, the outports and principal towns having been well supplied from time to time with lists and cautions through the agency of the police, independently of the circulation of immense numbers through every Government office in the country, and the thousands which had been and were continually being supplied for by mercantile men and others in all descriptions. To these measures, and to unceasing vigilance in pursuing them, was it attributable that not one of the notes had got into circulation. Various other public bodies and companies had likewise expressed their readiness to assist in the matter. Every department of business had been applied to for co-operation, and the readiness to give aid had been universal; and it was most satisfactory to know that in nearly all the places above-mentioned the parcels of lists had been transmitted and conveyed to their destination without cost.—The Lord Mayor said it gave him great satisfaction to learn that such praiseworthy sympathy had been manifested by the parties applied to with the loss which Messrs. Rogers had sustained. He was convinced that the public, who had shown so much good feeling upon the occasion, would be glad to be informed that no effort was left untried to render the respectable firm upon whom so awful a robbery had been committed every service, and to mitigate the inconvenience which they must, for some time, have been necessarily exposed. His Lordship was of opinion that the publication of what had been stated by Mr. Hobler, who had acted with such skill and judgment in the whole of the distressing affair, would be the means of arousing the activity of the authorities originally appealed to. It was evident that the measures resorted to had produced a great effect upon the persons implicated in the robbery, for, as far as could be ascertained, not one of the bank notes had been seen, even amongst the stags in Bartholomew lane. It was, however, still indispensably necessary that the public should exercise the vigilance with which the proceedings of those who were engaged in the inquiry was marked from the commencement to the present time.

STRIPPING CHILDREN AND STEALING THEIR CLOTHES.—AT SOUTHWARK Police office, on Wednesday, *Caroline Stephens*, a well dressed young woman, was charged before Mr. Cottingham with stripping several children of their clothes, and leaving them exposed to the open air. There were seven charges preferred against the prisoner, three of which were selected. From the evidence it appeared that a few days ago a child, belonging to Mr. Donald Murray, residing in the vicinity of the Kent-road, left home for the purpose of going to school. On the way thither, the child was encountered by the prisoner, who induced her, by the promise of some sweetmeats, to accompany her for some distance. When the prisoner got the child into an unfrequented place, she proceeded to strip it of its clothes, in which situation it was found some time afterwards, and conveyed home almost in a state of nudity. On a subsequent occasion, the prisoner having ascertained the name of a little boy who was about to school by his parents, went there at the close of the day, and said she was sent to fetch him home. The truth of the prisoner's statement was not doubted, the child was given up to her, and on the way home she took it up a passage and soon divested it of its clothes, and then ran away. From the description given of the prisoner, she was soon afterwards taken into custody; and when told by the policeman the nature of the charges against her, she did not attempt a denial, her only expression being, "What must be, will be." Two pawnbrokers produced several articles of children's clothing, pledged by the prisoner, all of which were identified by the parents as having been taken from their persons. The prisoner, who concealed her face during the examination, and sobbed aloud, was committed.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A BOY AT SEA.—At the THAMES Office, on Wednesday, *Alexander Gordon*, the master, and *John Cummings*, the chief mate, of the ship *Methesis*, from Brazil, now lying in the London Dock, were brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with assaulting William Scott, an apprentice, belonging to the same vessel, on the high seas.—Mr. Pelham defended the prisoners.—William Scott, a youth, sixteen years of age, stated that, on the outward voyage, the day after crossing the line, he was rather late in turning out of his berth, and the mate came down with the end of the fore bowline (a thick rope), and flogged him with it as hard as he was able. He was then driven down on deck, and went to work, with nothing on but his shirt, to tar the rigging down. The mate followed him up, and, while he was upon the foreyard, again beat him with the rope. After he had received three or four lashes, he ran further out on the yardarm, to save himself from the blows, and was followed by the mate, who continued striking at him. He then jumped off the yardarm, and made an attempt to catch the backstay, which he missed, and fell into the sea. The ship was going seven knots an hour; she was put about, and he was picked up in an exhausted insensible state. He had scarcely recovered his breath before the mate recommenced flogging him with the same rope. The captain then dragged him to the after part of the ship, and exhibited a heavy cat, and said that was made for him, and gave him a lash with it. The mate sent him up aloft to fill the foretopsail again, telling he had put on a dry shirt, and he accidentally dropped some of the tar on the top gallant sail, in consequence of the rolling of the ship. He was called by a boy to go to the wheel, and as he was going aft to do so, the mate seized him and made him fast to the mizen rigging, and after he had let down his clothes, and hauled his shirt over his head, the captain gave him two dozen lashes with the cat on his bare back. After he was released, and while his back was bleeding profusely, the captain ordered him to go on his bended knees, and implore his mercy. When he had done so, the mate seized him up to the mizen rigging a second time, and said he would give him another dozen. The captain, however, would not allow him to do so, but called one of the boys, who was ordered to give him a dozen lashes, and they were inflicted in the presence of the captain and mate. He was not ill-used any more that night, but on the following night the master said he intended to put some tarred rope yarn on his back, and pulled upon the mate to pour it over him, saying that he was afraid of burning his fingers. The mate said he was also afraid of burning his fingers, and ordered him to go down on his hands and knees. When he had done so he was stripped, and the mate poured a quantity of vitriol out of a phial over his back. The pain was excruciating, and he sung out for mercy. That night it was his watch on deck, and the mate compelled him to walk about on the poop with a handspike over each shoulder, and also made him count the number of tails of the cat, and how many knots there were. The cat had eight tails, and was very heavy. His back was sore and inflamed for some time, and he could not bear anything to touch it. In cross-examination by Mr. Pelham, the lad said the captain ordered him to return thanks to God for being saved from a watery grave, and when he was upon his knees, directly afterwards, the captain flogged him.—Joseph Morris, a seaman, who was discharged from the ship in South America, confirmed the evidence of Scott in every particular, and added that there were three overhand knots on each tail of the cat. The lad's back was dreadfully lacerated. He rubbed the vitriol off his back with a flannel, but the lad could not bear it to be touched, and shrieked aloud with pain. The boy was very badly used all the outward voyage by the master and mate.—Two lads belonging to the *Methesis* were also examined, and corroborated the whole of Scott's statement.—The prisoners, by the advice of their solicitor, said they should reserve their defence.—Mr. Broderip ordered the prisoners to find bail, each in their own recognisances of £200 and two good and sufficient sureties of £100 each, to appear and take their trials at the present session of the Central Criminal Court.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday morning an accident of a very serious character happened at the works of the Houses of Parliament, in the early part of the morning, as two men named Patrick Edgin and Henry Lott were at work on some scaffolding at the Victoria Tower, nearly forty feet high, some part of it gave way, and they fell to the ground. Several of their fellow workmen went to their assistance, and both the men were found in a nearly insensible state. Without loss of time they were conveyed to the Westminster Hospital. Edgin is suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. Lott has one of his shoulders dislocated, and is otherwise much shaken. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, an accident of this character has not lately happened.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—On Monday morning a fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, at the Abingdon road station, under the following circumstances:—A young woman, named Fanny Gosling, resiading at Oxford, started by the mail-train at half-past ten o'clock, to pay a visit to her mother at Clifton, which is a short distance from Abingdon-road station. On arriving at the latter place, instead of proceeding at once to Clifton, she attempted to cross the line for the purpose, it is supposed, of seeing some of her old acquaintance, who lived at the other side of the railroad, at the tavern. While she was standing on the platform, the mail train passed her; and, no doubt, thinking that the line was clear, she stepped on it, but the moment she put her foot on the second line of the rail, the fast down train, which she could not have seen previously, came in contact with her; she was knocked down by it and killed instantaneously; her feet were severed from her ancles, and her body otherwise much mutilated. Several persons witnessed the accident, and endeavoured, by calling out, to make her aware of the great danger she was in, but to no purpose; the poor woman seemed quite paralysed. The police officer on duty, at a great risk of his life, made an attempt to get hold of her, but before he could do this, the train had knocked her down. The unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental, and not the slightest blame attaches to the engineer, or any one else. An inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, Abingdon, on Monday evening, respecting the deceased Fanny Gosling, and the body was identified. The evidence confirmed the above account. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of one shilling.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE—THE AMATEURS.

We this week complete our Illustration of the recent amateur performance of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," at the St.

BRAINWORM, (MR. MARK LEMON.)

James's Theatre, with a pair of portraits—Mr. Mark Lemon's *Brainworm*, and Mr. H. Mayhew's *Knowell*. Both were meritorious performances; the former presenting much greater stage experience than the latter. We subjoin the entire cast of the play.

	CHARACTERS.
Knowell	Mr. H. Mayhew.
Edward Knowell	Mr. Frederick Dickens
Brainworm	Mr. Mark Lemon.
George Downright	Mr. Dudley Costello.
Wellbred	Mr. George Cattermole.
Kitely	Mr. Foster.
Captain Bobadil	Mr. Charles Dickens.
Master Stephen	Mr. Douglas Jerrold
Master Matthew	Mr. John Leech.
Thomas Cash	Mr. Augustus Dickens.
Oliver Cob	Mr. Leigh.
Justice Clement	Mr. Frank Stone.
Roger Formal	Mr. Evans.
William	Mr. Eaton.
James	Mr. W. Jerrold.
Dame Kitely	Miss Fortescue.
Mistress Bridget	Miss Hinton.
Tib	Miss Bew.

Ben Jonson wrote "Every Man in His Humour" for Henslow's theatre; not, however, in its present state, but with its scene laid in Italy. Jonson was still a bricklayer, or, as Dekker calls him, "the lime-and-water poet." In the play, as altered, the characters move in the localities of Ben's time; thus giving us so many glimpses of Elizabethan London. *Master Stephen* dwells at Hogsden, but he despises the "archers of Finsbury, and the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington ponds;" all traceable in the map of Elizabeth's time. The Old Jewry, and over the fields to Moorgate, are named; and *Cob*, the waterman, dwelt by the wall, at the bottom of Coleman-street. *Captain Bobadil*, too, was "a Paul's man."

In 1599, Henslow was, according to his records, lending Jonson 20s., 20s., and other small sums, in earnest of this play. Mr. Charles Knight, in his delightful paper, "Ben Jonson's London," mentions this fact; and, speaking of Ben's being at the same time a bricklayer and a poet, he well says: "Jonson had precisely the mind to prefer the honest labour of his hands to the fearful shifts and hateful duplicities to which the unhappy man of genius was in those days too often degraded."

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

If the reputation of this house suffered from the utter condemnation of "The Princess who was Changed into a Deer," it has retrieved its position by the success of the new ballet produced for the first time at Drury-Lane, on Monday evening. "The Devil to Pay" is another adaptation of the "Diable à Quatre," with which the play-going public have already become acquainted in its two forms, as the droll extravaganza at the Adelphi, and the elegant ballet at the Princess'. In spite of this double forestalment, the ballet was received with as much enthusiasm on Monday evening, as if nobody knew anything about its story or its "effects," and made a decided hit. For this good fortune, however, it was mainly indebted to the admirable dancing of Mdlle. Flora Fabbri a *danseuse* from the Académie Royale, who, without being heralded by any preceding puffs in the undertaking of the bills or paragraphs in the newspapers, created such a sudden and favourable impression, that the audience were, at times, quite frantic in their enthusiasm. It was to be perceived, after she had gone through a few more steps in her first *pas*, that she was an accomplished *artiste*, and, in a very short time, the whole house was in her favour. At times, her style reminded us of Cerito: a series of graceful steps, in which she fell on the point of the toe, elicited a round of applause only inferior to that which the "little realist of Naples" is accustomed to draw forth in her celebrated bounding dance in "Alma." The expression of her face was exceedingly pleasing and good-tempered; and her whole demeanour went a great way towards placing her at once on most friendly terms with the audience. This is a great point to be achieved with a dancer—one which Carlotta Grisi accomplishes to perfection, and to which a large portion of her success may be attributed.

Having so lately given the plot of "The Devil to Pay," which ballet here takes the name of the old farce, it is unnecessary to repeat it. The action is the same as that of the Princess' version, and the effects are managed in similar style, although some little advantage is gained by a larger stage, and a more extensive *corps de ballet*.

The ballet at the Oxford-street theatre is, however, by no means inferior to the one at Drury Lane. Mdlle. Petit Stephan re-appeared as the *Countess*, after an absence of some two or three seasons, and was very warmly received. Her performance was very expressive and judicious. A Mdlle. Dabas, from the Académie, also made her *début*, but did not achieve anything worthy of especial remark. She will, however, be found a useful addition to the ballet company. Mr. W. H. Payne was the tipsy basket-maker, which character he acted with all his drollery: indeed, everybody engaged in the representation of the ballet contributed, more or less, to its success. A few repetitions will make some of the *corpphées* keep better time, in several of the movements meant to be simultaneous.

In a word, the ballet was a "hit," and will draw capital half prices for some time; whilst Mr. Wallace's opera of "Maritana," which nightly increases in favour with the audience, will fill the theatre comfortably at an earlier portion of the evening. On Monday the house was crowded: we had some difficulty in finding a seat, even at the back of the upper circle.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell appears following the plan formerly pursued by Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre—that of serving up three or four light and sparkling vaudevilles, of that *juste milieu*, that we relish them without being in any way wearied. Thus, on Friday, we were treated with four one-act pieces; and all of them novelties to the *habitués* of this house. The first, called "Clementine," is a mere bagatelle, but very amusing. A young lady (Mdlle. A. Grave) has risen from a very inferior station by means of a large fortune bequeathed to her. She is engaged to a young *roué* (M. Ulric), who is continually reproaching her for postponing the day fixed for their union, especially as she cannot give any satisfactory explanation of the delay. Nor is his anger softened at discovering a young man (M. Mardeau) concealed in her chamber. He forces the stranger to write a recantation of the love he supposes him to bear to his own mistress; and on inspecting the handwriting, finds it similar to that of a note he had received from her. A serious misunderstanding takes place on both sides, when the lady in question enters, and, after some hesitation and confusion, explains the mystery. Never having learned to write, she had engaged a master, who had taught her privately; and as this clears up all the doubts of her lover, the various parties are made happy. To this succeeded "Le Marin; ou les Deux Ingenues." Two sisters (Mdles St. Marc and Leroux) are exerting all their respective fascinations to captivate a cousin of theirs (M. Lafont), who visits them. But one of the ladies is the destined bride of a certain sea Captain, whom the cousin constantly brings to their memory. They have never seen this sea Captain, and the cousin performs experiments on their relative dispositions towards him; and, after a few trials, he lets them into the secret that he himself is the naval officer, and he marries the elder sister, whom he finds the most eligible of the two. The piece was produced in London some years ago, when Mdlle. Jenny Coulon played the part now allotted to Mdlle. St. Marc.

Lafont, in the next piece, entitled "Père et Fils," performs alternately two characters—a rich old cattle dealer, and his spendthrift son. The principal interest of the piece is derived from the rapid change of dress, and transition from age to youth; and in a scene where he denounces his son, M. Lafont exhibited dramatic powers altogether different from those he ordinarily puts forth. The tender parental affection he exhibited towards a little girl, *Clementine* (Mdlle. St. Marc), who had been reduced to a menial station in life, and whom he discovers to be the daughter of his benefactor, was full of true feeling and pathos. This play is of more substance than any produced during the evening, and was more than ordinarily successful.

THE SCHOONER "ECHO," ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

THE "ECHO" SLAVER.

This vessel, which has gained so much notoriety in connection with the murder of Midshipman Palmer by the Portuguese pirates, is now lying in the St. Katherine's Docks for sale. Since her capture, she has been sold and named *The Elizabeth*. She is not the rakish-looking craft we had been taught to expect; but, considering the purpose for which she has been engaged, is well calculated by her appearance to deceive as to her slave-dealing appropriation.

Since her arrival in the Docks, she has been an object of great interest and curiosity; more particularly from the circumstances which have occurred in connection with the sentence of the prisoners concerned in the late murder and piracy.

KNOWELL, (MR. H. MAYHEW.)

The night's performances finished with "*Le Lansquenet*." Two young men are invited to a student's ball, *au troisième*, and go by mistake to a *sou'ds, au second*—the disposition of the dwellings of Paris making this a not unlikely error. One of them (M. Ulric) there chances to meet a young lady (Mdlle. A Grave) with whom he has, on a late occasion, exchanged certain tender glances, and other incipient tokens of admiration and affection; whilst the other (M. Lafont) plays at cards, and, by good fortune, wins enormously. Among his victims is a young man, brother to the young lady who has so interested his friend, who has lost a large sum of money in the course of the evening, not his own, but intrusted to his care. At the ball, the lucky student is recognised by a Philanthropist (M. Curtigny), whose hobby it is to reclaim thieves and vagabonds, and who had recently found him paying a visit to his wife at the unseasonable hour of five in the morning, when the lady to avoid exposure denounced the intruder as a thief. The tale is readily believed by her husband, and the student humours him in it, also in the conditions imposed on him and his friend by the Philanthropist, in consideration of his not denouncing them as belonging to the fraternity of "light-fingered gentry," to which class he supposes them to belong. Meanwhile, a serious *contretemps* occurs. The young man intrusted with the money, is required to restore it to its owner; and matters seem hurrying to an unpleasant crisis, when the student intentionally loses, at *Lansquenet*, an amount of francs equal to that he had won from the young man. He thus saves him from disgrace, and the suit of his friend with the young lady is forwarded. After the usual *éclaircissement*, the laugh is turned against the Philanthropist; it being discovered that his confidential servant, who was taken from the galleys to be "reclaimed," has made off with all the coats, hats, &c., belonging to the guests. The intention of the piece would seem to be a hit at the system of gambling carried on in private society in Paris, and especially with respect to a game of cards which was all the rage in the *salons* last winter, from which the piece takes its name.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GODSTOW NUNNERY.

This Nunnery was situate about two miles to the northward of Oxford, near the river Isis: only a small Chapel, with some of the outward walls, as exhibited in our Engraving, remains. The walls of the Chapel seem to have been formerly painted; and, we are told, there is a subterraneous passage from hence to Woodstock. It was about the latter end of King Henry I's

GODSTOW NUNNERY.

reign that this Nunnery was instituted, at the instigation of Editha, or Ediva, a pious lady of Winchester, the widow of Sir William Lamelyne, she being ordered, in a vision, as the legend says, to found a religious house, where a light from Heaven should appear to direct her. The ground was given by John of St. John, Lord of Wolvereote and Stanton. Assisted by benefactions, Editha finished a Convent for Benedictine nuns, in 1133, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist. King Stephen, his Queen, Prince Eustace, and six Bishops, were present at the consecration, which ceremony was performed by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln: and great indulgences were granted by the Pope's Legate then in England, to the benefactors, and even to such as should visit the house on St. John the Baptist's day, or that of the Virgin Priest. Editha was Abbess here; her eldest daughter first, and her daughter Avis second prioress. The lands given

were confirmed by grants of King Stephen, and of King Richard I, and the Institution flourished long after the reign of those Princes.

It is not doubted, however, that this Convent was both the residence and burial-place of Rosamond: and here masses were said for her soul, as well as that of her royal lover; the fund for which was established by King John. But we find that in the year 1191, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, going into the Church to pray, and seeing a tomb opposite the high altar lighted with a number of wax tapers, when he was told, on enquiry, that Rosamond was buried there, caused her remains to be removed to the chapter house. The history of Rosamond is thus recorded by Lord Lyttelton:—"When Henry arrived in England, in 1149, to dispute his title to the crown with Stephen, he proceeded as far as Carlisle, where he received the honour of Knighthood from his grand uncle, David, King of Scotland. Upon his return to meet his uncle, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, he happened to visit the Nunnery of Godstow, where he saw Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford: she was not a Nun, but only boarded in the Convent to improve her mind, where she spent the remainder of her days in penitence. The fable of her being secreted in a bower near Woodstock, is merely the invention of the poet who wrote the song; and her being discovered by the Queen, is a lively picture of the jealousy of that Princess." On this piece of English history a long ballad of 48 verses has been founded.

MR. FARREN, AS "SIR SIMON SAGE."

LADIES' WATCH PROTECTOR.

This useful and elegant article of *bijouterie* has lately been registered by the inventors, Messrs. Dixon and Sons, of Hatton Garden. It has for its object the effectual security of a lady's watch while being worn. The invention takes the form of a beautiful brooch, by which the watch is fastened to the waist; it serves also as an ornamental piece of jewellery, which may be worn without the watch.

The inventors have already been honoured by her Majesty's command to manufacture a specimen of their elegant invention for her use. It is of the form represented in the Engraving. It is of the finest gold, beautifully engraved; encircled with the Garter, and emblazoned with the Star in brilliants; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown richly dight with diamonds. This chaste guard and brooch must be very costly; but its peculiar construction renders its loss next to impossible. It is, certainly, a beautiful work of art; and we are happy to

WATCH-GUARD MANUFACTURED FOR THE QUEEN.

record that her Majesty, with her accustomed and gracious liberality, has thus patronized the invention.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE CITY THEATRE, GLASGOW.

The river Clyde enters the city of Glasgow through a wide and verdant space called the "Green;" one end of which consists of the "Sant Market," which the Immortal Bailie Nicol Jarvie has rendered famous, far and wide. Upon this classic ground commences, on the 4th of July in every year, the largest, merriest, noisiest, and most densely thronged fair in Scotland. It would appear that this annual amusement is so much appreciated, that some of the showmen have found it answer to leave a sort of branch show behind, for the entertainment of the public all the year round; whilst the staff of their troop—either of actors, wild beasts, tame horses, or conjuring—pursue their travels as usual. In this way, the Salt Market has become the theatrical quarter of Glasgow. On it have been erected a wooden circus, the property of the well-known "Cooke," the bare announcement of whose "riders" brings crowds to his booth; a playhouse, also in wood, for the performance of the regular drama, called the Adelphi, belonging to one Miller—a modest little show; and lastly, an enormous brick temple, for the accommodation of the worshippers of singing, dancing, and conjuring, the property of Anderson, the celebrated Wizard of the North. This is the playhouse which was, early on Wednesday morning, the 19th of November, burnt down, and as completely destroyed as it is possible for the most destructive of elements to consume a building very slenderly constructed of bricks and wood.

At five minutes past twelve on Wednesday morning, flames were seen issuing

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE MAIDEN AUNT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

from the roof behind, at its junction with the back wall, and in an inconceivably short space of time they spread over all parts of the building. The alarm was instantly conveyed to the police-office, and engines were at the scene of the conflagration with the utmost possible despatch. Although little more than ten minutes had elapsed from the first discovery of the fire, it had spread with such rapidity that a portion of the roof had already given way, and the remainder was yielding so fast to the progress of the flames, that all attempts to save the house from destruction were at once seen to be hopeless. Instead, therefore, of wasting their energies in a useless effort to save the City Theatre, the firemen directed all their force and skill to protect the Adelphi Theatre, in its immediate vicinity, from a similar fate. The wind was blowing rather strongly from the south, and the consequence was, that a constant shower of sparks and pieces of burning wood was thrown upon the roof and portico of the Adelphi, rendering its safety a matter of great doubt and uncertainty, especially as this erection is wholly composed of wood. A plentiful supply of water was, however, poured upon it, and the firemen mounting the roof dislodged the burning embers as fast as they fell upon any portion of the building likely to be ignited. This duty was for some time a very arduous one, but fortunately it was successful; no part of the Adelphi was permitted to catch fire, and the wind veering round a point to the eastward, sent the flames in a different direction, and saved it from all further risk. Meanwhile, the flames raged in the City Theatre with uncontrollable fury. In about half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the entire roof fell in, and the whole interior exhibited one blazing mass, which ever and anon shot in immense volumes far into the air, illuminating the whole city and surrounding country. The interior of the Theatre was of course composed of the most combustible materials; and as the doors and windows were soon destroyed, the openings thus made gave to the flames all the force and fury of a gigantic blast furnace, which reduced everything to ashes in a shorter period than those who did not witness the dreadful scene can well understand. The spectacle, though in itself a melancholy one, was full of sublimity and grandeur. Thousands of spectators were attracted to the spot. After raging for fully an hour and a half, and a quantity of water having been thrown in by the engines, the flames subsided, having consumed every article the Theatre contained; and the brick walls and portico alone remained, presenting a most desolate and dreary picture. The action of the fire upon the walls was so intense that they cracked in various places, and have since fallen. Nothing now remains but the ruins of two staircases, a portion of the wall nearest to the Clyde, and the four columns of the portico.

On Wednesday evening, the opposite wall fell down with a tremendous crash, at the time that Mr. Sheridan Knowles was performing in the adjoining theatre. The house was crowded, and the alarm was intense. The audience rushed towards the doors, but happily without serious accident. Mr. Knowles came forward, explained the cause, and all was quiet again.

With this, as with almost every great fire that occurs, no trace whatever of the origin of it can be obtained. We regard it as a most satisfactory consideration that the fire occurred after the performances of the evening were over, and the audience had taken their departure; for, although there might have been time for escape in the event of its having taken place an hour sooner, the alarm might have been productive of most fatal and disastrous results. As it is, there is still much to regret in addition to the destruction of the Theatre, although no one sustained the slightest personal injury. No fewer than one hundred persons will be deprived of employment, with the loss, too, of a large amount of their little properties, such as music, musical instruments, and dresses, none of which are insured. The Theatre, which has only been open about four months, is reported to have cost upwards of £7000; and Mr. Anderson estimates the loss of scenery, wardrobe, machinery, and properties at £3000, making in all a sum of about £10,000. To cover this loss he is insured to the extent of £5500 in the following offices:—In the Yorkshire £2000 on the building and £1000 on the scenery, wardrobe, &c.; in the Sun £1500, and in the Royal Exchange £2000. An iron safe which was placed in Mr. Anderson's own room, on the second floor, contained a number of valuable papers, including his insurance policies, the books of the Theatre, and upwards of £100 in bank notes, gold and silver. The safe was on Wednesday found in the lower part of the house, having descended with the floor on which it rested. It was taken out, but the whole of the papers and notes were reduced to ashes. From £40 to £50 in gold and silver was recovered completely blackened by the action of the fire.

We may observe, in conclusion, that however much we regret the loss which an ingenious performer and well-conducted man has sustained, yet a view of the ruins gave us the idea that it was a mercy the theatre was destroyed by fire without any loss of life; for that calamity has, in all probability, averted a much greater one. The extraordinary slenderness of the structure must suggest to every person who sees it, the possibility of a catastrophe similar to that of the Brunswick Theatre, in 1837. The greater part of the walls were exactly 16 inches, or one brick thick; the beams which supported the gallery, boxes, &c., were remarkably thin; and, in short, the whole edifice seemed, for its size, quite insecure. It was calculated to hold 3000 persons, and very far short of that number have, it would seem, been within its unstable walls, with no symptoms of danger occurring. Yet in the case of a tumult, or in the lapse of a short time, when decay began to operate, the worst was to be dreaded from an overcrowd in this extremely insecure structure.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

An adaptation of the French piece, "Les Petites Misères de la Vie Humaine, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night, under the title of "The Miseries of Human Life." The plot is of a slight nature, and the principal amusement of the play is sustained by Mr. Webster, in the character of an unfortunate man, whom everything and everybody seem to conspire in annoying. The whole course of social incidents happen to him *mal depropos*—new coats, made for a particular occasion, misfit, boots pinch, buttons come off, braces snap, while he is engaged in a delicate conversation with a lady; and, in fact, every moment he suffers new martyrdom, from a host of *contretemps*. The finale is the loss of his intended wife; an arrest for assault upon a cabman; and some dire stroke of ill-luck which is communicated to him by his servant (Mrs. Humby), which last is the climax to his misfortunes. He winds up with a tag appealing to the audience, and informing them that he has been deserted by his friends. Mr. Webster entered with through *gusto* into the part, and has the stage almost to himself during the whole of the piece. It is effectively written, though occasionally the accidents are too obviously foreseen. Thus the joke is sometimes forestalled, and when it comes out it is flat and insipid. Mrs. Humby and Mr. Tilbury contributed their respective capacities to the success of the piece, which was enthusiastically confirmed at the end, with the exception of a few solitary though sturdy hisses.

A new farce, founded on the railway mania, is announced for representation at this Theatre on Saturday next. Mr. Brinsley Knowles's new comedy maintains its position: we have engraved a scene from the fourth act, with *Catherine Wilmot*, (Mrs. Seymour); *Percy Sage*, (Mr. Huntley); and *Mistress Sarah Wilmot*, (Mrs. Glover); as well as a portrait of *Sir Simon Sage*, (Mr. W. Farren).

BURNING OF THE GLASGOW CITY THEATRE.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT TAMWORTH.—The splendid Gallery which was commenced at Drayton Manor some time since, for the reception of the large collection of paintings and other works of art, in the possession of Sir Robert Peel, is fast approaching towards completion. The architect is Mr. Scott, of Gosport.

LEEDS MEETING AT LEEDS.—ADDRESSES OF LORD MORPETH ON Tuesday evening a large meeting of the Free traders of Leeds and the neighbourhood was held in the Music Hall, to hear addresses from Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in furtherance of the qualification movement, and "on the alarming aspect of public affairs, from the apprehended deficiency of the nation's food." The Mayor of the Borough (Mr. J. D. Lucock) presided, and, besides addresses from Mr Cobden and Mr Bright, speeches in favour of Free-trade were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. E. Baines, jun., Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, Mr. Flint, &c. The tone of the speeches was like those which have lately been delivered at meetings of the Anti Corn-law League, namely, congratulatory of the success which has already attended the cause of the Anti-Corn-law League, to put Free trade voters on the county registers; expressive of confident hope that the Corn-law will speedily be entirely abolished; and filled with strong recommendations to still use unabated efforts to place more Free traders on the list of county voters. The present Ministry were declared to be now "in a fix," and that there was every probability of the potato disease being the death of them. In the course of the evening a letter was read from Lord Morpeth, in which his lordship inclosed £5, concluding his letter thus:—"I wish to record, in the most emphatic way I can, my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn-laws, and my protest against the continuance of the power of the State in the present emergency." Mr. Cobden remarked, that the £5, just sent by Lord Morpeth, was worth any £5000 that had previously been sent to the League; and he pointed out the adhesion of his lordship to the cause of Free-trade would strike terror into the hearts of the Ministry and the Corn-law monopolists.

ROCHAMPTON.—On Sunday morning last a sermon on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, was preached by the Rev. Dr. BLOOR, at Trinity Church, Roehampton; at the conclusion a highly satisfactory sum was collected. Since the opening of the present hospital, in 1842, nearly 4000 in and out door patients have been very successfully treated From a printed statement circulated, it appears that the western wing of the new hospital, at Brompton, will be ready for the reception and the removal of the patients from Chelsea, about Midsummer next.

FATAL CONFLICT WITH POACHERS IN SUSSEX.—Last Sunday night a desperate affray took place between poachers and the keepers of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bankfold estate, near Petworth, the property of Mr. Hasler, during which the head keeper, Denyer, shot one of the men, named Remnant, a desperate character, who is since dead.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The latest letters from the Irish provinces give a much less unfavourable report of the potato crop than any that have yet been received, admitting, however, that vast injury has been done; but stating the gratifying fact, already noticed in different localities, that the blight is appearing on the decay. From many faithworthy persons this intelligence has been communicated. There are other accounts of a totally different character, representing the disease as still exacting, whilst a general apprehension prevails for the safety of the remnant of the crop. Taken altogether, the accounts are much less unsatisfactory, and afford ground for hope that we have seen the worst.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday by the announcement of the suspension of payment by Messrs. Labertouche and Stafford, stock and share brokers, notaries, and West India merchants. This firm has had a very extensive business as share brokers, and probably had the largest transactions in the new railways, with one of which, the Dublin and Galway Company, they were connected It is quite impossible to obtain any accurate information as to the amount of the liabilities of the firm, but they are represented as considerable.

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—SIXTEEN LIVES SACRIFICED.—(From the *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday.)—At a late hour last night accounts reached Dublin of the occurrence of a calamity of the most deplorable nature, of which, in the course of the evening, the Royal Canal was the theatre, and by which the lives of very many of our fellow creatures were sacrificed. It is certain that sixteen are already dead! The night boat to Longford started on yesterday at the usual hour, two o'clock in the afternoon. There were eight passengers in the cabin, and, considerably upwards of twenty in the after cabin. Upon reaching the neighbourhood of Clonsilla, the steersmen went below to dine, and unhappily committed the rudder to a boy employed on board the boat. This boy, either knowing nothing of the proper mode of steering, or not attending to the serious duty committed to him, permitted the boat to run upon the bank of the canal, which caused her immediately to capsize, and speedily to fill with water. The fore cabin passengers were saved, as that portion of the boat lay almost out of the water, which is, of course, shallow at the bank; the unhappy after passengers plunged into the deepest portion of the canal, could not extricate themselves, and as no immediate assistance was at hand, many of them have perished in the waters.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO GREENOCK.—The late Sir Gabriel Wood, whose demise took place in London a few days ago, has given in charge of appointed executors the princely sum of £60,000, to be expended in the erection and maintenance of a work in Greenock, for the reception of the aged, infirm, and disabled seamen of that port.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have rather exceeded, and those of foreign fallen short of, the quantities for the corresponding day was small. For all kinds, both red and white, the demand was firm, and Monday's prices were well supported. There was but small inquiry for barley, the supply of which was good terms, but boiled parcels were neglected. The best malting barley, which was in short supply last week, is extremely scarce, but other kinds were a-ald. Malt met a ready sale, and the average amount of business was doing, at full prices. Although the arrivals of oats continue good the trade was firm. In beans, a trifling alteration has taken place in the value of the last quotations. Beans, peas, and flour rated alow, but we can notice no alteration in value

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 3630 qrs.; barley, 10,690; oats, 8560; Irish: wheat, —; barley, 850; oats, 19,180. Foreign: wheat, 10,070; barley, 1260; oats, 4830 quarters. Flour, 6150 sacks, 190 barrels.

[illegible] Kent, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, [illegible]

[illegible] Chevalier 42s to —; ditto, [illegible]

[illegible] and fork, black, 34s to 37s

[illegible] 32s to 37s; grey [illegible]

ditto 42s to 47s; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 42s to [illegible]. *Foreign*: [illegible] Danish, red, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 45s; rye, [illegible] feed, —s to —s; beans, 34s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter [illegible] Baltic 32s to 34s, per load.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and Cunary, as well as cakes, are selling freely, at full prices, other articles are just noticed.

Linseed, English, sowing, 44s to 46s; Baltic, crushing, [illegible] Mediterranean, [illegible] Odessa, [illegible] Archangel, [illegible] Petersburgh, [illegible] Coriander, 12s to 18s, per cwt. Mustard seed, 13s to 15s; white ditto, 12s [illegible] Carraway, [illegible] Rapeseed, [illegible] Cakes, [illegible] per ton—Wheat, 58s 11d; barley, 33s 11d; oats, 25s 3d; rye, 36s —; beans, [illegible] ditto, 7d to 8½ per 4·lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 57s 11d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 25s 7½; rye, 36s —; beans, [illegible]

Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 56s; barley, 34s; oats, 25s; rye, 37s 6d; beans, 34s; peas, [illegible]

Tea.—The [illegible] rather more business doing, both in black and green teas, at full rates of currency. The fall sales still continue to [illegible] Foreign butter at unchanged prices.

Sugar.—The market being scarcely supplied with West India sugar, the demand for it is firm, at full [illegible] The sales rather exceed those of last week. In other kinds [illegible] A good business has been doing in refined goods. Brown [illegible]

[illegible] Very little new [illegible] request, and prices are well supported.

Rice Bengal is in singular request, at a decline of 3s per barrel. Other kinds of rice very little is doing.

[illegible] Very little new [illegible] request, and prices are well supported.

Spices.—Pepper is in request, at a decline of 3d per lb. Other kinds of spice very little is doing.

[illegible] Very little new [illegible] request, and prices are well supported.

Hops.—Pockets, clover do. £4 10s to £6 cwt straw, £1 14s to £2 10s per cwt.

Potatoes.—Since the commencement of the month the demand for Irish butter is heavy, at a decline of 2s per cwt. Foreign butter at unchanged prices. Bacon in good demand, at full prices. Hams [illegible] Lard [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Dutch, 52s to 56s; Cheshire, 42s to 48s; Gloucester, Single, 38s to 42s; Double, 44s to 48s; Derby, 40s to 44s; Edam, 36s to 40s per cwt. Eggs, 10d to 11d per dozen.

Hops.—Duty. The show of all kinds of hops being small, the demand has continued firm, and, in some instances, a trifle more money has been paid for selected parcels. New Hops—Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, £6 12s to £7 12s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 7s to £8 8s per cwt. Yearlings, £3 10s to £5 5s; Bags, £6 10s to £8 15s. Weald, £6 10s to £7 5s; Mid Kents, £6 15s £7 15s to 18s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Chester Main, 14s 6d; Hetton, 14s 6d; West Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell 15s; Old Pontop, 16s; Orf's Redheugh, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s 3d, Bewicke and Co., Hetton, 17s, Stewart's, 17s, and Lambton, 17s per ton.

Wool.—At sevens, public sales will take place early in January we have to report a dull private contract quarter, and a [illegible] prices.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are in good request, at 80s to 120s per ton. Damaged qualities [illegible]

[illegible] Very little new [illegible] request, and prices are well supported.

Provisions.—Since our last report the trade was firm, at Monday's quotations [illegible] but we can notice no alteration.

[illegible] were on offer 50 casks and cows, 70 sacks, 300 [illegible] from Rotterdam, and in fair average condition. Prime small calves were quite as dear; but the inferior qualities of veal hung on hand. Pigs sold readily, at extreme rates. Milch cows produced from £5 5s to £2 5 each.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto 3s 8d to 3s 8d prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d., prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 10d, second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 8d prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 5d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 685; cows, 10.; sheep, 3240; calves, 164, pigs, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade, to-day, and prices were well supported.

Per 8lb., by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8 ; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, sfrior mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 0d.; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; ves., 3s 1od to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 6d ROBT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable fluctuations have occurred during the week in the English Money Market, and the Foreign Exchanges, in consequence of the unfavourable position as regards America, and the state of monetary affairs here. The settling on Tuesday was all in favour of the *Bears*, and several fluctuations marked the day. Consols, for money, declined 5-64, being a depreciation of about ¼ per cent. Symptoms of improvement, however, were visible on Wednesday, and the Directors of the Bank of England separating on Thursday without any further advance in the rate being quoted for the bonds and coupons from 1842 at 95⅝, and from 1843 at 94⅜. The closing price of the Three per Cents is 97⅜. Dutch has been firm, and closes at 58⅜ for the Two-and-a Half per Cents, and 99⅜ for the Five per Cents. Brazilian is 80; and Belgian Four per Cents 95¾ Columbian is nominally 16⅜ to ⅝.

Notwithstanding the Consol Market has improved, and no increase was announced on Thursday in the price of the Bank stock, there is a large rate of discount, its beneficial influence has not extended itself to the Share Market. Every day attempts are made to effect sales, but purchasers are as scarce as formerly. Considerable anxiety is

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUMMARY OF ENGRAVINGS CONTAINED IN THE NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, FROM NUMBER I. TO PRESENT TIME.

NUMBERS I. TO XXXIV.

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No. 2.—Taking the Veil. Wagner's Overland Route from India—8 Illustrations. Strawberry Hill and Horace Walpole many beautiful engravings of the curious objects in this important valuable collection, offered for sale by Mr. George Robins. Horticulture. Fusics. Literature, &c.

No. 3.—Abernethy Mr. Advent of the Overland Route from India—Steamer. The Rock Harmonicon. The Queen and Prince of Wales Epsom Races—Jerusalem's Seat; Earl of Derby's Seat. Derby Day. Illustrations. Literature. Music. Fashions. The Winner of the Derby. London Charities—Twelve Illustrations, &c., &c.

No. 4.—Attempt on the Life of Her Majesty by Francis. Examination of Francis. Before the Privy Council. Yang Kwang, the Emperor of China. West India and Atlantic Steam Navigation. Her Majesty's Levee. Interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. Fashions. Literature, &c., &c.

No. 5.—Opening the Khyber Pass. Map of the Affghan Country. His Khan and Pupils. Khyber Pass. Portrait of Akbar Khan. An Affghan Encampment. A Dooranee Armed. Dooranee Shepherds. Affghan Gun. The Queen on Ascot Heath. The Ascot Cup, 1842. Hullah's System of Teaching Ad-ministering Illustrations. The London Institution. Ascot Races—Seven Illustrations.

No. 6.—Texan Mustang Mania. Landing of Four Arab Horses—a Present to her Majesty from the King of Muscat. South London Sewer Smoke. Thakes Listening at the Wall to Mr. Henley Regatta. The Derwent Challenge Cup. The Grand Challenge Cup. The Queen's First Trip by Railway. The Queen's Drawing-Room. The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match at Lambeth Palace. Mr. Macready's Benefit. Literature. Fashions. Portraits of Mendelssohn, Thalberg, and Robin (after Dantan). Angling. Horticulture, &c., &c.

No. 7.—Arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians at Woolwich. Attack on a Postchaise. Mr. Fernand, M.P. Portrait of Francis. The New Houses of Parliament. Sailing Match off Greenwich. Views of Hamburg after the Fire. Anti-Slavery Meeting at Exeter Hall. The Mansion Fracas. Her Majesty's Theatre. Portrait of Rossini.

No. 8.—The Grand Banquet to the Ministry, at Goldsmiths' Hall. St. Martin's in the Fields Mr. R. Robins, M.P. Festival of Licensed Victuallers' School at Highbury Barn, the Trot and Grounds. The New Beacon on Goodwin Sands. Portrait of Costa (after Dan Hall's System of Teaching Ad-ministering Illustrations. The London Institution. Ascot Races—Seven Illustrations.

No. 9

THE NEWCASTLE BOAT RACE.

GREAT BOAT-RACE ON THE TYNE.

The great race between Henry Clasper, of Derwenthaugh, near Newcastle, and Pocock, of London, came off on Tuesday, on the River Tyne; the distance being five miles, from the Tyne-bridge to Lemmington-point, and the race for £100 aside. Betting on Monday night was in favour of Pocock, which changed on Tuesday morning, and, before starting, 5 to 4 on Clasper. There was a strong breeze from the north-west, which made the water rough, and was considered favourable to Clasper, who was, of course, well acquainted with every inch of the course, and knew how to take advantage of the sheltering headlands. The men started themselves, and, after a few strokes, Pocock got a slight lead, but soon resigned it to Clasper, who did the same in turn. Indeed, for the first 200 yards, the struggle was beautiful; the tiny skiffs battling with the waves, and the spray dashing over them, while each boatman exerted himself to gain a point over his adversary. After the first 200 yards, Clasper got a decided lead, being a full boat's length a-head, when Pocock went up inside and ran into him, and both became entangled for a few seconds; on getting clear, Pocock went away with the lead, which he maintained about a quarter of a mile, till, on reaching some posts in the river, a little above the shot-tower, Clasper came up inside and ran into him, being determined to pay him off in his own coin. Pocock's boat had, by this time, shipped a good deal of water. On getting loose, Clasper took the lead, and went away several lengths a-head, gradually improving his position; owing, no doubt, to Pocock's boat having become heavy and unmanageable from the quantity of water it contained. Pocock, in consequence, went ashore, and emptied his boat; meanwhile, Clasper left his opponent behind; and, when Pocock re-embarked, Clasper was more than half a mile a-head. This Pocock never recovered, so that Clasper had all the rest of the race to himself, and won easily by more than a quarter of a mile. Pocock's boat was open, Clasper's covered with stout canvass, which kept the water out. Clasper won the choice of sides, and selected the north or Newcastle side of the river. A great deal of money has changed hands on the event. The crowd assembled in various craft upon the river and on its banks was immense. The distance was rowed by Clasper in about 42 minutes.

Our Illustration, sketched by a Newcastle artist, shows the start from above bridge, looking towards Gateshead.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

At this season of the year there are no fixed rules for toilette, for the alternations of temperature cause perpetual variations in costume, while the prevailing gloominess of atmosphere is unfavourable for the display of the novelties already prepared for the winter's campaign. Many of our *élégantes* have, however, already begun to lay in a stock of winter apparel, and we may observe the prevalence of furs in every shape and form as characteristic, more or less, of all the selections they have made for out of door costume especially. In Paris mantelets and scarfs in ermine, zebeline, and sable, with sleeves and cuffs of the same fur, will be in the highest vogue, several of the Princesses of the Royal family having already adopted this style of covering; but it must be said that many of these mantles gives the fair wearers the air of denizens of the forest, rather than of the fairest and most refined inhabitants of one of the most polished of civilised countries. Nothing can be more becoming than fur, but in this, as in every other branch of costume, exaggeration completely reverses the effect intended to be produced. It had been predicted that ermine would lose much of its vogue this season; but this is far from the case, for it is employed in every possible form.

Amongst other eccentricities of the prevailing mania for furs, is the trimming the skirts of dresses with four or five rows of ermine or sable. As to the other forms of covering for out of door wear, the mantles called visites are much in vogue. They are made in velvet, and emerald green is one of the favourite colours. The Manteau Agnès is also much worn in Paris. It is quite disengaged from the figure behind, and forms into a species of corsage in front. This style of mantelet obviates the principal objections to the Pardessus and Polisse, which now happily exist but in the memory.

Small mantles in silk, simply gathered into a square piece on the shoulders, are still worn; they are made with a small collar, and are trimmed all round with a quilling of the same material *en bouts*, or with a slight fringe (*effilé*). For these mantles the favourite colours are deep blue, dark green, or violet; and they are admirably adapted for this season of the year *en attendant* the adoption of the full winter costume. The Grecian mantles, in velvet, very much hollowed out round the throat, with large sleeves, looped up with *cordelières* and tassels, and trimmed with gimp, garnet ribbon, or black lace, are also worn. One of the most general characteristics of the mantlets now in vogue is that they are rounded off from the front, in the same manner as the gentlemen's coats worn three or four years since.

As a *sortie de salle* nothing can be prettier than the new mantlet now adopted in Paris. It is made in violet or green velvet, or satin, in light colours, lined with white or pale-coloured satin, wadded and quilted. It is about three-quarters of a yard deep in the back, and is sloped off towards the front. It is made *en bats*, with seams down the back, on the shoulders, and under the arms, and is made in such a manner, that, though quite loose, it indicates the figure. Those in satin are trimmed with two rows of ribbon velvet, in the same colour, and rather wide; and those in velvet with two rows of a species of silk ferreting. There is no collar to this mantle, which, in Paris, is in great request, and has a charming effect.

The fashionable colours for bonnets are grey, stone colour, deep blue, and violet. *Vêlones* (simple by, bitharo, much more worn than plain velvet. The Pamela is now pronounced extinct; but it is replaced by numerous other forms, all of which, however, bear more or less affinity to it; and the most rebellious of our *élégantes* by degrees accustom themselves to a change which is undoubtedly advantageous to the face. They are made remarkably short at the ears, and when very open, the *tour de tête*, which consists of bows of ribbon, is detached from the side of the bonnet, and brought close to the face. Quilted satin, of a grey or stone colour, is much worn for bonnets. These are trimmed with large coques of satin ribbon, mixed with velvet and lined with pink, blue, or green satin.

For the promenade or for dinner parties, dresses of velvet, satin, or damask silk are much worn; while watered silk is becoming quite old fashioned and obsolete. Two flounces are still worn for silk dresses: they are made less wide than formerly. As trimmings, marasattes, or steel buttons cut to imitate them, are in the highest vogue. Buckles of steel are also used to confine bows of ribbon or velvet; but this description of ornament is too fanciful for a real *élégante* to adopt it.

There is as yet but little novelty for Evening dresses; the double shirts are not much worn, but the dresses are often looped up with flowers. Full bodies *a la Grecque* are in high favour. Gauze, embroidered in gold, will be a very favourite material for the large *réunions* of the coming season; at which it is expected that toilettes will assume a degree of brilliancy and magnificence greater than that of any preceding year. For a more unpretending description of evening costume, black lace will also be in great vogue.

As regards the head-dress of married ladies, the petits bords, under new titles, and with many varieties of form will still be much worn, for the Grecian toques in poncean velvet, embroidered in pearls and gold, are very elegant coiffures for evening wear. Another form of head-dress much admired by some of our belles is the toque Jamaïl, consisting of white gauze, embroidered in gold and silver, with broad lappets descending very low behind, and brought over the shoulders to the front, where they are kept in their places by a rich jewelled tassel. This form of toque, though somewhat fanciful, is extremely becoming.

We must not omit to mention an important change in the fashionable mode of dressing the hair amongst the Parisians, but one which we hope our fair countrywomen will not adopt without due deliberation, as it is far from generally becoming. The hair in front, instead of falling about the face in ringlets, or being braided low in the classic style, is caught up above the ears, and brought so much forward on the forehead as partly to conceal the eyebrow. This style of coiffure, which narrows the forehead and contracts the expression of the face, is, we hope, but a passing caprice of the Parisian belles, and will soon be abandoned. We subjoin the description of the plate, with which we this day present our readers.

A dress in brown Pekin, striped in velvet. A wadded emerald satin mantle richly embroidered, with gimp fastenings down the front of the mantle. A light silk bonnet with a single feather, and trimmed with broad lace to replace the veil.

A lavender satin dress with three broad flounces of black lace, each headed by three rows of narrow black velvet, the corsage trimmed in the same manner; tight sleeves, likewise trimmed at the wrist with black velvet, and edged with a row of deep lace, falling over the hand. A mantelet capuce in black velvet surrounded with fur. A bonnet in stone-coloured velvet, trimmed with narrow crossway folds of the same material, and a feather.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Juvenis.*"—*Problems in two moves are not always discoverable at a glance even by experienced players. Your solutions of those we gave lately are correct. Now try the following, which is by Mr. Horwitz, and has never been published. In a problem of two moves, you will, of course, never think of moving the pieces. White: King at his square, Q at K 8th, B at K B 3rd, and B at K 8th. Black: King at his 5th. White to move, and mate in two.*

"*M. P.*" and "*W. G.*"—*So difficult is the attainment of perfect accuracy in the construction of Chess Problems, that there is no collection extant, even of those which have had the advantage of long and repeated revisions, in which many mistakes do not occur; and in a newspaper, where no opportunity is afforded the inventor of correcting the diagrams, it is impossible to avoid occasional flaws. We purpose giving another fine position by M. Horwitz next week.*

"*H. P. T.*" *Tewkesbury.*—*There is a very promising Chess Club in Worcester, consisting of about thirty members; address to the Honorary Secretary, Museum, Foregate-street.*

"*R. S. L.*"—*Your problem shall be examined. All communications requiring immediate attention should be at the office before Wednesday; but it is quite unnecessary for you to forward solutions to our problems, as they are always given the next week.*

"*R. E.*" *Dublin.*—*If your opponent has not quitted hold of the piece, he may move it to any square after calling check. The King can never take a Pawn en passant.*

"*R. M.*" *We will look to the "marked P." position.*

"*Pelle.*"—"*The Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *is published by Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; you will find in this periodical all the information on the subject you require.*

"*Cissie.*"—*We gave the amendment merely as a suggestion of two correspondents.*

"*G. D.*," *Leeds.*—*Very acceptable.*

"*K.*" *Every Pawn, on first moving, is allowed the privilege of advancing two squares; but, in doing so, if it crosses an adversary's Pawn, it is at his option to take it, as if it had been played one square only, or to permit it to pass. If he takes, he is said, technically, to take en passant.*

"*D. B.*" *Herr Kling should have stipulated that the Pawn must not go "to Queen" to No 98*

"*V. J. C.*" *Bye.*—*A prospectus with all particulars shall be forwarded to you shortly.*

"*H. S. W.*"—*Your industry is commendable, but we have not time to examine the multifarious ramifications of the analysis.*

"*R. P. C.*"—*The limited space we have at command forbids the publication of your variations.*

Solutions by "Automaton," "T. D. B.," "G. A. N.," "H. P.," "F. J.," "H. M.," "Jaggernath Tagore," "P.," Marazion; "V. I. C." "Amateur," "Pelema," and "E." are correct. Those by "G. H.," "Sam," "P. Q.," "W. J." and "Medicus," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 96.

In this Problem Mr. Kling omitted the very obvious stipulation that White's Pawn is not to become a piece.

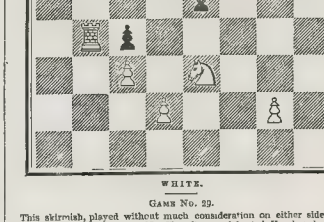
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 6th	K to R 2nd
2. P one	K to R sq
3. R to K 6th	K to Kt sq (best)
4. R to K B 6th	K to R sq (best)
5. R to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
6. R to K 8th	K takes P
7. R to K 7th	K moves
8. R mates	

PROBLEM, No. 97.

The following attempt to re-model Mr. Bolton's position No. 92, we believe will be found correct.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME No. 29.

This skirmish, played without much consideration on either side, took place the other day between Mr. Horwitz, a celebrated Hamburgh player, and Mr. O'Sullivan, a skilful amateur from New York.

WHITE (MR. O'S.)	BLACK (MR. H.)	WHITE (MR. O'S.)	BLACK (MR. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Q to her Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
2. K R to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	26. Q R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
3. Q P one	Q P two	27. Q to K 5th	K R to K sq
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	28. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
5. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt's 5th	29. R takes R	K takes R
6. Castles	Q Kt to B's 3d	30. K takes B	K to Kt 3d (disc. ch)
7. Q B to K's 3d	Q to her 3d	31. K to R 2d	K to K 8th
8. Q Kt to B's 3d	Kt takes Q Kt	32. K B P one	R to K 7th (ch)
9. P takes Kt	K B P two	33. K to Kt sq	K to R 3d ¶
10. K R to K sq	Castles	34. Q P one	R to K 6th
11. K R P one	B to R's 4th	35. K to B 2d	R takes Q B P
12. B to Q Kt's 5th	K P one	36. P takes P	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
13. B takes Kt	Q takes B*	37. K to B sq	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
14. Kt to Q's 4th†	Q to K Kt's 3d	38. K to Kt 2d	Q takes P
15. Q to her 2nd	Q B P two	39. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q to B 3d
16. Kt to K 2nd	K B to Q's 3d	40. Q to K 3d (ch)	Q to her 3 5th
17. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt	41. Q to K 5th	Q takes P (ch)
18 B takes B	P takes P	42. B to B 2d	R to Q B 7th
19. P takes P	B to K B 6th	43. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
20 B to K Kt's 3d	B to Q's 4th	44. Q to her Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 5th
21 Q to K B 4th	Q to her B 3d	45. Q to her B 7th (ch)	Drawn game.
22. Q takes P (ch)‡	Q to her 2nd		
23. Q to K 5th§	Q to her B 3d		
24. Q R to Kt sq	B takes K Kt P		

* Had he taken the Kt with K's P, White would have taken that Pawn with the K's Bishop.

† Mr. O'S. thought afterwards he should have played the Kt to K's 5th.

‡ White now overlooked an effectual way of determining the game in his own favour. he had simply to play his Rook to K's 7th, and he must have gained at least a Rook for nothing.

§ Q to K B's 4th would have been much better.

‖ Instead of this move, he should have played Q to K B's 5th (ch), which in all probability would have led to the following variation:—

23. Q to R 3's 5th (ch)	R to Q's 2nd—(If Q to her 2nd, White changes Queens, and then takes the B.)
26. K R to K's 6th	Q to her 4th.—(To guard the Q B P.)
27. Q to K B 4th, and must win easily.	

¶ Threatening mate with his Q at her Kt's 8th.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 29 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 188.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845. [Sixpence.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Whatever may be the prospects of war, certain it is that no nation appears, at present, to have a perfect confidence in the continuation of peace. The uneasiness of feeling may be traced more in the acts of their Governments than their declarations. Suspicion of one's neighbours is always an unpleasant frame of mind to exhibit, and, as long as may be, is generally concealed. But the close observer can mark the preparations for the worst. The outward demeanour is that of courtesy—for there is a reluctance to give offence; but there is a slight degree of watchfulness too marked to co-exist with entire confidence. The eye of the Ruler, like that of *Othello*, after the hints of *Iago*, is worn "nor jealous, nor secure," and directed with a sharpness of observation which, a little increased, degenerates into mistrust.

Happy would it be for the world, had the time arrived in which it is foretold that "nation shall not rise up against nation; neither shall there be war any more." But that era has not yet come; we may not hope, even, that it is near; and as every generation must adapt itself to the present condition of things—utterly unable to anticipate the future—those who would fain have "peace in their time," are compelled to be prepared for an alternative they abhor, and provide the means of resisting that aggression which some, we know, are able to commit, and which others, there is reason to fear, are only too eager to begin. A peaceable disposition is no security against insult or oppression, while some nations are possessed by the ruffian spirit that recognises no limits to their will to do wrong, save the ability of others to check it by the strong hand. The civilisation of a state gives the weak of body a protection against the strongest, who might, otherwise, rob and maltreat his fellow with impunity; but the world has never been equally civilised everywhere, nor at the same time.

Some nation has always been pre-eminent, and aroused envy of her greatness, and as the extreme of civilisation is not favourable to the rougher and more martial virtues, the country that most requires attention to its means of defence, has often been found most deficient in them. The Romans, who conquered the world, degenerated at last into a worthless race, who sought safety from the purchased valour of mercenaries, and their empire fell beneath the irruption of barbarians. Strength to resist attack is one of the conditions of national existence, and will remain so as long as war must be regarded, however reluctantly, as possible.

And most reluctantly we are compelled to regard it as possible at the present time. It is not probable, perhaps; for as yet the rulers of the most influential nations are fully aware of the consequence of hostilities. But in France the popular mind is constrained to be peaceful against its natural tendency, rather than kept so it from a conviction of its wisdom, its morality, and its advantages. There the idea of national greatness is linked with a career of European conquest, like that it once pursued under Louis the Fourteenth, and again, and more fatally effective as an example, under Napoleon. Nothing could persuade the bulk of the French nation that such an increase of territory and expansion of power is not real prosperity, nor even remotely allied to it. They are ready to plunge into a war to-morrow with any people of Europe; and a war with England in particular would, we fear, be a popular measure in any ruler who should see in it a means of rising to power. Her immense military force, the greater portion of it always concentrated on her own territory, added to the aggressive disposition of her people, must always keep her nearest neighbours in a state of vigilance if not anxiety, especially when affairs look threatening from other quarters. If America should make an appeal to arms to decide the right to a large but barren territory, which neither party has as yet thought worth possessing, it will be less from any hope of contending with us successfully than with the probability of offering France an opportunity too tempting to be resisted of attacking her European rival; and that the opportunity would be readily seized we have little doubt.

It is the impression that while such feelings exist abroad, we cannot be perfectly quiescent, and at the same time secure, at home, which has produced the recent activity in preparations for defence. It appears that a portion of the militia is to be called out; the merchant steamers of the different private companies have been surveyed, to ascertain what is their capability of bearing an armament. The fortifications of our ports and arsenals have been inspected, old batteries are being repaired, new ones constructed, and improvements to be applied to them are now employing hundreds of men in our Dockyards; armed hulks are, it seems, to be moored off different points, to serve as floating batteries, and increase the strength of the coast against attack. All this implies that a terrible possibility has been at least contemplated.

We wish we could persuade ourselves that such measures of precaution were unnecessary. But there is no instance in past history of any nation who neglected the means of defence, or suffered them to fall into decay, either by wasting the public revenue, or forcing the people by oppressive government into weakness and degeneracy, that did not at last fall prostrate before the first invader. This may reconcile us to the necessity of measures which, to many abstract reasoners, may appear irrational. Arts, sciences, commerce, public liberties, social prosperity, all perish among an invaded people; and the more flourishing is the state of a nation, the more should it feel a readiness to defend the blessings it enjoys. But the will to do so is not enough; war—the scientific application of force—is not learned, and cannot be practised by intuition. The people of this country know not, except from tradition, what war is; the whole surface of Europe has been trodden down by hostile armies, while we only heard from a distance the fall of cities and the shock of hosts. Our insular position, and supremacy on the seas, preserved us from the actual presence of the destroying power, which was, and is, more felt in the pressure of taxation than in any other shape. Nothing more sad than human tears has bedewed our soil for centuries; of those we have had our portion; but the bloodshed and the havoc of war in our own borders have happily been spared us. But it would be imprudent to take it for granted, that what has not happened in such a lapse of time can never happen at all. The very facilities of intercourse that peace creates, are, like all human things, capable of being abused, and perverted to destructive purposes. Steam has reduced our strongest outwork, the Channel, to as little importance as a river was thirty years ago; and the new state of physical agents

DEPOSITS OF RAILWAY PLANS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE—THE RUSH AT THE DOOR.—(SEE PAGE 360.)

must be prepared for: there is no sort of reason to despond, though, in some, such preparations may excite alarm. Our naval superiority is as decided in steam power, as it was ere the construction of "those trim skiffs unknown of yore," which have worked such a revolution. Our efforts now, as then, must be directed to keeping the foot of the invader from our shore; for this purpose the present preparations are made: they are wise, for readiness to resist is the greatest preventive of aggression; but is it sincerely to be hoped they may never be required.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The great Donizetti, the composer, has appeared as defendant in a case brought against him by the great musical publishing house of Schonen berger. The *maestro* has been mulcted in many notes. It appears that Gaetano Donizetti sold to the above musical editor the copyright of the two first operas he should produce in France. These were "Polyeucte," a work in four acts, and the "Duc d'Alber," another opera of the same number of acts. The first opera, in spite of many excellences, had but little success and the performances were few and far between. But if "Polyeucte" was treated as a martyr, the "Duke of Alba" might be reared with enthusiasm and rejoice in a mighty popularity. It was upon the success of the "Duke" that M. Schonenberger counted upon his indemnification for the loss he had gained upon "Polyeucte." Depending on the fulfillment of the conventions, the musical editor entered into a treaty with Ricordi, of Milan, giving him the right of publishing, in Italy, the score of the "Duke of Alba," in exchange of the right, ceded to him by Ricordi, of publishing in France the opera of "Maria Padilla." Donizetti having thought proper to renounce the production at Paris of the "Duke of Alba," Schonenberger entered his action for the payment of the sums. The Tribunal pronounced judgment by default in favour of the plaintiff for 30,000 francs with full costs A verdict, I should think, little in harmony with the wishes of the popular *maestro*.

The interior of a French omnibus presents, in "little," a picture of Parisian life and manners, more real than can be found in any other place It is enough to add that, as elsewhere, at the theatres, in the public promenades, the ingenious and experienced thieves watch, and seek whom and what they may devour. The omnibus thief belongs to the category of light infantry: most frequently this industry is exercised by females, who, to dissimulate their intentions, have a thousand pretexts at command either it is pretended you are sitting upon a corner of their shawls, and which they politely seek to disengage; or it is a rude neighbour, from whose bold attentions they seek, with a bashful sentiment, to retire, and they modestly press near to you to escape the presumed insult. These little coquetries generally succeed, and it is but then when the *trafet* is consummated to explain to the *end* that you are *minus* handkerchief, snuff box, or purse. A whole posse, myself amongst the number, complained on Monday to the magistrates of the losses they had experienced in a particular conveyance, on the previous day; for I should have mentioned, that the presumed "picker-up of unconsidered trifles," was a very pretty young girl, aged, at most, eighteen years. It appeared, from evidence adduced that the young lady, at the early age of fourteen, had been condemned for a theft to four years' imprisonment upon this occasion, however, there was no positive proof, and none of the missing property found on her person. She is so accomplished an artiste as not to be discovered in *flagrante delicto*; several conductors recognised her as a general customer, and they had remarked, that at the end of each trip complaints and explanations took place on the part of the other fares. One of the conductors remembered, among other incidents, that upon one occasion, the young lady's delicate hand was discovered in the pocket of a gentleman's pelisse, when about to give her in charge, she supplicated his mercy, with tears in her eyes, not to destroy her, as she was the young mother of a beautiful child, for whose sustenance she had been, for the first time, tempted to commit a larceny. A search, however, instantly made at the lodging of Mdlle. Mathias, and there was discovered a perfect museum of purses, of all forms and materials, snuff-boxes, and eye glasses. Miss Liza Mathias was condemned to two years' imprisonment; my note book and purse were, however, *non est inventus*.

In fashions, there is nothing new that I can send for the enlightenment of your fair readers. Fashion has but two positive seasons—winter an summer. She has, to be sure, certain monthly caprices; but these appear not in the official gazettes. But all the leading *modistes* are in full preparation, and the fickle goddess will make her instant advent in the most marked and most enticing forms; but the modes of the "middle ages," it is supposed, will be in the ascendant. Caroline tells me that she has already been honoured with a private view of Mdlle. Taglioni's dress, and it is La Valentine de Milan. Many young and beautiful women have adopted a sort of veil called "Mante à Lavallière"—for that it recalls that of the poor Louise, in which she enveloped herself when she quitted the Royal residence, to enter the depths of the cloister. Our pretty Parisiennes, with their rebellious eyes and coquettish smiles, but little resemble the melancholy and repentant Lavallière, and cannot assume the sombre vestment of dark cloth, trimmed with black velvet, which gives to the ladies of fashion the aspect of Carmelites. Bonnets and hats are now the objects of important deliberations. The first authorities of Paris have remained the dissentients raised on the subject of the "Pamela" form; these have been proclaimed as the most beautiful, and thewmost graceful. Yet, to content many dissentients, another inventor has suggested it. The *Clarissa Harlowe* has been created—so that our immortal Richardson has gained a large glory and, as the inauguration of statues are all the mode, I have little doubt that we shall have his, in marble, bronze, or plaster, elevated in the Rue St. Honoré. Madame L—— has two busts of the novelist, already, in her principal show room.

The rain has been unceasing, and the mud is above ankle deep.

FRANCE.

There is nothing of striking importance in the French papers this week. Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Toulon on the 26th ult. from Genoa. His Royal Highness was received with all the honours due to his rank. All the men of war in the harbour, and the different ports, fired salutes and hoisted their flags. On landing his Royal Highness was conducted to the hotel of the Prefet—the road being lined with a double row of infantry. On descending from the boat, he was received by Admiral Bauden, the maritime prefect, the Major-General of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities. It was the intention of Ibrahim Pacha to remain two or three days at Toulon, and then depart for Marseilles. His Royal Highness looked very well. The suite of the Prince is composed of 25 persons. Preparations had been made at Marseilles to render the stay of the Prince as agreeable as possible.

The *Moniteur* contains an account of the ceremonial of laying the first stone of the hotel destined to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Guizot and M. Dumon, Ministers of Public Works, said the first stone of the intended building on Saturday. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a short speech, congratulated the assembly that another monument was about to be added to those which had already rendered Paris the wonder of the civilised world. The building, which is to be called the Chamber of Deputies, will be completed for occupation in four years, according to the estimate of the architect.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has pronounced judgment in the case of the executors of the Marquis of Hertford against Nicholas Sussse, valet to the late Marquis, declaring the demand of the executors for the restitution of coupons of interest on French securities to the value of 121,000f. not proved, and condemning the plaintiffs to pay all the costs

The *Journal des Travaux Publics* says, that all the companies intend ing to bid for the Paris and Lyons Railroad will unite, and that the contract will be definitively signed in a few days.

It appears that the affairs of M. Falcon, the Stockbroker, whose failure has been already announced, have been arranged by a payment to his creditors of 40 per cent. on his debts.

The *Journal des Débats* states, that the Academy of Fine Arts proceeded on Saturday last to nominate an Academician to replace Count de Vaublanc, deceased. The candidates were M. de Cailleux and the Prince de la Moskowa. M. de Cailleux was elected by a majority of 32 votes.

Most of the Paris papers join in the assertion that an expedition to Madagascar has been determined on. It is to consist of the frigates *La Gloire*, *L'Amide*, *La Reine Blanche*, *La Belle Poule*, and *La Fegolte*. At the head of this force at Bourbon, Captain Romain Desfossés, the commandant of the station there, is to assume the command of the expedition. The frigate will take in a number of marines, a quantity of additional artillery, and some companies of engineers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail, of the 1st of November, reached London yesterday (Friday), by express. Matters in the Punjaub were still in a state of derangement. The Rance or Queen Mother continues to be the nominal head of the Government; but she had, on the assassination of her minister, wisely pressed her willingness to retire, and even to take her son, the boy-king Dhuleep Singh into obscurity, provided that a suitable jaghier were secured to them both. A fearful fire had lately occurred in Calcutta on the first night of the Dewalee (Lamp Festival) of the natives. It had its origin from some fireworks in a shop where a quantity of powder was stored. Having destroyed near 200 houses of various descriptions, it was stopped by the energetic activity of the Europeans. Fifteen persons lost their lives. Bombay escaped a terrible calamity, for about 4000 lb. of powder were removed from the houses on fire. If that powder had blown up the consequences would have been appalling, thousands would have been killed.

The Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, reached Agra on the morning of the 30th of October, having travelled with great speed from Cawnpore. He was to leave that station on the 28th, and to proceed to Delhi, where would meet the Commander-in-Chief.

CHINA.

The latest news from China extended to the 30th of September; but it contained nothing of importance. Trade was dull, except at Shanghai.

The Governor of Hong Hong was not popular, because he had also attempted to levy taxes on the inhabitants, who had protested against his right to do so.

The expedition which had proceeded to chastise the pirates on the coast of Borneo, at Malaodon, on the north coast of Borneo, had destroyed the town, and returned to Hong-Kong. The treaty for the cession of Laboan had been ratified.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Medway* steamer arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening with the West India mail. She brought home his Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Mary Fitzroy, Mark Kerr, and about thirty passengers; carried 33,304 dollars on Mexican Government account, 285,305 dollars on merchants' account, 1589 ounces of gold dust, 2657 ounces of silver, and 142 serons of cochineal.

The West Indian papers contain very little of interest. The islands were all healthy, and had not been visited with hurricanes this season. The crops were generally looking favourable. The papers are still fully occupied with the discussion of railways in the islands and immigration, both popular subjects with the colonists. An influential meeting of the parish of St Mary had been held on the latter subject, and petitions unanimously carried, praying the House of Assembly to offer every encouragement to immigration on an extended and efficient scale.

IRELAND.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ENNISKILLEN.—A very shocking murder—happily, however, unconnected with the agrarian system—has just come to light in the vicinity of Enniskillen. On Wednesday week, a Miss Irvine, sister to the Clerk of the Crown for the County of Fermanagh, was found dead under the feet of her horse, in the stable attached to her house, which stands almost in the suburbs of Enniskillen. She was covered with wounds and bruises, particularly on the head; one of her arms was broken, and the hand of it very much damaged. It was supposed that Miss Irvine, who, though an elderly lady, was of very active habits, had, upon this occasion, gone to fetch some grain from the loft over the stable, where they are usually stored, and that in her descent, either the step-ladder had slipped, or that she had fallen from it under the horse's feet, and had thus been kicked and trampled to death. The death was considered accidental, and the body was buried without an inquest. Things remained in this state until late on Friday evening, when a lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, who had been recently taken into Miss Irvine's service, came forward, and gave such information as induced the magistrates to arrest the woman servant who lived with Miss Irvine at the time of her death. This woman had been reared by her mistress from her childhood, and her suspicion had previously attached itself to her; nor, indeed, to anybody else. The body was exhumed, and an inquest was held. Two physicians—Doctors Ovenden and Nixon deposed, "We understand that the injuries of which the lady died were not such as could have been produced by the hoofs of a horse, and that some at least of them were inflicted by a sharp instrument, such as a hatchet or cleaver" (of the latter there had been one in the house with the servant now in custody). The boy deposed that a few evenings previous to the murder, his fellow servant had said to him—"Now, if some stranger should come and murder the mistress, who would become of us?" He also stated that on the day of the murder, this woman had sent him out of the way, on the pretext of fetching her an apron, and other articles of clothing, from some distant place, and that on his return she would not admit him by the shortest and most usual entrance, but sent him round. On her opening the door for him he saw blood upon her hands, but supposing she had been killing a turkey, he took no further notice of it. The woman said nothing about the murder, and he went about his business, until having occasion to go into the stable, he saw blood, upon which water had been thrown, flowing from under the stable door, and on entering it he found his mistress dead, as described. The woman and the lad are, of course, both held in custody until the result of the inquest shall be known. The motive to this horrid deed is not yet ascertained. Some impute it to the desire of robbery, as the old lady was rich, and the woman has been observed to have more money than usual about her. Others think it arose from resentment and revenge.

POLICE.

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.—COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

On Saturday last, *Samuel Quennell* was charged at LAMBETH Office with the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald. The evidence consisted of a recapitulation of the circumstances of the murder as they are given in another part of our paper. The prisoner was remanded until Monday.

On that day he was again examined.

W. Quennell, Kennington-lane, deposed that he is half brother to the prisoner by the same father. Prisoner is twenty-two; witness is thirty-nine years of age. Prisoner was in his employment as a bagman. Knew Daniel Fitzgerald, the deceased, who was also in his employment, up to his death in September. Prisoner was familiar with about five months ago, and he discharged the prisoner. He worked on witness's premises last Wednesday week. Witness told him last Saturday week, at night, on paying him his wages, that he must look out for work somewhere else, as he should be slack. This he told prisoner on Wednesday previously. On Saturday he added as a reason what Fitzgerald had told him. Witness's wife first began, "Samuel," what have you to say to what you told me, that you had spoken to him, after he had been so kind to you?" Prisoner said, "I don't know I have been saying anything wrong." "What you have been saying to Dan, that you had a good place and give your brother a good character and if you got money, you meant to set up in business against him, and go round to his customers." Prisoner said, he had said some things, but Dan had told more than what he had said, and that it was through Fitzgerald that he had said what he did say. That Fitzgerald had tried to get him to say things against witness. It was all Fitzgerald's fault. A person came in at this point of the conversation to pay witness an account, and stopped its progress, when prisoner went out. Prisoner gave no reason for Fitzgerald's doing this. His manner of saying this was his usual manner, sullen and distant. Witness never heard him speak against Fitzgerald. To the best of witness's knowledge, prisoner and Fitzgerald were always on the best of terms. Before the Saturday witness heard of these words from Fitzgerald, but had said nothing of it, lest it should create jealousy between them. Witness's wife, seeing some difference between witness and prisoner, asked Fitzgerald what the reason was, and thus came to know and to speak of it. After Wednesday prisoner did not speak to witness. The conversation happened on the Saturday following. Witness saw prisoner on Sunday morning, near the Ship public house, but had no conversation with him since the conversation in question. He saw him in the street. Witness is not aware whether prisoner ever after came to his yard. Prisoner lives in Frederick-street, which is near Peacock street. One might go from Kennington lane to Frederick-street, through Peacock street. Five o'clock is the proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. Witness believes prisoner knew this. Twelve o'clock is the dinner-hour. Had not seen the prisoner since Saturday week, when he left witness's employment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five months. Had observed prisoner and Fitzgerald, and thought them too familiar. Had not seen his brother lurking about the premises. By "sullen," witness means a disagreeable manner of answering.

Mrs. Quennell (wife of the last witness): Recollects Saturday week, and the prisoner coming to her husband all [illegible] Had not heard what he told him how he could be so unkind as to speak so to Fitzgerald about his master? In the morning Fitzgerald told her, that at the building where prisoner was at work, prisoner had told him that he had urged Dan on to it. Fitzgerald had said to the prisoner he knew Quennell better than he (prisoner) did. Mrs. Quennell added, "That was no excuse for you; you (prisoner) ought to have come and told us what Fitzgerald had been saying." Witness thought she saw tears in prisoner's eyes that evening; he appeared much hurt. Thinks Fitzgerald and prisoner were on good terms; both were much together about a fortnight before, when deceased hurt himself so as to be off work about a fortnight. Witness did not see prisoner after that. Mrs. Quennell expected him up on Monday. She had seen Fitzgerald afterwards On Tuesday she asked whether Fitzgerald had seen prisoner? He said "No."

By Mr. GAMES: She knows prisoner knew where Fitzgerald lived.

Mrs. Quennell was re-called. She certainly did not know of any quarrel, or intimation of intention to quarrel, by either party. Witness has been at prisoner's lodgings. Never knew prisoner had a pistol, but has never been into prisoner's room

[illegible] Does not know whether prisoner and deceased had seen each [illegible] before the occurrence. Witness, as he went to dinner, saw prisoner opposite to the public house, and there he spoke to Fitzgerald who was there. Witness was not near prisoner. Prisoner was in the road before the Horse and Groom, with his face towards Kennington-lane.

James Parker: Has never seen the prisoner before. Never but once before, and that was Saturday night week, nearly about eight o'clock, at Mrs. Tubbs's, in the New-cut. Her shop is a general sale shop Prisoner came up to the shop front, and handled a pistol, which was hanging at the top door. Witness was then in the shop. Prisoner turned it round and examined it; he then pulled the trigger and broke the hammer. This called witness's attention to the prisoner, for he thought it a bad thing for his family, it being Saturday night. Witness heard the shopman say it was a bad job, but he must pay for it. Something passed between prisoner and the shopman after that, but it was not heard. Witness recognised the shopman in court. After some words between the shopman and prisoner, [illegible] went a little way from the shop door, but returned, and both came into the shop. He bought the pistol, and paid 2s. for the accident, and 3s. for the pistol, adding, "I did intend buying one, but not to night." After this, having put the pistol into his pocket, prisoner took up an accordion. The pistol bought was one of a kind the same as that in court. He tuned the accordion, and smiled when asked to buy it, and laid it down and went out. Witness never saw him after. He kept his eyes closely upon prisoner all the time, and is certain he is the same person. It quite sure. Prisoner wore a cap at the time, but does not know what kind of cap.

By Mr. GAMES: Witness did see 3s. paid; it was paid outside the shop. Is quite sure it was 3s.

By the Magistrate: Knows the whole amount was 7s.

W. Welling, ollman, Walworth road: He had seen prisoner before more than once. Is acquainted with him six months. He is a labourer. Knows the prisoner. Saw him first on Thursday evening at the top of Peacock street, near the Peacock, about a quarter past five o'clock. She was close by when the pistol went off. Before that she saw two men, and said to her companions (little girls) she would not go that way; she saw something white, that was the men in white clothes. Witness had scarcely said so when the pistol was fired. Witness was conversing with his back against Mrs. Brent's door, and saw a man, whom she knows now was Fitzgerald; he was standing in Peacock-street. The pistol was fired immediately after. Prisoner came up Peacock-street, and passed witness, and knocked against her, nearly knocking her down. Prisoner was walking then up Peacock-street. Witness then saw Fitzgerald near Mrs. Brent's, and saw Mrs. Brent lift the door mat. Witness is not sure that it was the prisoner who leaned against Mrs Brent's door. She is sure it was prisoner who passed her; she looked up into his face. Prisoner began to run when he got up to the jumper bridge. Witness is certain of the prisoner. Has no doubt he is the same who passed her.

On this evidence the magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the sessions.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."
RE-EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.

On Tuesday, the adjourned examination of *George Johnstone*, the captain of the ship *Tory*, on the charge of murdering William Reason, chief mate, William Mars, second mate, and Thomas Reason, seaman, took place before Mr. Broderip, at the THAMES Police-court.

The front part of the Court-house, where, on the previous occasion, was besieged by at least 300 persons, anxious to be admitted, and loud and general were the feelings of execration and disgust expressed by the crowd against the prisoner.

Julian Cardiavallo, an Italian, was first examined, and deposed as follows: I will state what I know of the death of William Reason. I do not know exactly the day on which he died, but I was in the cabin at the time. At the time I was in the cabin Thomas Reason was called, and he came in and sat down on the sofa. The captain then seized him by the collar of the shirt, as I asked him some questions about the mutiny. Before this time Reason had been hurt, and was taking physic to cure the cuts which the captain had given him. The captain having shook Reason a great deal, put him into a corner on the larboard side, and said to the boy, "Bring the bayonet, the sword is not good for anything" The boy gave the captain the bayonet. At this time Reason was very quiet. The captain struck in the way which occasioned his death: I saw the way in which it was done. The captain lifted his arm and struck Reason with the bayonet. I think the blow was on the breast I called the cook directly; I then cut the flannel on Reason to see if there was a hole, and a small hole was there which was bleeding. While I was doing so the captain said to Reason, "To for God's sake speak a couple of words." The captain then threw the bayonet on the floor. Reason died, as far as I can think, about a quarter of an hour after. I cannot exactly say. The body was taken on deck, but I could not see exactly whether he was dead or not at that moment

William Dunn was next examined: I was cook on board the *Tory*. I was down in the cabin one day when Thomas Reason was called, but I do not recollect the date. It was about a quarter past twelve. I saw the captain with a bayonet in his hand over Reason. I saw as if the captain was strik ing the bayonet constantly into Reason's breast. Reason called for mercy. The captain said he should have none from him. The boy Glover came to me in the pantry, and told me that the captain had killed Reason. I got some cotton, and saw Reason lying on the floor. The captain had his hand on Reason's left breast. The captain then told me that Reason was dead. The captain took his hand off Reason's left breast, on which I saw two wounds the bayonet just below the left nipple. I told the captain he had better get some lint to stop the wounds, on which he called the boy Glover, and told him to fetch some cotton. The boy did so, and I then placed on the wounds. Reason was then taken on deck

saw the captain continually heaving a sword at Mars while he was at dinner. I went down into the cabin, and Mars was groaning and bleeding. I saw the captain repeatedly heave the sword at the dying man. The sword frequently rattled against the cabin door, against which Mars was standing. The captain said he would cut him up in inches. The cabin-door was opened, and I saw Mars with his head on one side, dying. The captain ordered the hands to get a rope and haul Mars on deck and squeeze him, and when they did not he would have their lives. Mars was taken to the main hatchway, and a strand was put round his body, but whether the men hove upon it I cannot say. He asked for a drink of water, and the captain made use of a worm came up out of his throat. I went down into the cabin again, and shortly afterwards a man came into the cabin and told the captain he was dead. The body was soon after overboard, and taken to the gangway. I read the prayers over him, and he was buried.

Stephen Cone, an able seaman, with wounds on his person, who had been grievously wounded by the prisoner, was then next written. His evidence was short, but expressive. He said *I* was in the cabin before the death of Mars. I saw the captain make one cut at his head with a sword, and he took off a piece that size, your honour. (The witness placed one hand on the other, denoting that the prisoner cut a piece off the head of Mars half the size of his hand.)

Mr. Broderip: Did you see the prisoner do that?—Cone. I did, sir; he cut a piece right off his head, and he then stabbed him on different parts of the body.

Thomas Gair, a seaman, whose case has excited so much commiseration, next appeared in the witness-box. This poor fellow, it will be recollected, was mutinsted in a shocking manner by the prisoner, and pistols, loaded with powder, were discharged in his face by the captain's own orders, so that he was much disfigured by gunpowder, and his forehead and cheeks were covered with adhesive plasters. The much-injured man was asked only a few questions, and stated that he was cut by the captain, and that he saw him wound Mars while he was in irons.

Mr. James Christopher Evans, jun., an Inspector of Thames Police, stated that he went on board the *Tory* on the 11th of last month, with the Inspector Isbester and other officers. The ship had just arrived off the West India Dock entrance, with a cargo of tea. He saw the prisoner in the cabin, and he represented himself to be the commander of the ship. He told him who he was, and said he understood there were men in confinement, whom he wished to give in charge for mutiny. The prisoner said, "Yes, I have." He asked them how many there were, and the prisoner replied, "Only one, and whose of them." He observed to him that he understood there were only 10, and the prisoner said "all hands were, more or less, concerned in mutiny, and he wished the whole of them to be taken." He went upon the quarter-deck, and from there to the half-deck, and saw 12 men, who were pointed out by the officer of the Coast Guard service, who took charge of the ship at Deal. The men were all lying down in various directions. He then went forward to the topgallant-forecastle, where he saw four more men. He had them all brought on deck and released them from their irons. He called the prisoner on deck and asked him if he gave charge of the men. He said he did. He asked him what he charged them with, and he replied, "piracy and murder." He took charge of the men, and brought them all to the station-house, where the prisoner attended and charged his crew with piracy and murder on the high seas, and signed the charge sheet. Several men were in a very bad state, some had their faces disfigured with gunpowder, others had received sword cuts, and a few had a good deal of clotted blood about them. One man's ear was cut in two, and was hanging down. Another man, named Morris, who was also given into custody, had received a pistol shot wound in the leg. That man was at present a patient in the *Dreadnought*, hospital ship. He examined the cabin of the *Tory*, on the larboard quarter, and saw a great many deep cuts about the partitions and beams. Such cuts would be produced by a cutlass. On the 12th of November he took the prisoner into custody, and upon reading the station house told him he was charged with the murder of Mars and Reason. The prisoner said, "I deny it." The prisoner was about to say something else, when he informed him that what he did say he should have to repeat before a magistrate in evidence against him. The prisoner then said "I did not kill Mars. I struck him; but I did not murder him."

An adjournment now took place

The examination was resumed on Wednesday. Thomas Spence and Stephen Cone were the first two witnesses. Their evidence related to the death of Rambert, and did not disclose any new fact of importance.

Mary Blewitt was next called, and said—I reside at No. 23, Albany-street. I was a passenger on board the ship *Tory*. I remember three of the men being in irons, in some part of the rigging. I was in the cabin, and the cabin passenger, for the first fortnight. I saw Edwards in the half-deck, a little more forward, but not left of the poop. On the 25th of September, I believe, about three or four o'clock, I heard Captain Johnstone demand that the men be found, and brought, wherever he was, to him. Barry Yelverton was the one who found him, and brought him to the captain. I was then looking on, of which Captain Johnstone was not aware. He had a pistol in his left hand, and a cutlass in the other. I believe the pistol was loaded, for Captain Johnstone always ordered them to bring his pistol loaded. The captain struck Rambert right and left—on the head first, and afterwards on the body. Rambert had no arms, but his hands were free. During the time Captain Johnstone was striking him, he begged for mercy to spare him. Captain Johnstone replied, "Oh, you overgrown monstery you must die now!" and with that he cut him with his cutlass. Rambert said, "Ask the sailors, Captain Johnstone, if I ever said a word against you;" on which the captain seemed to get more enraged, and struck at him more furiously than he did the time before. "Go on your knees," he said; which Rambert did, and then, after calling him an "overgrown monster," he struck him severely with the cutlass. "Rambert exclaimed, "Oh, my God! I am killed! I am killed!" With that he dropped on one side, and said, "Oh!" when Captain Johnstone sent for the irons. After that the carpenter came and put the irons on the quarter-deck, on the half-deck, and forward. Rambert bleeding very much at the time in question. Rambert asked the boy Nash to tie his head up. The boy said he had nothing. During that time, I believe, the captain retired into his cabin for refreshments. Captain Johnstone had not made many minutes delay when he came up again, and went up into the mizen-mast-top, where the man, Stephen Cone, was in irons. He called Cone up to him on the quarter-deck, and violent that I heard the blows from where I had been looking on. I could not see what the captain struck with, only that he went up with a cutlass in his hand. With that I heard cut, "My God, my God! if that is Stephen Cone, he will kill him." I said this to Mrs. Thompson. That was the first time I spoke while the captain had been striking Rambert. With that Rambert heard my voice, and said, "Mrs. Blewitt, I am dying; give me a handkerchief to tie my head up, I am bleeding to death." I replied, "I am in that state I am not fit to move. I am so exhausted and faint." With this Rambert said, "He is coming down again, he will kill me. O, my God! O, my God." To that I made no reply. As Captain Johnstone was coming towards Rambert, he said "Where is the overgrown monster," or "where is the overgrown brute," but I cannot say which. With that he met the carpenter "Where is he," and then ordered Rambert to be taken away to the main hatch. After this, I believe the captain was forward with some of the men, and I heard, as far as I can now recollect, that Rambert was to be taken out of irons. Directly after that I heard a rush on the poop. There was a boat on the poop. I saw Rambert trying to make his escape, between the end of the boat and the companion. Julian was on the poop at the time, with a musket and a bayonet on the top of it. I saw Julian presenting the bayonet towards Rambert. With that I heard the captain crying out, "Where is the boy, Julian? he?" "He is gone overboard," said Julian. The captain answered, "The ——— I shall have half of them overboard before sunset to-day." The next words I heard were, "Captain Johnstone is a boy, and I am a man." A glass of grog for all hands, but I do not know whether all the crew were there. I was so exhausted and faint that I lay down and observed no further, only I was in hopes there might be peace. I may further state that I paid my passage to London, I was treated very unkindly by Captain Johnstone, and had to come ashore at Deal.

Thomas Gair, the man who was so very seriously injured, deposed: On the night before Rambert jumped overboard, I went to the cabin at about eight o'clock. I had been there about twenty minutes, when I heard him say to the captain, "Spare my life." I heard a good deal of noise in the cabin. It might be from a fall. When I was relieved at ten o'clock, I saw Mars and Rambert both wounded, and they said that the captain intended to murder all hands, and we had better prepare ourselves. He gave several of us iron bolts to put, and gave some of us cutlass bars. Rambert told us to go up into the fore-top. He told us to come down again fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, and secure the captain. We told him we would not. We put all the bolts and cutlass bars away again, and told him we would have nothing more to do with it, thinking the captain would not do harm to any of them.

Mr. Humphries (to Gair) Were you armed with a belaying pin or a cutlass bar?—Witness: A cutlass bar.

Mr. Humphries: How many others?—Witness: I can't say. I had one, and Peter Curtis had one. Others had capstan bars, but I don't recollect their names.

David Johnson, able seaman, was then sworn, and it will be seen that his evidence is of great importance, negativing altogether the imputation of mutiny attempted to be cast on the seamen by the prisoner. He deposed as follows:—On the 23rd of September, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, I was at the helm, and Mars, the second mate, said to me, "I am afraid there will be a noise to-night." About a quarter of an hour afterwards the captain came up to me, accompanied by Rambert, Mars, the carpenter, and the apprentices. The captain said, "Who is there at the helm?" I said, "It's me, sir." The captain said, "Yes, you are there now, but you don't know how long." The captain then went to the break of the poop, and called the waiter out of their beds. Gair, Reason, and Lee came on the poop. The captain immediately took Reason by the shirt, and threatened him, and pursued him with intending to take his (the captain's) life. Reason said, "No, sir, I do not." The captain immediately made a cut at him with a cutlass, but I cannot say whether he cut him at that time. The men were alarmed at the captain, and ran off the poop. Shortly afterwards the captain called them all aft again. Reason, Cone, and Lee were put in irons on the main hatch, and the captain frequently went to them during the night, and cut at them with a sword, and wounded them. The next morning, at daylight, I saw the three men all over blood. They remained in irons all that day. I mean the 24th of September. The captain and the two mates, Rambert and Mars, came upon deck again in the evening, and the captain again cut Reason, Cone, and Lee several times, and they had very much. The captain and Rambert pursued the rest of the crew round the deck, with arms in their hands, threatening them. The men were all quiet at the time. I cannot say exactly the time Rambert went overboard, but I saw the captain cut Rambert several times close to the half-deck hatch. I was upon the poop when Mr. Rambert was put in irons. He was let out of irons and crushed again on the main hatch, and while he had his handcuffs on the captain cut at him very fiercely. I was then at the pump. I had to go to the helm at four o'clock on the morning of the 26th. Mr. Rambert was then in irons on the half-deck. The captain came aft, and gave orders for Rambert to be let out of irons. Rambert was no sooner released than he ran forward. The captain ran after him with a drawn sword, and must have wounded him, for he left a track of blood on the decks all the way he went. The captain was armed with a loaded pistol besides the sword or bayonet. I am not sure which. The captain called out to Julian Cordi (alias Julian) to fire at the men on the forecastle. Julian fired, and Rambert jumped overboard, the blood at the time streaming from his wounds

Mr. Symons then put into the hands of witness two papers in the handwriting of Symons.

Mr. Symons: Have you anything more to say about these papers?—Johnson: We were told if we did not do as the captain wished, he would make us all go the same way as Rambert. I was afraid I should be the captain on the poop. I was afraid of my life after what I saw the captain do to the men and Rambert.

Mr. Humphries: How many of the men had belaying pins?—Witness: About two thirds of the crew. Some could not be found. They were stowed away.

Mr. Humphries: Now give me the names of some of those who had belaying-pins and capstan bars in their hands.—Witness: I should say all hands were of one mind to go aft and try to take our own parts if the captain attempted to murder us all. We did our duty, and never had any intention to do wrong to any one. There was never any mutiny in the ship at all, and we did our duty.

Mr. Humphries: What sort of a thing is a belaying-pin?

The witness described it to be an iron bolt with a Turk's head worked upon the top of it.

Mr. Broderip: Mr. Evans, are you sure the wounded man, Morris, will be able to attend on Tuesday next?—Inspector Evans: Yes, sir, he will.

Mr. Broderip, addressing the prisoner, said it was his duty to remand him for further examination on Tuesday next.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.—On Wednesday *Martha Browning*, a young woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was brought to QUEEN SQUARE Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Mundell, an elderly female, with whom she resided, in Rochester row, West minster. Some evidence was given of a criminatory character, but the case is still wrapped in much mystery, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday. The Coroner's Jury, who investigated the cause of the death of the deceased, had previously returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY JOHNSTONE, OF WESTERHALL.

This lamented lady, whose death occurred a few days since, at Torquay, where she had very recently arrived from Oxfordshire, was daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, in Aberdeenshire, and sister of Colonel Gordon, who, supposed to be the wealthiest commoner in Scotland. Her ladyship married, first, 18th January, 1804, Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., M.P., of Westerhall; and, secondly, 12th September, 1820, Major Richard Weyland, of Woodsaton, in Oxfordshire, for some time M. P. for that county. By the former she had. with two daughters, Elizabeth, married to the wife of the Rev. Henry Buckley, and Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edmund B. Estcourt, one son, Sir George Frederick Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart., who claimed the dignities of Marquis and Earl of Annandale, as collateral heir male of the grantee, but died 7th May, 1841, before the House of Lords came to a decision. The claim has been renewed in his son, the present Baronet, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and is still pending. By Major Weyland, her second husband, Lady Johnstone has left one son and one daughter, viz., John Richard, an officer in the army, and Johanna Elizabeth, present Countess of Verulam.

J. G. H. BOURNE, ESQ

This gentleman, the late excellent and highly-esteemed Chief Justice of Newfoundland, whose death was recently announced, was born at Eastwood, Notts, and received his early education at Nottingham in that county. From that seminary he went to Eton, where he became distinguished for his classical attainments, and subsequently entered Pembroke College, Oxford. There he took his Master's Degree, and there remained, until elected to a Fellowship at Magdalene College, which valuable appointment he abandoned on his marriage. He then served his terms at the Middle Temple, and, having been called to the Bar, the 29th Nov, 1828, joined the Midland Circuit, and was nominated one of the Revising Barristers. The duties thus imposed upon him he did not long fill; for within a short period, and at the early age of thirty-four, he was placed on the judicial bench of Newfoundland. In this elevated station he gained universal esteem for integrity, humanity, and kindness; and, on his departure from the colony, a numerously signed address in the most complimentary terms of respect for his character, and deep regret at his departure, was presented to him. He published "Views of Labrador," "England Won," &c., and translated some of Beranger's best poems.

MRS. GASKELL, OF THORNES HOUSE.

The death of one, whose charity and benevolence shed happiness and comfort on the neighbourhood in which she resided, and who devoted her unceasing attention to the benefit of the poor, has cast a gloom over it around.

The benevolent lady to whom these remarks refer, was the second daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, and wife of James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., M.P. for Wenlock, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. She was married in 1832, and has left a large family to deplore their grievous loss. In March last she experienced an attack of illness, which then caused much uneasiness to her friends; but since that period she had rallied wonderfully, and during the last fortnight her improved appearance was unanimously remarked.

On Friday, the 21st ult., she accompanied Mr. Gaskell to Westwood Hall, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and, while there, was found, late on Saturday night, in a state of insensibility, from a fit of apoplexy. Medical aid was quickly at hand, but no efforts could save. On Sunday morning, before eleven o'clock, Mrs. Gaskell breathed her last.

A provincial journal thus alludes to her death:—"The arrival of a messenger, with the sad tidings, at Thornes, was the signal for sorrowful hearts and tearful eyes. The inhabitants of that district owe to her their church, their parsonage, and their schools: the latter have been maintained entirely by her munificence."

THE CASE OF ALLEGED MATRICIDE.—We mentioned last week, that a man named Hampshire was supposed to have caused the death of his mother. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Monday and Tuesday.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A collision of trains occurred on the Great Western Railway, on Sunday last, but we are happy to state that it was not attended by any injury to the persons of the passengers or servants, beyond a few contusions. The solicitors to some of the principal lines of Railway, in connection with the western counties, had taken an express train (one of ten other express trains similarly employed) in order to proceed to Exeter and deposit their plans, &c., according to the requirements of the act of Parliament, when, on their approaching Maidenhead, an accident occurred to one of the fire-boxes of the engine, which obliged the engine driver to stop and set down his passengers. Shortly afterwards, another express train, which had started with several legal gentlemen connected with the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Companies, came along at a fast pace, and, before the driver could have time to arrest its progress, ran into the disabled train. By the force of the collision the first carriage was dashed to pieces, and the others much injured; but, we are happy to state, that, beyond the fright and a few bruises, no one was injured. The solicitors afterwards proceeded in company, and deposited their plans, &c., in good time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Vienna mention that the Austrian Government was occupying itself with a fresh organization of the Bourse there. Parties interested in the operations of the stock market, will, in future, be required to give proof of their solidity, by showing the possession of an adequate capital, upon which they will have to pay a duty.

A young woman named Carr, who was lately a domestic servant to Lord Strangford's family, has become possessed of a fortune, estimated at £10,000; the luck really happening through the novelist's hackneyed medium, the death of an uncle in India."

The Lieut. Phillpotts who was killed in New Zealand was the Bishop of Exeter's son.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed Mr. Murchison an effective member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh, with the privilege rank, &c., in the Imperial service pertaining to that office, and has confer on him the Grand Cross of Stanislaus, as a recompense for his geological labours in the empire, and the publication of his new work, "Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains."

Mercantile letters have been received from Hamburg, confirming the information that Buenos Ayres is blockaded by the combined forces of France and England. Commerce is, of course, at a stand still.

The *Univers* announces that the city of Trent was preparing to celebrate with great pomp the third centenary of the re-union of the Council of Trent in the beginning of 1846. A special committee, charged with regulating the ceremonial of the commemoration, had been appointed, and the Patriarch of Venice, the Cardinal Archbishop of Salsburg, the Prince Archbishop of Goritz, and a number of German Prelates, had already promised to attend. The Pope, on his side, had granted a jubilee of six months on the occasion. The first stone was laid on the 25th October, and the monument is to be inaugurated on the 13th of this month

All navigation between St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt has been stopped since the 11th ult. by the frost. On the 12th St. Isaac's Bridge was removed, and the Neva became so filled with blocks of ice, that on the 14th all communication between the shores of the river was stopped.

A letter from Weimar, dated Nov. 15, says:—"Ronge arrived here yesterday evening, amid the most enthusiastic shouts of popular welcome. He is once more the guest of Counsellor Hoffman, from a window of whose house he made a short speech to the multitude assembled below; but, short as it was, it was not suffered to proceed without interruptions, as a ceaseless hissing, proceeding from a neighbouring house, rendered many of his words inaudible. This irritated the people, who, shouting "Throw out the Jesuit," broke the windows of the house in question. The police took no notice of this circumstance, and before the disturbance ended."

The *Moniteur* (Brussels paper) of Sunday, contains a Royal Decree, which authorises the free admission of flour into the ports of Belgium to the 1st of January next. Most of all descriptions is declared free of duty. The admission of grain to free entry had been previously decreed, but the object of the Government was found to be defeated by a combination of the miller, and this is the method the government has invented to remedy.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 12th ult., describe the efforts of Sheikh Effendi to disarm the turbulent inhabitants of Lebanon to be eminently successful. A French dragoman having been seized and arrested, the French Consul at Beyrout threatened, that if not at once released, I would cause the *Belle Poule* frigate to fire on the town. The threat at once procured the desired effect.

The correspondent of the *Observateur* of Carlsruhe, says that the Bishop of Strasburg has arrived at that city, with the intention of concluding differences between the Baden Government and the Bishop of Fribourg on the subject of mixed marriages. He proceeds to say that the hold attitude recently assumed by the Grand Ducal Government gives little hope at this step being attended with success.

An Imperial Ukase, issued on the 1st of September last, subjects the Israelites of Russia to a fresh tax, the produce of which will be devoted to the establishment of Jewish churches. The tax is levied upon the wax candles lighted on Saturdays and other feast days. The Jewish agriculturists and soldiers in the army are exempted.

The latest accounts from Palermo state, that the Emperor of Russia has changed his first plan, and has determined to past some days at Rome. These accounts add, that all the differences between the Emperor and the Papal See, relative to the Catholic Church in Russia, are completely set to the satisfaction of the two parties.

The inhabitants of Avignon were much alarmed on Monday last by a fire breaking out in the Jewish Synagogue in that city, which consumed the building. The loss is estimated at 55,000f. Several manuscript books, containing the Jewish law, richly ornamented and emblazoned, were consumed.

A letter from Stockholm, 18th ultimo, says:—"The fear of famine in Sweden and Norway is daily increasing, and our Government and Legislature is adopting every possible measure to alleviate this terrible scourge. It has ordered that all the provisions destined to be sent between the locality situated on the Gulf of Bothnia and the ports of Archangel, shall be exempt at the expense of the State, and has just concluded with Russia a convention which removes temporarily all the prohibitions established by treaties between the two countries relative to the exportation and import of all articles of food, with the sole exception of spirituous liquors."

The following extract from a private letter, dated Mexico, October 1, is highly interesting:—"The American Government has made proposals to this Government for the settlement of the Texas question, and the Mexicans are favourably inclined. Mr. Parrott, who has been acting here for some past as a secret agent, goes in this vessel, an American war steamer, to Pensacola. I have no doubt but the business will be concluded by the Mexicans paying a sum of money to the Mexicans; at all events, there is no fear of a war between the two countries."

The *Paris Gazette* states, that the late reported success of Schamyl, the great Circassian warrior, had been confirmed. He had captured a Russian transport, which was destined to revictual a small fortress situated on the Lesghian line. The soldiers escorting it were all cut to pieces.

The King and Queen of Prussia are sojourning at the Palace of Charlottenberg. His Majesty proceeds daily to Berlin, to transact state affairs. The reigning Prince of Hesse Detmold is in the Prussian capital, accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Prince, who has entered the Prussian *Gardes du Corps*.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 15th ult., has the following:—"The Civil Governor of Tambof has published a notice that, conformably to instructions given him by the Directing Senate, he has decided that, in order to effect the payment of a part of the debts contracted by Count de Kutaisoff to the State and private individuals, amounting to the sum of 1,568,932 paper roubles (1,600,000f.), there would be publicly sold 3702 peasants belonging to that nobleman in the two districts composing the Government of Tambof."

The *Precursaur* of Antwerp, of the 30th ult., says:—"The arrival of numerous ships, in anticipation that the navigation may soon be closed, and partly in consequence of the increased importation of provisions, give ample employment to the labouring classes, who have now as much as they can do."

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"It is reported in some political circles that the Pope has decided to recognise the Protestant Church, and the Greek Church. There are various statements on the subject; some say that the Pope will ratify, as far as Germany is concerned, the treaties of Munster and Osnaburg of 1648, and that he will order some conciliatory measures with regard to mixed marriages."

The Brussels papers remind their readers, that, on the 16th inst., the King of the Belgians will complete his 55th year.

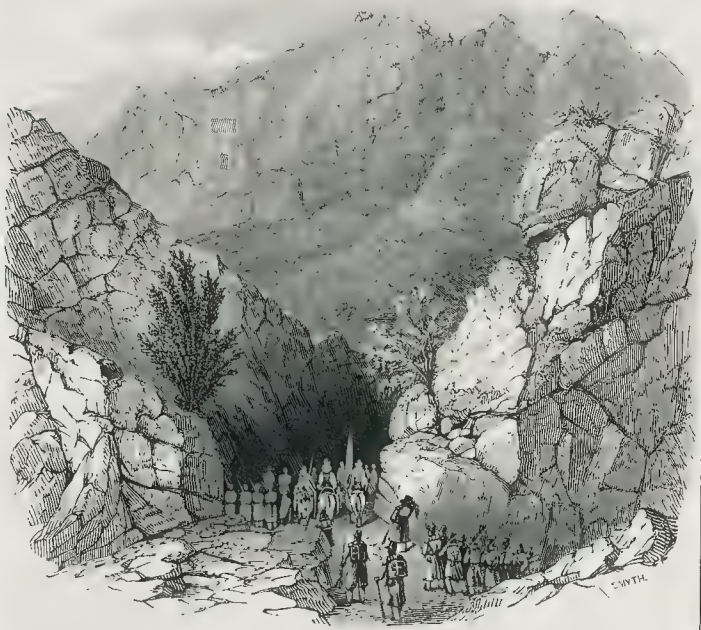
Within the last week five hundred cab-horses, worked on the great northern road, have been sold, in consequence of a further opening of the Northern and Eastern Railway.

ALGERIA.

Various official despatches from Algeria are published in the *Moniteur*, which clearly show that the subjection of the hostile tribes is not a very easy task. One is a despatch from Marshal Bugeaud, dated from the bivouac on the Riou, between Guelleb el Oued and Kreuzg el Ketta, the 9th or 10th inst., and gives an account of his march in the mountains of the Matmatas, in search of the absconding tribes, and his endeavours to punish the mountaineers, who had taken part in the revolt. His progress appears to have been much impeded by natural obstacles, and in several skirmishes which took place the Arabs offered a vigorous resistance. The French were, however, victorious in all these affairs, and they succeeded in taking a few prisoners and a quantity of cattle. The Marshal concludes by saying that all the insurgents in the eastern portion of the province of Oran were struck with terror, and that he had reason to expect numerous submissions ere long.

With the report of Marshal Bugeaud is one from Colonel St. Arnaud, dated Orleansville, the 18th ult., giving an account of the affair with Bou-Maza. In this affair the French had only four men wounded, but from a report of Lieut-Colonel Répond, dated Orleansville, the 16th, the following series of affairs with the troops of Bou-Maza, he had 100 killed and 200 wounded. The hostile Arabs fought desperately, and frequently attacked the French. They lost a great number of men, and also the Kaidhat of Bou-Maza, who was found among the slain. There is a report of more importance from Colonel St. Arnaud, dated the 22d ult., from Tenez, for he states in it that he had received positive information that Ahd el-Kader was at Lohha, near Tiaret, where he had been joined by all the population. The colonel had been compelled to abandon his operations near Tenez, on his return to Orleansville, in order to be prepared for any event that might occur. He states, however, that he had no fear as to the safety of

[We have annexed an illustration of the Warfare in Algeria; with a glimpse of its Mountain Scenery; copied from a painting by a celebrated French artist.]



ALGERIA.—PASSAGE OF THE IRON GATES.

VISIT OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE TO QUILON, MADRAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The accompanying sketch represents the arrival of his Highness the Rajah of Travancore at the cantonment of Quilon, Madras, on the 10th of September last. It had been predicted by the Brahmins attached to his Court that a famine would prevail this year in his dominions, unless he would visit Quilon and go through certain ceremonials there for the prevention of such a calamity. Accordingly, notice was received by the officer commanding Quilon, from General Cullen, the British Resident at his court, to receive the Rajah with all honour on his arrival. His Highness's residence is at Trivandrum, the capital of his dominions, and about forty miles from Quilon; a rapid communication between which places is by a backwater, running along the coast, which has been enlarged and extended by canals, &c., executed by his Highness during the last few years. The sketch represents his Highness' arrival at the cantonment bridge, at Quilon, by boat; to the landing-place of which a spacious pandál, or covered way, was erected from the road, and decorated with garlands of flowers. Here his Highness mounted his state elephant, superbly caparisoned with jewels and beautiful velvets, and attended by two of his peõns, with choudries, or fly-brushes, with elegant gold handles, to brush away any insect or dust approaching the Royal person. His Highness was attended by his Highness the Elliah Rajah, his brother, and, also, by the second Prince, his nephew, who rode immediately behind him on horses, superbly housed and decorated. Immediately preceding him were his state palanquin, composed entirely of silver, and fitted up with dark green velvet. His wardrobe was carried by attendants, in boxes covered with tiger skins, and massively bound with silver. At the head of the procession are his Highness' cavalry and infantry brigade, followed by the state carriage. Immediately after his Highness the Elliah Rajah followed the stud, elephants, English carriages, colour-bearers, ladies of the family, and handsome palanquins, &c. His Highness was received by the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infanty in review order, and by the principal civil and military officers of the station. Many ladies were present, and the whole *cortège* presented a superb and beautiful spectacle, such as is seldom seen, now-a-days, amongst our eastern Princes.

IRENA MACRINA MIECZYSLASKA, SUPERIOR OF THE BASILIAN CONVENT OF MINSK.

In former numbers of our Journal, we gave some of the details of the persecution carried on by the Russian Government against all those forms of religious belief that differ from the Greek Church, and against the Roman Catholic faith in particular. The policy of discouraging all religions, save that of the State, was commenced by the Empress Catherine; but the severities practised under the orders of the present Emperor, exceed anything witnessed in modern times, and rival the cruelties inflicted on the early Christians by the worst of the Pagan Emperors of Rome.

We need not again enter into these details, which will be found in No. 186 But as the subject has excited great interest, in consequence of the Emperor, having shown himself ready to allow his daughter to embrace the very religion he so ruthlessly oppresses, we give a sketch of the Superior of the Convent which was broken up and destroyed by his orders, after having survived the storms of the wars and revolutions for two hundred and twenty years, the inmates being murdered, mutilated, exposed to death by starvation, and the accidents of rude employment, and to insults and outrages of all descriptions.

Fourteen out of thirty-four survived their atrocious treatment, though in a dreadful state of weakness and mutilation. They were ordered into exile in Siberia; but, before the convoy could set out, the Superior and three of the sisters effected their escape, of which the author of "Revelations of Russia," in a new work, entitled "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas," gives the following account:—

"At the commencement of the present year, profiting by the scene of riot and drunkenness, to which the saint's-day of the *protopope* of the convent had given occasion, they effected their escape. Leaping down a high wall into the snow they alighted in safety, and immediately fell on their knees in thanksgiving. They then separated, to facilitate their flight. The Superior, in the midst of all the severity of the season, was driven to hide for days together in the woods, without other food than berries, or anything to quench her thirst but the snow. Once, driven to extremity, she knocked at the door of a wealthy-looking house, and being received with veneration by its owner, was provided with money, provisions, and a correct map of her route. She crossed the frontier disguised as a shepherd; but even then was not in security, as the cowardly Government of Prussia gives up even its own subjects to the Czar. It was not until she had reached Posen, in the midst of a Polish population, that she felt in security."

The three others also effected their escape in safety; the Superior, after residing a short time at Paris, proceeded to Rome; her statement of the sufferings of herself and co-religionists, made on oath, before the Archbishop of Posen, and attested by the seal of the diocese, had been previously forwarded to the Vatican. It will hardly tend to procure for the Emperor of Russia a very cordial reception on his arrival at Rome, which is at present expected. From the work above quoted we also subjoin the following personal description:—

IRENA MACRINA MIECZYSLASKA, SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT OF ST. BASIL.

"Irena Mieczyslaska had been thirty years renowned for her charity and benevolence throughout the Government of Minsk, as head of the Basilian Convent, consisting of thirty four nuns, in the city of that name. It will be hence at once perceived that she is advancing into the vale of years. The aspect of her countenance is at once noble and indicative of determination. It derives the first expression from the position of the eyes, which is such as we rarely meet with out of the Scandinavian or Anglo Norman race, viz., obliqued upwards from the outward corners, that is to say, in a direction precisely contrary to the eyes of the feline species, of all Mongolian races, and many inhabitants of the southern countries. The finely-chiselled corners of her mouth seem to mark a decision of temper, of which she has given the most heroic proofs in her conduct."

VISIT OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE TO MADRAS.

NEWSPAPER

RANGOON, THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

RANGOON.

By the last received Indian Mail, accounts from Amerapoora describe affairs at the Burmese capital to be in a most agitated state. "Tharawaddie, the King, having thought proper to appoint and install an 'heir apparent,' selected a son of legitimate birth and claims for that purpose, which gave offence to the Prince, who has been playing rather a conspicuous part since his father assumed royalty, and, as the heir apparent is little better than an idiot,—something like disaffection began to be manifested. Tharawaddie, therefore, summoned his son, the Prince of Prome, to the presence; but the summons was evaded. He then commanded his chief, Woongee Moungdau-gher, to appear before him, and, having been informed that he had been to the house of the Prince of Prome, the savage monarch set upon him as soon as he came, and put him to death with his own hand, by spearing him through the body. Others of the principal Woongees were speedily despatched by the hands of executioners, and murder became the order of the day. The Prince of Prome, on hearing of these outrageous proceedings of Tharawaddie, collected a body of troops on whom he could depend, and, crossing the river Tsagaing, was preparing to meet the coming storm. He is represented as an enterprising man, fit to cope with the present state of affairs; and it is prognosticated that he will succeed in dethroning the King, and placing himself on the throne—a change which will be hailed with joy by the people, who regard Tharawaddie as the greatest tyrant and monster of cruelty that ever filled the Burmese Throne."

This intelligence will, in all probability, have the effect of drawing attention to Rangoon, which is the most commercial port of the Birman Empire; where the imports of British manufactures are very considerable; including piece-goods, woollens, glass-ware, &c.

Rangoon is built on the most eastern branch of the river Irawadi, about twenty-six miles from the sea, and, though the navigation is somewhat intricate, the difficulties are easily overcome by good pilots; so that vessels of 1200 tons have proceeded to the port.

The town lies on the left bank of the river, from the banks of which the ground rises gradually for more than two miles to the foot of the hill on which the grand Dagong Pagoda is built, the base of which appears to be 70 or 80 feet above the level of the Irawadi. The town and suburbs extend about a mile along the bank of the river: the streets are narrow; the houses are raised on bamboos, or strong timbers. The few brick-built houses belong chiefly to Europeans, who pay a heavy tax for this privilege: no subject of the Burman Empire is permitted to erect a brick building. These brick houses are built within the myo, or city, which is an irregular quadrangle, surrounded by a stockade, composed of heavy beams of teak timber. On the south side of this stockade, towards the river, is a ditch, over which there is a causeway. From this face of the stockade, two brick-paved roads lead to the great pagoda, Shewi Dagong, and along the sides are built a number of *zidis*, or monuments, in honour of Buddha. In form, they resemble a speaking-trumpet standing on its base: the tower part is generally a polygon, and the shaft, or upper part, is round, the apex being ornamented with an iron net in the form of an umbrella, called a ti. The Shewi Dagong is in the same style as the rest, but richly gilt all over: it is said to be about 370 feet high, and is surrounded by an inclosure, in which is an immense bell, of very rude fabric. This pagoda is a place of pilgrimage, frequented by many strangers.

Rangoon is very convenient for ship-building, as the tide rises from 18 to 24 feet, and the great teak forests are near it; whence the timber may be floated down the whole way.

Rangoon has been built about a century. The climate is temperate, agreeable, and salubrious. The place, at first, rose slowly: even at the beginning of the present century, the number of vessels that cleared out was only from 15 to 25 annually: in twenty years, they were doubled. Since the time of its occupation by the British (from 1824 to 1826), its commerce with Calcutta, and other British possessions in India, has been continually increasing. The most active commerce is carried on with Chittagong, Dacca, Calcutta, Madras, Masulipatam, the Nicobar Islands, and Pulo Penang; there is also some trade with Bombay and the Persian and Arabian gulfs. The exports are teak-wood, catechu, stick lac, bees' wax, elephants' teeth, raw cotton, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, and horses. Raw cotton, of superior quality, is sent to Dacca for the fabrication of the finest muslins. The principal foreign vessels which visit the harbour, are British, American, and Chinese.

THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

Although two years more may elapse before the whole *façade* of the New British Museum is completed, we have availed ourselves of an opportunity of thus anticipatorily presenting to our readers the design, as amended by the Architect, and enriched with sculptural decoration.

Nearly two years since, we engraved Sir Robert Smirke's amended design (see No. 89, page 28, of our Journal). By comparison of this Illustration with the above (obtained by the same authentic means) the reader will, at once, perceive the extent and character of the additions. Thus, the frieze will bear an inscription; the tympanum of the pediment will be filled with appropriate sculpture; upon its apex will

FAÇADE OF THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

be seated our tutelar national representative; and at the two other extremities will be equine figures. The steps to the portico will also, be flanked with noble groups of sculpture. The design will, doubtless, be much improved by these enrichments; and they are *characteristic* of the principal contents of the Museum. We wish that it were otherwise; ngreeing, as we do, with the writer of a pleasant paper in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month, that Mr. Baylis' "Fryer's Bank," at Fulham, is more worthy of the name of "the Museum of British Antiquities" than the national institution so designated. The author well observes:—" Rich as that collection is in the classic works of Italy and Greece, and the mysterious remains (until recently) of ancient Egypt; specimens illustrative of Norman, Saxon, Romano-British, and Celtic manners, tastes, and manufactures, are sought for in vain in the building nominally appropriated by the nation for their reception, arrangement, and preservation. Equally deficient is the British Museum in medieval antiquities; and the consequence is, that the artist who desires truthfulness in an English work, knows not where to seek for the necessary information." A plan, for supplying this defect, has been mooted within these few days; and it is high time that the inconsistency was corrected.

The design of the New British Museum is likely to be treated with as much severity as that of the National Gallery. It has certainly not been spared by the architectural critic of the "Companion to the Almanac for 1846," who writes thus:—

"The British Museum is progressing slowly, but quietly. Although two or three years more may elapse before the whole *façade* is complete, unless it be proceeded with more expeditiously than hitherto, we can now very plainly perceive, from what is done, the entire design and its character. There will be far greater display than usual in regard to columniation—to the number of columns and continuity of them. But, at the present day, we hardly need an example of the kind to make evident to us the effect of a Grecian order, and of a number of Grecian-lonic columns; and with the exception of the columns themselves, the architecture is bare and cold, and has an unfinished air. At the best, the merit of the design is quite of a negative kind, as it consists entirely of *colonnading*, and nothing more; yet, even were the main building or centre satisfactory in itself, the official residences, which are brought in to compose with it as wings, are of such opposite character—so much at variance with the structural character affected, that they will not have the look of belonging at all to the Museum, but will show merely as two ranges of stone-fronted houses, just Grecianised after the most common-place fashion, by putting pilasters between three rows of windows."

There is much truth, and some asperity, in these remarks. A very striking defect appears to be in the size of the building, which is strangely out of keeping with the grand character of the architecture.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7.—Second Sunday in Advent—A. Sydney beheaded, 1683.
MONDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
TUESDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732—Gay died, 1732—Milton born, 1608.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends—Great Panic of 1825 commenced —Char es XII. killed, 1718
THURSDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792.
FRIDAY, 12.—Lord Hood born, 1724—Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
SATURDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784—Lord Ellenborough died, 1818.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 11

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 13	2 47	3 10	3 21	3 30	3 51	3 52	4 12	4 31	4 51	5 56	6 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Liverpool Correspondent.*"—*The address of the Governess' Benevolent Society is* 1, *Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park; the Rev. D. Laing, M.A., Hon. Secretary.*

"*E. W.*"—*Little Britain was, in former times, the residence of many of our nobility; but scarcely a house of any great age remains*

"*A Critic.*"—*When the late Duke of Sussex was appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery Company, he was, by measurement, found to stand 6 ft. 3½ in. high "in his shoes."*

"*Poulteux,*" *Rochester.*—*The person.*

"*Clio.*"—*The Queens of Louis XI. were Margaret of Scotland and Charlotte of Savoy*

"*F. T. S.*" *Huddersfield.*—"*Savage's Dictionary of Printing,*" 8vo., *price* 21*s. (Longman and Co.) The price of "Cowie's Printer's Grammar" is* 1*s.*

"*Pithos.*"—*James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, was born at Greenock in* 1736; *died at Heathfield, near Birmingham. Edinburgh is supposed to have derived its name from Edwin, a King of Northumber land in the time of the Heptarchy. Bells are first mentioned in Exodus, chap. xxviii., ver.* 3*,* 4*, as ornaments worn upon the hem of the high priest's robe*

"*Paulina.*"—*The "University Intelligence" may be relied on.*

"*K. F. R.*"—*The property of Irish absentees, if in England, is not exempt from the income tax; nor is there any exemption, in such case, in favour of Irish Members of Parliament*

"*A. B. O.*"—*Matrimony is newly established.*

"*H. G. C.*"—*William, Prince of Orange, was husband and cousin of Mary, half sister to James Edward, eldest son of James II.*

"*H. B.*" *Eton College, Surrey.*—*Bolingbroke was not the rightful heir to the crown of Richard II.; might, in this instance, prevailing over right; the rightful heir to the throne being Edmund, the young Earl of March. Henry was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of King Edward III. His mother was the Lady Blanche, younger daughter and eventually heiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, who was grandson of Edmund, second son of King Henry III.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The amount of one year's subscription to our Journal is* 26*s. paid in advance.*

"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*The Recitar, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*An Ionician.*"—*The Lyceum Theatre will be re-opened on the* 17*th inst.*

"*S. H.*" *Plymouth.*—*The Mannan House, London; or, Milbank, Westminster.*

"*A Loser of Romance.*"—*We believe not.*

"*G. L.*"—*The phrase "a mere cough" is used to denote a very low value.*

"*J. T.*;" *Worthing, is thanked for his communication; but the subject was not of sufficient importance for engraving.*

"*T. P.*" *Ramsgate.*—*We have not space to illustrate each head of our Journal.*

"*A Subscriber*" *in Edinburgh.*—*The appointment may, doubtless, be obtained through the publisher named.*

"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*Debts contracted in England cannot be recovered by French law.*

"*Z.*"—*The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire are renewing their appeals to the public; and we have great pleasure in recommending the excellent objects of the Association to the benevolent consideration of our readers.*

"*Benny.*"—*A good route from London to Marseilles is by steam-packet to Boulogne,* 11 *hours; from Boulogne, by diligence, to Paris, about* 21 *hours; from Paris, the most rapid route to Marseilles is* 66 *hours: cost, under* £5*. Or, he may go by the South-eastern Railway to Folkestone, and cross from thence to Boulogne, with a saving of* 4 *or* 5 *hours. Now, we trust our correspondent is indisputably determined.*

"*Dubim.*"—*In the abbreviation LL.D., the double L denotes the plural, Laws: Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.*

"*J. S.*" *Stafford.*—*Pudsey is in the jurisdiction of the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, in the county of Worcester; though, locally, Dudley lies in the hundred of Offlow, in Staffordshire.*

"*H. F. L.*" *Coldbath-square.*—*Our correspondent's communications have been duly replied to: we had not room for their insertion.*

"*L. M. N.*" *Colchester, is thanked for the spirit of his suggestions. The idea is not abandoned.*

"*A Clifftonian,*" *Brutal.*—*If our Correspondent's design be adopted, probably he will forward us a copy of the same.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hint as to Steamers and Sailing Vessels for illustration.*

"*Lynx*" *should apply to the Publisher by whom the first portion of the tale in question was published.*

"*Rho*"—*The MS. is declined.*

"*Tom Tit.*"—*The Grammar may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*L. B.*"—*Very good.*

"*E. W. J.*," *Hampden.*—*The assignment would be altogether illegal.*

"*J. C.*," *Alfred Place.*—*Declined.*

"*J. S.*" *is thanked for the Sketch of the Glasgow Theatre; but we had previously received four views from other Correspondents.*

"*Leander.*"—*See the Answers to Correspondents, in our Journal of last week.*

"*F. L. S.*"—*We had not room to engrave the "Sheffield Spade."*

"*W. R. C., Salisbury.*—*The approaches to the Thames Tunnel are not yet completed; it cannot, therefore, be used as a horse thoroughfare.*

"*H. M. R.,*" *Canterbury.*—*We will endeavour, before our next Number is published, to ascertain to whom the coat of arms sent by our Correspondent belongs; and, if successful, we will afford the information.*

"*J. W.*"—*The crest sent to us is that of the Earl of Chesterfield, viz., "A tower ar., issuant therefrom a demi-lion rampant or, ducally crowned gu., and holding between the paws a bomb fired ppr.*

"*T. E. W.*"—*We do not think that the widow of a peer (not a peeress in her own right) has the privilege of appointing chaplains.*

"*A Humble Enquirer.*"—*When a gentleman is placed on the commission, should he wish to qualify, he has only to take at quarter sessions the usual oaths that will be administered to him there by the clerk of the peace*

"*J. C. H.*"—*We gave the derivation of "a Railway Stag" in our Journal a few weeks since*

"*J. S. T. Ireland.*—*A good and economical description of the Cape of Good Hope may be had of Bras, bookseller,* 18, *Lower Holborn.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Arnwick.*—*Minster and cathedral are synonymous.*

"*W. H. C.*," *York.*—*Our Correspondent's proposed method of preventing railway accidents would be useless*

"*Jessy,*" *Hastings.*—*Address a note to one of the masters of the school.*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Bury.*—*The alphabet is the simplest means*

"*A Beginner in Ecclesiology*" *should provide himself with "Bloxam's Elements of Gothic Architecture."*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*The Journal in question is of Whig principles.*

"*H. O. C.*"—*See* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *for* 1845.

"*H. T. J. M. S. G.*," *Woburn.*—*Southampton is a town within Hampshire, though forming a county of itself.*

"*An Interested Subscriber.*"—*The postage stamps.*

"*F. K. S.*"—*The price of the* ½ *sht in question is* 30*s.*

"*Burt.*"—*Does our correspondent refer to Asphalt?*

"*H. Groundling.*"—*We have not room for the paper.*

"*G. R.,*" *Kirkdale.*—*Our Journal may be sent to India, via Southampton, free of postage.*

"*Gloucester*" *is anxious to ascertain the meaning of "Norton" appended to the names of certain places in England; as, King's Norton, Chipping Norton, &c.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dover.*—*Wild fowl are not game; but Snipes are.*

"*A Warrant Officer.*"—*The Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts does not contain the receipt sought for.*

"*J. S.,*" *Glasgow.*—*The Middle Ages, by some writers, is considered to extend from the* 5*th to the* 15*th century.—See a work of considerable research, Chatfield "On the Darker Ages."*

INELIGIBLE.—*The Sacrifice, by "E. M. R."—Enigma, by "C. J. L."—Address, by the "Young Cumbrian Peasant."—The Carrier Pigeon, by "W. X. R."—Lines, by "Verecundia."—Sonnet, by "F. R."—To ——, by "J."*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

LAST Sunday shone not as a Sabbath at the Board of Trade; the fatal 30th, falling on that day, it was, at the earnest petitions of a host of surveyors,

Whose sore task
Could not divide the Sunday from the week,

reckoned as a working day, and, till midnight, the place was a scene of unparalleled activity for a Government office, generally remarkable for the dignified composure and gentlemanly air of condescending leisure with which the *employés* go through their routine of avocation. Till midnight, all was bustle and confusion; piles of plans, and mountains of maps, were deposited at the very last moment, the race with time having been but narrowly won. But, on the whole, more were ready, and completed, than were expected to be so; as far as the "Standing Orders" are concerned, no less than 788 Railway Bills are ready to proceed to their next stage. An immense number have been abandoned, but enough remain to task the utmost energies that Parliament can bring to this branch of its business for the ensuing year.

Some doubts exist as to which, where so much has been done so hurriedly, there may not have been a good deal done very badly —so imperfectly into

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PROPOSED RETURN OF THE COURT.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Court (as at present arranged) will return to Windsor Castle from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday next. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Thursday or Friday (next week), when a Proclamation will be agreed upon, appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated PARIS, December 1:—" That the Queen of England will visit Paris in the course of the ensuing month appears now to be pretty certain. I have just heard that an autograph letter has been received by LOUIS PHILIPPE from Queen Victoria, stating that, unless some unforeseen event occurs, it is the intention of her Majesty and the King of the French a visit, at the Palace of the Tuileries, at a very early period after the close of your next Session of Parliament. This, from all accounts which have reached us, through the highest quarter, may be expected to take place some time in the month of July. The preparations for the reception of the English Sovereign, not only at the Tuileries, but at Versailles, which have been some time in progress, are of the most magnificent and costly description. The embellishments will be placed in the hands of artists of first rate talent, several of whom are expected to arrive from Italy to aid the native artists of the capital. It is supposed that the visit of the English Sovereign will be prolonged for at least ten days or a fortnight."

RUMOURS OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—A variety of rumours have been current in political circles with respect to the movements and intentions of the Ministry. It is confidently said, that, at the Cabinet Council on Wednesday, Sir Robert Peel intimated that if his colleagues refused to support a proposition for making immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, he should feel it necessary to resign office This intimation is said to have overcome the opposition of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who, at length, gave his reluctant assent to the premier's proposition. It is said that the resolution of the majority of the Cabinet is likely to lead to the resignation of at least three of its members—Lords Wharncliffe, Stanley, and Ripon. The name of Lord Haddington has also been mentioned as one of the probable seceders. These rumours, we may add, should be received with some caution.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORN LAWS.—The *Standard* of last night says:—" We are now, we rejoice to say, in a condition to give the most positive and direct contradiction to the statement of a proposed repeal of the Corn-laws, which appeared in yesterday's *Times*. The statement, we may be remembered, embraced three propositions:—First, that Parliament is to meet in the first week in January. Second, that Ministers have resolved upon a repeal of the Corn-laws. Third, that the projected repeal is to be announced in the opening Speech. *Every one of these three propositions is false.* Parliament *will not meet in the first week of January*, or much, if at all, before the usual time of meeting. *The Cabinet has come to no decision whatever upon the subject of the Corn-laws.* It must be unnecessary to add, in the third place, that a resolution not formed can hardly have a place provided in the Queen's Speech. Upon what we have written above, we stake the character of this journal."

THE REQUISITION TO THE LORD MAYOR.—The following answer has been received from the Lord Mayor by Mr. Ashurst, as the head of the deputation who waited upon his lordship a few days since with a requisition to convene a Court of Common Council, for the purpose of addressing the Crown on the subject of opening the ports:—"The Lord Mayor, having had under his consideration the requisition for calling a meeting of the Court of Common Council to consider the propriety of petitioning her Majesty to take all such means as she may constitutionally possess for throwing open the ports of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland for the free importation of food, desires to acquaint the deputation he had the honour to receive, that, although he differs in opinion with the requisitionists, he will afford them an opportunity of discussing the subject at a court which he will hold on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at two o'clock precisely."

THE FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.—The following requisition to the Lord Mayor was yesterday (Friday) presented:—"We, the undersigned Electors of the City of London, being desirous of holding a public meeting for the purpose of expressing our sentiments on the subject of the Corn-laws, in connection with the prevailing apprehension of scarcity, request that your lordship will call a meeting of the electors in the Guildhall of this City, to be held at an early day; and that your lordship will be pleased to preside at the same." This requisition was signed by 1,500 electors of London (very many signing in the names of their firm), and was presented by John Dillon, Esq., at the head of a large deputation. The Lord Mayor answered that he would consider the request, and send an early reply. Meetings of the boroughs of Southwark and Marylebone have been held for the purpose of addressing the Queen to convene Parliament, and to throw open the ports for the free importation, duty free.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT EDINBURGH.—An important and influential meeting was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, at which resolutions, praying for the admission of foreign corn, duty free, were agreed to by 1,500 electors of Edinburgh. On the platform were Lord Dalmeny, M.P., Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., Sir George M'Pherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., M.P., T. Spring Rice, Esq., M.P., John Abercrombie, Esq., Henry Cockburn, Esq., Adam Black, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir John Forbes, M.D., Lord Provost of Glasgow. The Lord Provost was unanimously called to the chair. The Lord Provost read letters from Dr. Chalmers and Lord Dunfermaine, apologising for their inability to attend the meeting. Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Mr. W. G. Craig, M.P., Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Mr. James M'Laren, Mr. Rutherford, M.P. In the course of his speech Mr. Macaulay declared, that he had always been opposed to the Corn-laws, and that when he was offered an appointment by Lord Melbourne, he expressly stipulated that he should be allowed to act independently in regard to them.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Thursday, about half past twelve o'clock at noon, in the midst of the stack-yard at STOKESTOWE Hall, three miles from the town of Nottingham, which, owing to early discovery after the flames had made their appearance, was prevented doing extensive damage. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, between twelve and one, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Wilard, boot and shoe manufacturers, at No. 9, Bedford-place, Commercial-road East. One of the lodgers first discovered the fire. He endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but he soon found that he was unable, and he hastened to the upper part of the dwelling to rouse his wife and the rest of the inmates. Scarcely had he got into the apartment than he had but a few seconds before quitted, when flames and smoke shot up the staircase with such rapidity as to cut off escape. He succeeded in procuring a rope, which he fastened round the waist of his wife, and managed to lower her out of one of the upper windows. One of the females threw her infant out of the window, and, reaching upon the window blind the canvass gave way, and the child fell to the ground, but was fortunately caught in the arms of a spectator, and received no personal injury. Several other parties effected their escape by leaping from the upper casements just as the flames were bursting through the front window-shutters, and extending nearly half across the carriage road. By a quarter past two o'clock the conflagration was subdued. At that time the smoke of the stock in trade belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Wilard was observed, and the furniture of the lodgers consumed. It is feared that a bed-ridden female, 80 years of age, named Lea, has perished.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the *Victoria*, at Liverpool, from New York, there are advices to the 17th of NOVEMBER—one day later than those received by the *Caledonia*. There is no important political or commercial news.

PORTUGAL.—We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 29th of November, by the *Black Eagle* steam packet, which arrived off Cowes yesterday. That vessel carried out the Duke Ferdinand of SAXE Coburg, father of the King of Portugal, and arrived at Lisbon on the 25th, after a stormy passage of five days. A Royal decree had been issued for raising 8000 recruits, bringing the effective force of the army up to 24,000 men, in accordance with the regulation of the 9th of July, 1942, which fixed it at that number.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN MEETING.

During the last ten or a dozen years, the *course* of Epsom Races has not "run smooth." In 1835, Mr Briscoe, the Lord of the Manor in which the Downs of sporting immortality are situated, went to logger-heads with the Race Committee, and a trial was held at the suit of the Lord against one Mr. Roberts, as representative of that body, when in the latter—we had almost said, of course—went to the wall. Horsepan arose a dismal lamentation, and the newspapers of the day assured the frighted multitude that Epsom was doomed. Anon, however, the belligerents kissed and made friends, and we were told that Mr. Briscoe having come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Jockey Club, the dispute was set at rest.

According to this arrangement, the Downs were to be invested in the stewards for the time being, to whose every authority the Lord of the Manor would grant was to be given, and, besides many excellent things to result from the temporary inconvenience, there were to be "several hundreds a year appropriated to the racing fund." Well; matters ran went on comfortably enough, till, by the order of the proprietor, the Warren—whilom one of the Derby features—was closed, and the solemnity of scaling denied, for the nonce, to the curious, who could pay a shilling for the privilege of viewing it. This blow was followed by a great discouragement—the prohibition of places of vulgar gambling, whereby a very considerable reduction of the exchequer was brought about. In this way—its monotony now and then enlivened by such episodes as the last year and one or two others contributed—the Derby reached a sixty-fifth anniversary and the great metropolitan meeting a crisis. It was pronounced necessary for the prolongation of its existence, that some new blood should be poured into its veins. The state of the turf in Surrey seemed prophetic or dissolution; the condition of Epsom was far from healthy; while Hampton was waiting fast into apathy. Morden was left to its fate; but a friend in need arose for the former in the person of Lord George Bentinck. The greatest practical speculator that English racing has ever known. In the course of the past autumn persons, qualified for the undertaking, communicated with his lordship upon the position of affairs there, both as regarded the sense and the sinews of action. The consequence was that, under the auspices of this new and influential patron, plans were announced for the future which would give an *éclat* to the great south country meeting hitherto never accorded a British course. It was stated that Mr. Henry Durell, the steward's clerk, and the fittest man, probably, that could have been selected—had become lessee of the Grand Stand. Following the admirable example set by the late Duke of Richmond, which made complete masters of the races, lawn was to be extended, so as to contain within its circle the weighing stand, and every business *bureau*, and also to be made available for the ring—this is constituting the Grand Stand, the focus of all interest—the capital of the course. In front of it the Derby and Oaks fields were to be saddled for; and, in short, the principle of centralization was to be effectually carried out.

During the interval since this good news was made public, the spirit of improvement has been active, and rumours were rife that even better things were in store for the frequenters of Epsom Downs than had been promised. These took a local habitation on Tuesday, when a meeting of the inhabitants of Epsom was called, for the purpose of submitting to them a most important suggestion of Lord George Bentinck's. At this meeting, it was proposed that the Grand Stand, the focus of all interest—the capital of the races, should enter into a subscription, "to make such a Derby course as would enable the spectators to see every inch of the race, from the start to the finish"! Here was, indeed, a notable project—worthy its designer—worthy those for whose convenience it was devised. How does our public imagine it was received? Some of the *interested* parties who attended the meeting, actually moved a vote of censure on the conduct of the individual who laid the proposal before the assembly, coupled with a resolution to the effect "Lord George Bentinck was no proper person for a steward (of Epsom), because he did not belong to the parish!"!!

It is proper the public should be aware that this popular nobleman intimated no disposition to take the direction of Epsom Races under his immediate care—a step which would never have been elevated to a position they have a right to occupy. Is he to be turned aside—disgusted, from bestowing this boon upon the town by a party? shall a *clique* be permitted to mar the promise of the great Metropolitan Meeting? We think the subject of sufficient social importance thus to place it prominently before the public. We look for such an expression of opinion upon the question, as shall secure the citizens of this metropolis a festival suitable to the occasion and those who shall assist at it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A better attendance than we have seen for some time past, and plenty of backers of horses. The consequence was, that Sting, Rewards, Iago, Ginger, and Humdrum were in some degree of force, but without any striking effect on the prices; we suspect, however, that the last three are destined to become prominent favourites. Forth's disaster will be in great favour: we should like to know *which* of the four is to be *the* nag. That there's a flyer in the stable we are convinced

BETS.

7 to 1 agst Sting	30 to 1 agst Glucer (t)	45 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)
20 to 1 agst Rewards (t)	33 to 1 —— Malcolm	50 to 1 —— Hoorah (t)
20 to 1 —— Iago	40 to 1 —— Fancy Boy	

SALE.

10 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Osprey (t)	30 to 1 agst The Mar (t)
15 to 1 —— Varmint (t)	25 to 1 —— Polka	

THURSDAY.—The "transactions," to use a City phrase, were 500 to 100 against Intrepid, and 1000 to 15 against Hope, for the Chester Cup; 400 to 10 against Humdrum, for the Derby; and 150 to 10 against Varmint, for the Oaks.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.

We stated in great part of our impression last week, that at about a quarter past five o'clock, on Thursday morning, one of the most cool and deliberate acts of murder that have been committed in the metropolis for many years was perpetrated in Peacock street, Newington.

At that time Isabella Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employment of Mr. Quennell, a respectable builder in Kennington-lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home, and as they had turned into Peacock street, they were met at rather a dark spot by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor Fitzgerald, discharged the contents into his body.

The murderer ran off but was pursued by two gentlemen and taken to the station-house. In a few minutes intelligence had reached the station that the unfortunate man, Fitzgerald, was no more, and that, so deliberate was the act of assassination, the poor man never even uttered a single groan.

One of the policemen picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound, at the bottom of the staircase of the premises, and a pistol-bullet mould, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being moved.

The murderer, upon the charge being about to be entered against him, gave the name of Samuel Caussay, Esq., M.P. This description of course was brother of Mr Quennell, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. While the charge was being taken. Inspector Coster asked the prisoner if he had any thing; James Clinton, him, and his reply was that he had not. Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockier seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good-sized pocket pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it was evident that it had been but just discharged.

Poor Fitzgerald resided at No. 11, Peacock street, and his assassin lived close by, so that the unfortunate man met his death within a few yards of his home, indeed sufficiently near for his wife and five children to hear the report of the shot which deprived them of a husband and a father.

The prisoner, who is an unmarried man, and 22 years of age, maintained a perfect silence.

An account of the examination and committal of the prisoner will be found under the head of "Police."

THE INQUEST.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate man, at the Peacock Tavern, before Wm. Carter, Esq., and after an investigation of nearly four hours, the inquiry was adjourned till the following Wednesday. On that day the jury re-assembled at the Peacock Tavern, to further prosecute the inquiry touching the decease of the unfortunate man, Daniel Fitzgerald.

The witnesses examined were those who gave their evidence before Mr. Henry at the Lambeth Police-court on Monday last.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the coroner summed up, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Samuel Quennell.

DESTRUCTION OF COOKE'S CIRCUS, AT GLASGOW.—Cooke's Circus, at Glasgow, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The Circus cost between £1100 and £1200, about three years ago. It was recently fitted up by Mr. Dalton for a minor theatre. It is not known how the fire originated, but the matter will, no doubt, undergo the usual investigation. Mr Cooke has the building insured in the Sun Office for £800, and Mr. Daniels, the scenery, dresses, &c., insured in the same office.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE LADY OF LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.—We regret to state that MRS. WAGHORN, the lady of Lieutenant Waghorn, met with an accident last week, by which she sustained a compound fracture of one of her legs. The accident occurred on the way from her residence at Snodland to Strood in a four-wheeled carriage, driven by the man servant. When the horse shied at a *Punch and Judy Exhibition*, and ran away. The lady begged his mistress to keep her seat, telling her he should be able to pull the horse up; but she became alarmed, threw herself out, and thus unfortunately her leg was fractured.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—On Monday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Dorset Arms Tavern, Clapham New road, on the body of Mr. Samuel Cresson, aged fifty-four years, who committed suicide on Saturday. The deceased was in the receipt of an annuity of £900 per annum in the Bank of England, and for some years past had been under the care of Mr. Young, surgeon, of Kennington lane. His mind had been in a deranged state for a considerable period, consequently he had attendance night and day. On the night of Friday last week, deceased had down by the side of his wife, and during her sleep he proceeded to the stair-case and suspended himself to the banisters by a silk handkerchief, where he was subsequently discovered by his attendant. Verdict, life being quite extinct. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed his own life, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

MR. WARE ACCUSED OF MURDER.—MR. MARLBOROUGH BAILEY.—The adjourned coroner's inquest on the body of the policeman Stubbs, who was killed by the collision on the railway near Barnsley, was resumed in Leeds on Monday last, before Mr. Overend, "Manslaughter" was returned. Thomas Wheatley, the driver of the pilot engine, that ran into the disabled train.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—A deputation from Ashton-under Lyne, consisting of his worship the Mayor, Messrs. Buckley, Whittaker, and Biggs, waited on Sir R Peel on Monday to present a memorial for the opening of the ports from the inhabitants of that town. The Premier received the gentlemen with his usual courtesy; he inquired very particularly respecting the present price of provisions, and the change that has taken place within the last fortnight.—During the week, meetings have been held in various parts of the country, at which resolutions requesting Government to open the ports were agreed to.

POLICE DISGUISES.—In the course of some trials last week, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, for passing bad coin, it appeared in evidence, that, in order to detect this description of offenders, the police assume various disguises—such as the dresses of cobblers, itinerant greengrocers, and costermongers—the choice of costume being left to the fancy of the wearer. The persons thus disguised do not belong to the "detective force," but are entered on the "plain clothes" list. The practice, it was stated, is sanctioned and encouraged by the authorities.

COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Burge (the Queen's Counsel, and formerly Attorney General of Jamaica), to the Commissionership of Bankruptcy, vacant by the death of Mr. Boteler.

UR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

THE STAGE NEGRO.

The character of the Negro, as exhibited on the stage, is a strange compound of physical and moral singularities, that are well worthy the attention of the student of human nature in its dramatic, which is certainly its most astounding form. The Stage Negro seems to be deeply imbued with the beauties of the British Constitution, and is constantly indulging in sentiments of gratitude towards England, that must be delightful to the ears of the most patriotic native of our highly-favoured isle. The Stage Negro is continually running about in an ecstacy of delight at the reflection, that, "dreakly him put him foot on British groun, him free as de air, free as Massa himself" an announcement which is usually followed up in an early scene by the Negro receiving a variety of cuffs or kicks (in which, by the by, he seems to delight) from some of the other characters in the drama. Sometimes the Stage Negro grows sentimental, and asks, in reference to some cruel practices, "Am he no hab some claim upon him." Whether not a man and a brother, for, though him face black as him coal, him heart white as snow, him." The old constituent feeling and sentiment shattering Stage Negro is, however, rapidly disappearing from the stage and we get, in these days, very few of these cutting allusions to the traffic in slaves, and those rather appeals to the sympathies of the human race, which were the harm of the dramatic negroes of our infancy. The Stage Negro has become a vulgar dancer merely, with a banjo in his hand, and without a bit of sentiment about him any other. How sentiment and pumping about, wheeling about and turning about, but wholly devoid of that solemn admiration for the British Constitution, and for the liberating influence of the sands at Margate, or the shingles at Dover, which we once used to hear with a feeling of pride at being natives of a land that admitted of so much puffing on the part of our dramatists. The Stage Negro of the present day can only indulge in frivolous allusions to Miss Lucy Long, Coal Black Rose, and other light characters, or call upon some imaginary individual, of the name of Josey, to Jim along—a process that we are utterly at a loss to form any conception of.—*Cruikshank's Table-Book.*

CHRISTMAS.

I like Christmas books, Christmas pantomimes, mince pies, snap-dragon, and all Christmas fruit; for, though you and I can have no personal gratification in the two last named deleterious enjoyments to eat that abominable compound of currants, prunes, and puff paste, which infallibly results in a bilious pill, or to dip in a dish of hot metheglin and for the purpose of fishing out scalding raisins which we don't like—yet it gives us pleasure to see the young people so occupied—a melancholy and tender pleasure. We indulge in pleasant egotisms of youthful reminiscence. The days of our boyhood come back again. The holy holidays! How much better you remember them than any other. How sacred their happiness is, how keen, even at this minute, their misery. I forget whether I have told elsewhere the story of my friend, Sir John C——. He came down to breakfast with rather a disturbed and pallid countenance. His lady affectionately asked the cause of his disquiet. "I have had an unpleasant dream. I dreamed I was at Charter House, and that Rams flogged me!" He is sixty five years old. A thousand great events may have happened to him since that period of youthful fustigation. Empires have waxed and waned since then. He has come into £20,000 a year; Napoleon is dead since that period, and also the late Mr. Pitt. How many manly friends, hopes, cares, pleasures, have risen and died, and been forgotten! But not so the joys and pains of boyhood; the delights of the holidays are still as brilliant as ever to him, the buds of the school birch-rod still take bitterly the shrinking *os coccygis* of memory. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

GENIUS OF RAPHAEL.

Of all the modern artists, Raphael has most perfectly fulfilled the first great law of all dramatic painting, namely, to combine the greatest distinctness with pectoral beauty of representation. He attains this distinctness, by presenting, with classic severity, the essentials only of his subject, in simple and natural action, and in the most favourable point of view—the expression of each individual figure, even to the most trivial accessory, is as precise and clear as the representation of the whole; so that it may with truth be affirmed, that in Raphael's picture compositions there is not a single action in his draperies—not a fold which has not its *natural motive*. This luminous distinctness is united to agreeable forms with the greatest apparent artlessness; and the perfect repose, the life breathing tranquility, which, like a reflection of his own rich and lovely spirit, are poured out over the world, give to his works that irresistible charm which captivates the more powerfully the oftener they are contemplated, the more intimately we are familiarized with them. The inexhaustible fulness of their meaning unfolds itself only by degrees to the soul; and with ever-rising admiration, we discover the unfathomable depth beneath the transparent surface—the unconsciousness of genius clothed in child-like simplicity.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE SEA.

In watching the sea, the mind never becomes weary; each wave, as it curls its silver foam and dashes on the waves, has some novelty in it. There is no monotony in the motion of the waves, and the mind speculates momentarily on each variety of motion and of form, finding in all an inexhaustible fund of amusement, excitement, pleasure, and wonder. It is less true than remarkable, that the ocean is the only *substance* which, in its movement, has not a wearying effect upon the gazer. All other forms, animate or inanimate, may amuse for a moment, a minute, or an hour; but their charm is gone; there is a monotony in themselves; they are unchangeably the same in their *general* form. Even the brook, rippling along, has a monotony which is not in the motion of the sea. Perhaps the nearest approach to the pleasing variety shown in the movement of the ocean, is the ever changing, ever varying, display in the features of the HUMAN FACE; one moment expressing the calm of resignation or repose, the next the fiery raging *rippie*, as the ever changeful thoughts—like the uncertain winds, playing over the waves, display themselves upon its surface—and, anon, the boisterous storm of anger, madness, or revenge!—W. H. *Yates. New Monthly Belle Assemblée.*

EXPENCE OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS.

Of the expence of constructing thirty-two of the principal Railways now in operation, the following particulars are given in the table of the "Railway Almanac":—

Two lines	were constructed at a cost of under	£10,000	per mile.	
Three	do.	above £10,000 and under	15,000	"
Three	do.	" £15,000	" 20,000	"
Three	do.	" 20,000	" 25,000	"
Four	do.	" 25,000	" 30,000	"
Four	do.	" 30,000	" 40,000	"
Four	do.	" 40,000	" 50,000	"
Five	do.	" 50,000	" 60,000	"
Two	do.	" 60,000	" 70,000	"
One	do.	" 70,000	" 80,000	"
One	do.	"	" 320,000	"

Bankers' Magazine.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE GERMANS.

We are now about to state something concerning the Germans which we have never seen directly stated before by any writer, and which will probably very much surprise most readers. Every body who is at all conversant with German literature must be aware of the quantity of morbid sensibility it contains; especially since the appearance of the far famed "Sorrows of Werter." What, then, will be thought of us when we assert our opinion that the Germans, as a sweeping general characteristic, have no physical sensibility? They appear to us to have no *nerves*, in our usual acceptation of the term. Either such nerves as they have, are of a harder and coarser texture than we are accustomed to understand and experience of such delicate temperaments, or else they are encased in so tough a coat that the usual wear and tear of the external world does not affect them. The morbid sensibility, therefore—we had almost said the sensibility of any kind—which they so constantly, and often so beautifully and most touchingly display in their writings, we consider to be, with a very few exceptions, as simply an affection of the *intellect*; it is a sheer mental matter, and with little accompanying nervous emotion. As for the Germans, as a people, they really cannot have any nerves. A man once came directly under our parlour window to set a saw. It was a huge saw-pit saw, and the screeching was quite frightful, and penetrated to the remotest corners of the brain. Our window being open, the sound have gone to some other place. We shut the window, but the sound came through with little abatement. We called to our landlady, and expostulated, asking if she had ever had such a visitor before. "Oh, yes—often, she believed—she had never particularly attended to it!" Her husband coming in to pacify us, remarked "that he *had* noticed the same performance under his windows upon previous occasions, and had seen the man coming to do it as usual, but it had never occurred to him that anybody would object to it. The saw must be set somewhere; however, he would order the man to go a *few yards* further off!"—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

RACING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

While upon the subject of racing in the hundred of WIRRAL, I cannot do better than give an account of English horse-racing in the olden time, and which is to be found in MORTIMER'S description of LEASOWE Castle, the residence of SIR EDWARD CUST. "In the drawing-room is, among other valuable pictures, a very ancient one of a horse-race that occurred here in the days of James the First, including portraits of that monarch and his sons, sharing in the sport; in which also a buxom lady, in a carriage driven by servants in the royal livery, participates. The Wallasey Leasowe is probably the oldest ground in the kingdom, being noticed by WELSH as existing in the early part of the seventeenth century. The races at the Rood Eye, at Chester, or at Smithfield, and other places, were comparatively the sports of a mere fair, and could offer no rivalry to the aristocratic amusements of the Leasowe course, which in 1683 had rather an illustrious jockey in the person of the famous Duke of Monmouth. Attended by a great retinue of gentry, the Duke was on a visit to the county popularity in the western counties. At Chester he condescended to become sponsor to the daughter of the Mayor of that city, and, amid the festivities attendant on that event, bearing that the principal families of the county had assembled at the Wallasey races, he went thither, and rode himself; which he won, and bequeathed the prize to his infant god-daughter."—*Sporting Review.*

DEPOSITS OF RAILWAY PLANS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—SCENE ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

A strange spectacle was witnessed in the metropolis on Sunday last. The Legislature having, probably from an oversight, fixed the 30th of November as the last day for the reception of Railway plans, sections, &c., at the Board of Trade, many parties, pressed for time, left the completion of their work to the latest possible period, and, consequently, the vicinity of the office of the Board of Trade, on Sunday afternoon, presented a scene of excitement and bustle happily very unusual on the Sabbath.

At one o'clock the offices were opened, and, during the afternoon, cabs and carriages of all descriptions came down, but not in very rapid succession; and the plans were delivered without much trouble to those who had charge of them, or inconvenience to the Government officials.

As the evening advanced, the arrivals became more frequent, and at nine o'clock they poured down Whitehall most plentifully, and in the most deplorable disorder.

Having disgorged their freights of parchment and paper, the cabs drew off, and the depositors exhibited unequivocal signs of joy at the triumphs they had secured.

The method adopted for the reception of the documents was as follows:—The parties charged with their delivery were admitted to the lobby of the office of the Board of Trade, where they entered the name of the agents for whom they were concerned, in a book provided for that purpose. The name was then passed to an official, who conveyed the same to the inner office, where it was entered by the clerks.

The several parties were then successively called in, to describe the names and titles of their respective plans.

A good deal of amusement was caused by the similarity of names amongst the agents, particularly when any gentleman of the name of *Smith* was wanted. At every such call, there were at least half-a-dozen respondents, and it very seldom happened that the right agent was pitched upon by the subordinates below, who, being ignorant of the projects with which the agents were connected, always ushered up the Mr. Smith who happened to be most clamorous.

From an early period of the evening a large concourse of persons had assembled, and displayed the utmost freedom in their remarks upon the huge piles of paper which were to be consigned to their resting place. The bearers were also, in several instances, made the objects of some bitter jests; but their attention was too much occupied by the matter they had in hand to heed them.

The scene was an animated one in the waiting-room of the Board of Trade about eleven o'clock on Sunday night. But an hour remained, and yet some

RAILWAY ROOM, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

thirty individuals were in waiting with huge piles of parchment and the various necessary documents. Anxiety was depicted on every countenance—some fearing that, after all the labour and excitement they had undergone, they would not be able to complete the requisite formalities within the very limited time that remained. Eager inquiries were made from one to the other as to the opinion whether those who had actually arrived with their plans would be allowed to remain and complete the business after the hour of twelve had arrived, and various and amusing were the mutual recitals made of the "hairbreadth" escapes and daring doings of those entrusted with the task of lodging the respective plans. Six express trains had been ordered on one line (the Great Western) very nearly at the same hour, for each of which it was said about £80 were paid; and there was no lack of reports of casualties and *contretemps* caused by this unusual pressure upon the line. Indeed, it was known that one train had actually run into another; and this fact formed the basis of some harrowing reports of the loss of life and mischief that had occurred.

Besides all this dashing and whirling upon the line with the trains, it is said the electrical telegraph was set at work very ingeniously and usefully. For instance, in cases where something had been forgotten, a message was sent to request that such a plan or section should be sent up, and straightway the omission was repaired. Where the business was happily completed, the electric telegraph conveyed to the anxious projectors the simple but emphatic and consoling intimation of "All right." This notice could in some instances have been reversed with entire truth, for it appears that in the hurry the valuable documents had been forgotten, so that "all left" behind would have been a very accurate intimation.

The *Chronicle* alludes to instances of sharp practice resorted to by Railway Companies to defeat competitors. Our contemporary says—

"The majority of plans from the provinces have been sent up by express trains, and it is whispered that in this respect those companies with the locomotives at their command, and to whom the lines belonged, availed themselves of this advantage to such an extent for the exclusive transmission of their own plans and sections, as actually to refuse special trains to their competitors. In one instance, however, they were most adroitly out-generalled, and a *ruse* was resorted to that for its originality and rarity lays claim to no little admiration. One of the established companies, with express powers at their command, peremptorily refused to the promoters of a competing line an express train for their deposits to town. Not to be outwitted, they hired *an undertaker's hearse*, placed plans, sections, and clerk inside, and despatched it by special train to town."

As the fatal hour of twelve approached, the anxiety of those in attendance increased to a fearful point. The fate of empires seemed as nothing to the all-important question whether the Directors of the Rouffi-the-Corner Direct and Smash and Squeak Extension should, or should not, be in a position to ask the Parliament to agree to their bill. Happily, however, the fears and forebodings of the modest representatives of the nurseries firms of John Rose and Richard Does, then and there present, were destined to terminate in the accomplishment of their wishes. They were all enabled to deposit their valuable commodities with the Board of Trade, and we wish that department joy of them. This last act of deposition was easy of accomplishment. The name of the Railway was given in at the same time with the plans, and formal notice being taken of the fact, the business was completed.

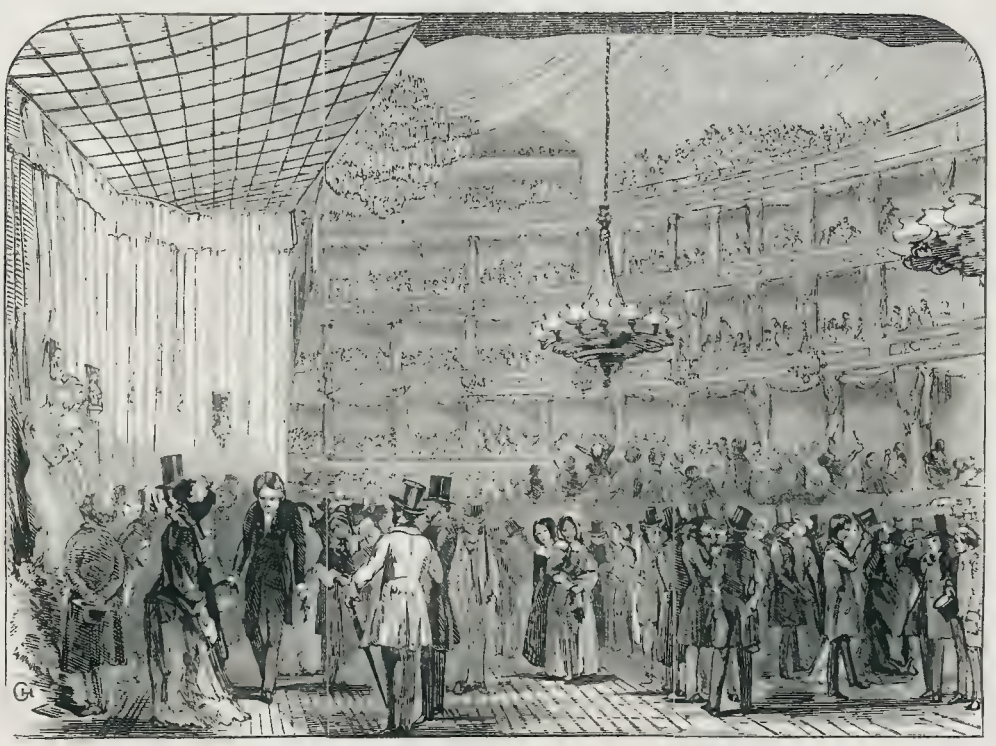
Thus far, those who had obtained access to the building before twelve fulfilled their mission. A different fate, however, awaited three gentlemen (rolled into one post-chaise), who were a little too late, and of whose misfortune the *Post* thus relates the sad incidents:—

"As the clock struck twelve, the doors of the office were about being closed, when a gentleman, charged with the delivery of the plans of one of the Surrey Railways, arrived, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in obtaining admission. These were the last notices deposited. A lull of a few minutes here occurred; but just before the expiration of the first quarter of an hour a post-chaise, with reeking horses, drove up in hot haste to the entrance. In a moment its occupants (three gentlemen) alighted and rushed down the passage towards the office-door, each bearing a plan of Brobdignagian dimensions. On reaching the door, and finding it closed, the countenance of each drooped; but one of them, more valorous than the rest, and prompted by the bystanders, gave a loud pull at the bell, which was answered by Inspector Otway, who informed him that it was now too late, and that his plans could not be received. The agents did not wait for the conclusion of the unpleasant communication, but took advantage of the door being opened, and threw in their tremendous papers which fell upon and broke the passage lamp. They were thrown back into the street with as little delicacy as they were pitched into the hall. When the door was again opened, again went in the plans, only to meet a similar fate from the officers. The three agents were now maddened to desperation, and the principal amongst them commenced to tell his tale of woe to the bystanders, from which it appeared that they had that morning left Harwich, charged with the deposition of the plans of a certain Railway proposed to benefit that district; that they had arrived in London as early as half-past ten, but, through the ignorance of the post-boy, had been driving about Pimlico and its neighbourhood, in search of the office of the Board of Trade, for more than an hour and a half previous to their fruitless arrival thereat. The crowd, who had patiently listened to the recital of the unhappy individual, greeted its conclusion with a burst of laughter, which seemed to pierce his already broken heart. At two o'clock—the time at which our informant left—the three luckless agents of the Harwich Railway were still wandering at the door, vainly endeavouring to move the sympathies of the obdurate officials."

Thus ended one act of the Railway drama, or tragedy, as it may be, which would have been memorable for the incidents already connected with it, but which cannot fail to be marked as an era in our history, from the circumstance of its having been performed on a *Sunday*. Opinions about the cause of this deposition of the plans on such a day are divided. Some assert that it was an accident, whilst others contend that it was "a *planned* thing."

It is almost impossible to conceive the amount of business connected with Railway Illustration that has been carried on, particularly in London, within the last fortnight. In every department of the work it seems as if it were driven off to the last moment. The consequence has been, that everything has risen to a great premium. Surveyors and levellers have made quite a harvest of it, many of them getting from six to fifteen guineas per day. So great has been the demand, that many unqualified parties came into it, and undertook work to which they were perfectly incompetent, which has been the cause of putting the

EVE OF THE 30TH.—CORRECTING PLANS AT A TAVERN.



JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERT, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 366.)

most celebrated engineers to great trouble and inconvenience, and explains the reason why many of the lines were so far behind. For the last month, there was not a copper-plate to be got; all the large houses had their orders, and, in many instances, the money paid in advance, to secure their execution As the number required never exceeded fifty of each plate, nine plates were made ten of to a great extent, and these were with difficulty procured, at about double their usual price. Copper-plates engravers were procured in every quarter; many of the large houses, for the last two months, have been all over the country engaging hands, and paying them large salaries, to keep them for the grand push; this last week, some of the most celebrated engravers of the day have been employed in this way. Lithographic and Zincographic draghtsmen have also been collected from every large town, not only in England, but from France and Germany, and all have been able to make their own terms. The prices rose in proportion to the demand; and, at the last, any price was offered to parties who had the means of executing work that had not previously been engaged for this purpose.

Copper-plate and lithographic printers had also their share of the business; and large salaries were paid for their services.

For the last week both engravers and printers have been working day and night; and with all this, not half of the work was completed—in many instances, only the outlines of the plans were engraved, and the sections were either drawn, or tracings were deposited, with the plans and figures filled in by hand. This, at the last, brought in another set of hands, namely, draughtsmen and writers, and most of the engineers had from twenty to one hundred employed in this way. Rooms at various hotels were engaged for this purpose, and as these parties came in for the finish, many of them had never been to bed for a week, and, as may be supposed, were done up at the last. We give a sketch of one of those rooms on the eve of the 29th, when all parties were *nearly hors de combat*.

Letter-press printers, also, came in for their share of the bustle, in printing the books of reference; and, at the last, large prices were paid to get them done in time.

All day, on Saturday, special messengers were starting off with these plans and sections, to deposit in the various counties. But Sunday was the grand day, when special engines were, in many instances, engaged for the purpose. And, with all this, many of them must have been behind time. Many of the plans were deposited on Saturday, but the business done was trifling, in regard to that of Sunday.

The scene in the Lobby, of which we give a sketch, was of a very bustling description; but only those who were in it can form any correct idea of their chance of succeeding. The President and Vice-President frequently visited the scene of the bustle during the time.

One of the most eminent lithographers was compelled to bring over 400 lithographers from Belgium, and failed, nevertheless, with this reinforcement, in completing some of his plans. Some lithographers have been known to throw their contracts overboard, having been bribed by their opponents to give up the work, and in other cases charges are made of surreptitious and wilful pillages of stones.

We regret to say that we have heard nothing positive about the "three gentlemen from Horwich" whom the *Post* left at two o'clock at the Board of Trade. Not being able to deposit their plans, perhaps they stood at the door till day-break, and being, no doubt, legal gentlemen, they could not be persuaded to break the House that this act was a compliance with the "*standing* orders."

Various untoward incidents are related connected with the day, from which we select the following:—All the deposits for the important lines connected with Birmingham and the district have been made within the specified time, with the exception of the Dudley, Madely, Broseley, and Ironbridge; and by a combination of fortunate circumstances, the Great North of England's messengers to the Board of Trade and Shrewsbury arrived there, one seven, and the other three minutes after twelve o'clock. A question will probably arise whether the deposits be not permitted to stand in this case, as it is alleged that the Shrewsbury clocks were a quarter of an hour faster than those of London, and that moreover they never kept "railway time." An untoward accident happened to the gentleman who was proceeding from Euston-square to Whitehall. The cab in which he was riding broke down this caused a delay of ten minutes. Some idea may be conceived of the exertions made by the parties connected with this line, and of their determination to accomplish their purpose, by the following anecdote:—Horses had been engaged at one of the principal hotels, to convey the documents to Stafford; the animals were kept in the stable all night, and having turned out at nine o'clock at night, and attached to the chaise, it was found that his progress was only at the rate of four miles an hour. In vain did he deal out *sundries warrantedas*; neither impose upon the pastboys, whose sluggishness abundantly proved the weighiness of the bribe they had received. Finding ourselves unavailing, the attorney leaped from the carriage, unfastened the traces, and threatened to shoot the postboys for mercy: he then resumed his seat in the vehicle, and the remainder of the stage was performed at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Outrages appear to have been committed on the premises of Messrs. Gibbs & Co., for the arrest of the peace at Preston, in consequence of their not considering themselves bound by the Government notice to keep their office open for the reception of plans after Saturday night at twelve, conceiving it to apply only to the Board of Trade. Bullets were thrown in at the windows so as to induce an opening of the doors, that the plans might be pelted in. At Preston several, owing to this, were late in their deposits.

The cabmen made a good harvest. Towards night cabs were decidedly at a premium. At one period they arrived in very rapid succession, and it afforded some amusement to see the anxiety depicted on the countenances of those who emerged from them. Numbers of cabs were in waiting at the Board of Trade for hours, and the arrivals and departures were watched by the bystanders with more than common curiosity. In short, there is, perhaps, scarcely another instance on record of so much business done at a Government office on a Sunday, nor is it often that there is so much stir among the cabmen. They, at least, ought to thank the Government for giving an "long a day" as possible to the surveyors and levellers.

ENGINEERS' ROOM.

Is there an *engine here?* Oh no!
But *engineers* are cramming—
Doors bang so quickly—that we know
Jams and their *jamming*.

Pray what's your plan—the*best plan* here
I think is to be quiet;
For all the other plans I find
Are kicking up a riot.

Men hullaboo—just as they do
At any great election;
And there is not a single Sir
But's in a state of flection.

The time's arrived—run, gentles, run,
For love of Railways run, sirs;
Or you will find your Line is *done*
Before it is *begun*, sirs.

RUSH OF CABS

Whist! ho! how fast! the cabmen can't!
Their horses keep in hand;
So quick they go, at once you know,
They're not *upon the stand*.

Impertinence uncheck'd, I vow,
May all their tongues encumber;
For they have got no *currency*,
You cannot—*take their number*.

Look how they all besiege Whitehall
It's one entire crush;
They rush against a man, and then
They never care a *rush*.

Then why do *Sets* to every cab
With pleasure pay their chine?
Because they say, is helped to-day
To carry on your line!

LOBBY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Hark! Hark! in the *Receiving*-room,
How all their feet are tramping;
Yes, all their *feats* are those *receipts*
Which all *intend feet* are *stamping*.

They wouldn't make an inch way, there,
Not for Sir Robby;
And yet they are not in *the room*—
They're only in the *lobby*.

They cram the halls—they line the walls—
They sit upon the shelves,
And numbers *feet* are *stamping* on *their bills*,
Could never pass *themselves*.

At last, a few are ushered in,
With manner to be tart meant,
And never felt they were so much *out*,
As in the *home department*.

THE RECEIVING ROOM.

In the Receiving Room they out
Their very liveliest cagery,
With awkward bow-like "don't know how"
Depositing their papers.

And as they're one by one let out,
They say "it's very fine,
But I don't like this job at all,
It isn't in my line!"

The plans and sections all complete,
Are piled upon the floor,
They cry Oh *papers!* to the room,
And O-pen to the door.

Then to the now spapers they dash,
By rivals smartly vied with,
And soon proclaim in them that all
The orders are *complied* with.

RAILWAY STAVETING.—An engineer upon one of the great trunk lines running out of the metropolis, declared to the meeting of the company to which he is attached, that he could teach any intelligent and well-educated youth Railway surveying in three mornings of three hours each. In support of his statement he appealed to a lad he had with him. The lad verified the statement, and said he was then about to start for the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, where he was to have three weeks' surveying at *ten pounds per week*.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—A correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following amusing arithmetical puzzle:—Moorgate-street has given out 83 prospectuses of railways, the capital for the completion of which requires the sum of £793,750,000. One railway has been planned at each of the Nos. 2, 14, 32, 35, 36, 39, 42, 47, eight railways more no number is mentioned; seven at No. 64; six at each of the Nos. 68 and 68; five at each of the Nos. 34, 37; four at each of the Nos 8, 29; three at each of the Nos. 33, 41, 48, 54; two at each of the Nos. 3, 23, 24, 28, 46, 60, 61. Gresham-street has issued prospectuses for 20 Railways, requiring for completion the sum of £17,580,000. Eight Railways are planned at No. 5 of this street, which require of this £17,680,000 the sum of £7 [illegible] the balance being required by one at No. 4a, two at [illegible] and the remaining five at other [illegible] require from the pub to the sum of £6,[illegible] to the sum of subscribed capital of £5,345,[illegible] Moorgate-street the sum of £83,839,600. The prospectuses of the eight Railways from No. 5, Gresham-street, require £7,950,000 from the public, who have, however, only subscribed capital to the amount of £923 900, leaving a balance due to No. 5 of £7,346,800. To meet the sum of £9,630,000 required by the other numbers of the houses in this street, the public have subscribed capital to the extent of £766,198; therefore, a debt is due by the public to those numbers of £8,854,000. So the total sum due by the public to enable the Gresham-street speculators to carry out their proposed plans amounts to the sum of £16,200,670.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

The following is a correct enumeration of the various lines, plans, sections, and books of reference for which were deposited with the Board of Trade up to twelve on Sunday night:—

Aberayron, Newquay, and Boston
Ashby, Newton, and South Devon
Ashton under Lyne and Manchester Junction
Axe Bridge
Axholme Gainsborough, Goole, and York and North Mid and Junction
Aylesbury and Thame Junction
Barnet and North Mimms Junction
Bath and Dover Direct
Bedford and Cambridge Extension
Bedford and Tavistock
Birkenhead and Holyhead
Birkenhead and Junction and Mold
Extension and Branches
Birkenhead and Llangollen
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction
Birkenhead and Llangollen
Birmingham and Boston Direct
Birmingham and Oxford Junction
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley
Birmingham and Bristol—Malvern Loop
Birmingham and Bristol Bath Lines
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley
Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton
Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North Western Junction
Blackburn and Preston—Proposed New Branches
Blackburn, Chorley, and Liverpool
blackburn and Preston and East Lancashire Amalgamation
Bodmin and Wadebridge Extension
Boston, Newark, and Sheffield
Boston, Newark, and Sheffield, and Nottingham and Grantham Junction
Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham—Leicester by Stamford to Seaton and Wansch
Boston, Grantham, Leicester, and Midland
Bridgewater and Minehead
Brighton, Lewes, and Tunbridge-wells
Bristol and South Wales Junction
Bristol and Exeter—Crewkerne Branch
Bristol and Birmingham—Gloucester and Stonehouse Junction
Bristol and Exeter Railway—Crewkerne Branch
Buckinghamshire—Oxford and Bicester Junction
Buckinghamshire—Harrow to Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire—Harrow to Banbury
Buxton, Macclesfield, and Congleton
Buxton, Congleton, and Crewe
Cambrian and Grand Junction
Cambridge and Lowestoft Extension
Cambridge and Oxford Railway
Cambridge and Colchester Junction
Cameron's Coalbrook, Swansea, and Loughor Railway
Canterbury and Herne Bay
Canterbury and Thanet Direct
Carmarthen Mineral Junction
Charing-cross Station
Charing-cross-Bridge Railway
Chester and Holyhead Branches
Chelmsford, Maldon, and Blackwater
Chelmsford, and Bury and Branches
Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Junction
Cheltenham and Oxford
Chepstow, Forest of Dean, and Gloucester
Chester and Birkenhead, Widening and Branches
Chester and Holyhead Branches.
Chester and Holyhead
Chester and Manchester Direct
Chichester and Rugmer
Clitheroe Junction
Cockermouth and Workington Extension
Colchester and Sudbury
Cornwall
Cornwall and Devon Central
Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leamington
Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction
Derby, Gainsborough, and Great Grimsby Junction
Derby and Crewe
Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford
Direct East and West Junction
Direct London, Portsmouth, and Chichester, and Direct Portsmouth and Chatham Lines
Direct London and Hull
Direct Lincoln, East Retford, and Sheffield Junction
Direct Norwich—London and Bury St. Edmunds, and Direct Norwich Extension
Direct Birmingham and Leicester
Direct Sheffield and Manchester
Direct West Edinburgh and Croydon
Direct West and West Junction
Direct Northern
Direct Western
Dover Eastern—London to York
Dover London and Exeter
Dorking, Brighton, and Arundel Atmospheric
Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Tamworth
East Hertham and Norwich
East and West Coasts
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction
East Lancashire Amendment
East Lancashire
East Union and Hadleigh
East Lancashire and Ardsley Extension, from Colne to Addingham
East and West Yorkshire Junction
Eastern Union—Ardleigh to Colchester
Eastern Union and Harwich
Eastern, Counties and Thames Junction Branch
Eastern Counties Station Lands
Eastern Counties—Gravesend and Tunbridge Wells
Ely and Huntingdon—Extension to Bedford
Ely and Huntingdon—Extension to Wisbech
Ely and Bury
Ely and Bury St. Edmund's
Enfield, Edmonton, and Eastern Counties Junction
Epsom and Dorking
Exeter, Yeovil, and Branches
Essex and Suffolk
Exeter and Crewkerne
Exeter, Topsham, and Exmouth
Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester
Exeter and Exmouth
Falmouth, Helston, and Penzance
Furness Extension
Furness and Windermere
Glamorgan Central Mineral
Gloucester and Dean Forest
Gloucester and Hereford Direct and Worcester Railway
Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield
Grand Junction and Midlands Union
Grand Junction—Hyson Green Branches
Grand Junction—Huyton and St. Helen's Branches, North London Junction
Grand Junction—Huyton and Edge Hill Extension
Grand Junction—Showell, Portobello, and Wolverhampton Branch
Grand Junction—Warrington and Huyton Branch
Grand Junction—Parkside Branch
Grand Junction—Huyton and Warrington Branch
Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough Union
Grand Union
Great Bodmin Railway and Sheffield Junction—Hundsworth Extension
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction—Extension (No. 1)
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction—Extension (No. 2)
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction—Extension Wood
Great Junction, Sheffield, Potteries, and Grand Junction Railway
Great Grimsby, South, Horncastle, Lincoln, and Sheffield
Great Northern
Great Northern
Great Northern of England—Boroughbridge Branch
Great Northern, Peel, Bolton Branch
Great North and South Wales—Newton, Holyhead
Great Western and Wycombe
Great Western and Uxbridge
Great Western Extension
Great Western, Southern and Eastern Counties
Great Western—Staines and Henley Extension
Great Western and Falmouth Junction
Great Western and South Western Junction
Great Western, Brentford, and Central Junction Junction
Guilford, Chichester, Portsmouth, and Fareham, with Branches to Petersfield
Hadleigh
Hainsworth and Norwich
Hamilton, and Eastern Counties Junction
Harwich and Eastern Counties Junction
Herefordshire and Staffordshire
Holborn Terminus
Horsley Bridge and Wakefield
Huddersfield and the East and West Coasts Branch
Huddersfield and Liverpool Direct
Huddersfield and Manchester
Huddersfield and Manchester—Cooper bridge Branch
Huddersfield and Manchester—Oldham Branch
Huddersfield and Manchester—Bradford Branch
Huddersfield and Manchester—Huddersfield Diversion
Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction
Hull and Selby and Sheffield Junction
Hull and Holyhead Direct
Hull and Hornsea Direct
Hull, Malton, and Northern Union
Hull and Barnsley Junction (No. 1)
Hull and Barnsley Junction (No. 2)
Hungerford Extension
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's—Norwich Extension
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's—Cambridge and Ely Extension
Ipswich and Bury St Edmund's—Stowmarket to Sudbury
Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth
Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Church Extension to the Caldonian
Lancaster, Clitheroe, and Staffordshire Junction
Lancashire and North Yorkshire
Lancaster, Weardale, and Hartlepool Union, and Branch
Langston Dock
Lancashire and South Devon (No. 2)
Leeds, Wakefield, and Midland Junction
Leeds and Bradford, and Lincolnshire Junction
Leeds and Carlisle
Leeds and Dover
Leeds and Bradford—Alteration of Levels at Bingley
Leeds and Bradford (Junction at Bradford)
Leeds and Bradford—Bunsley Branch
Leeds and Thirsk—Wharfedale Branch
Leeds and Thirsk—Middlesbrough Branch
Leeds and Thirsk—North-Eastern Extension
Leeds, Huddersfield, and South Staffordshire Junction
Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester—Deviation and Extension
Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester
Leeds and Dewsbury—Wakefield Extension
Leeds Central Station
Leeds, Hartlepool, and Liverpool
Leicester and Birmingham—Branch to Coventry and other Branches
Leicester and Rugby
Leicester and Coventry
Leicester, Melton Mowbray, and Boston Direct Union
Leicester and Tamworth
Limerick, North, and Killaloe Junction
Lincoln, Wragby, and Louth Junction
Lincoln and Eastern Counties
Lincoln and Grantham Depot
Liverpool and Preston, and Manchester and Birmingham
Liverpool, Birkenhead, Parkgate, and Holyhead
London and Bury St. Edmunds and Direct Norwich Extension
Liverpool and Bury, and Branches
Liverpool and Dublin Direct
Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston
Liverpool, Warrington, Manchester, and Stockport
Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction
Llynvi Valley
London and Birmingham—Newport Pagnell Branch
London, Birmingham, and Buckinghamshire
London and Birmingham Aylesbury Railway Junction
London and Birmingham—St. Alban's and Luton Branch
London and Birmingham—Camden and Euston Station Arrangements
London and Birmingham—West London Extension
London and Birmingham—General Notice
London and Birmingham—Banbury Lines
London and Birmingham—Banbury Lane Direct Junction and Branches—City of London Extensions
London and Birmingham Extension—Northampton, Daventry, Leamington, and Warwick, and Branches, Rugby and Penny Compton
London and Birmingham Branches
London and Birmingham—Coventry and Nuneaton
London, Bristol, and South Wales Direct
London and Croydon and London and Blackwall Junction
London and Croydon Deptford Branch
London, Epsom, and Effingham Direct Western
Lynn and Ely Extension to Spalding
Lynn and Ely—Extension to March
London and Holyhead Direct
London and Hounslow
London and Leominster
London and Manchester
London and Manchester—Extension to City
London and Manchester Direct Indepe dent (Hertford)
London, Newbury, and Bath
London, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Hereford
London, Oxford, Cheltenham and Oxford
London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Junction
London and South Coast
London and South Western Railway (London-bridge)
Luton, Extension
Luton, Dunstable Branch
Luton, Basingwick and Salisbury Railway
Luton, Salisbury Junction Railway
Luton, Bonney and Redbridge Railway
Luton, Surrey and Sussex Railway
London and South Western Railway (Hampton Court Branch)
London and Southend Railway
Luton, St. Alban's, and Dunstable—London and York
London, Warwick, Leamington, and Kidderminster
London and Windsor
London and York—Hertford Branch
Lowestoft and Beccles Drainage
Lynn, Wisbech, and Peterborough
Maldon, Witham, and Braintree
Manchester and Birmingham Continuation and Welsh Junction
Manchester and Atmospheric
Midland, Barnsley, Sheffield, Dewsbury, Leeds, Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and Railway Extension Branch
Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction
Manchester, Midland, and Great Grimsby Junction
Manchester and Oldham
Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland, &c.
Manchester, Southampton, and Poole
Manchester and Leeds
Manchester and Leeds—Middleton Branch
Manchester and Leeds—Hebden Branch
Manchester and Leeds—Hebroyd-bridge and Shipley Branch
Manchester and Leeds—Horbury and Crigglestone Branch
Manchester and Leeds—Manchester Stations and Approaches
Manchester and Lincoln Union and Cheshire-field and Galsborough Canal
Manchester and Poole
Manchester and Hyde
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, and Midlands
Manchester and Southampton
Manchester, Wigan, and Southport
Midland—Leicester and Swannington Alterations Branches
Midland and Lichfield
Midland and Bradford
Midland, Dartford to Elsear and others
Midland—Lincoln and Sonth on
Midland System and Perth—Leigh Deviation
Midland—Nottingham and Rowsham Valley
Midland—Nottingham Branch
Midland—Nottingham and Mansfield
Midland—Leamington
Midland—Clayton to Newark
Midland—Bath and Bristol Branch
Mid and Birmingham and Gloucester and Dorcester
Midland and Eastern Counties—Ayeston and Hunyeser
Midland and Eastern Counties—Cambridge to Weedon
Midland and Thirsk Junction
Midland—Ardsley Valley Branches
Mitcham and South Western
Mole Junction
Monmouth and Welsh Midland
Monmouth and Hereford
Morecombe Bay Harbour
Newcastle, Durham, and Hartlepool
Newcastle and Berwick—Branches
Newcastle and Darlington Junction
Newcastle and Darlington, Bishop's Auckland and Heaton
Newcastle and Darlington and Sunderland Branch
Newcastle and Leeds Direct and Malton and Hartlepool Branches
Newmarket and Chesterford
Newry and Hereford
Norfolk Extensions Stowmarket, Wymondham, and Attleborough
Norfolk Extensions Thetford and Reedham Branch
Norfolk Extensions Yarmouth Extension
Norfolk Extensions—Hereham, Wells, and Blakeney Branch
North Bierley
North Cheshire
Norfolk Railway Norwich Branch
North of Scotland
North Devon, Tiverton, Honiton, and London Direct Junction
North Kent
North Staffordshire Potteries Line
North Staffordshire—Churnet Valley Line
North Staffordshire—Harecastle and Sandbach, Port of Liverpool Extension Line
North Union, Trent Valley, and Midland Counties Junction, and Liverpool and Macclesfield Branch
North Wales and Ormes' Head Harbour
North Wales Mineral—Rudson Deviation and Branches
North Western
North and East Riding Junction
North and South Junction — Halifax to Keighley
Norwich and West Norfolk Railway
Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham
Northampton and Banbury
Northumberland and Lancashire
Nottingham and Gainsborough
Nottingham, Mansfield, and Midlands
Nuthrook Valley
Oxford, Worcester, and Liverpool Junction
Oxford and Worcester Extension and Chester Junction
Oxford, Coventry, and Burton-on-Trent
Oxford, Worcester, Andover, Manchester, and Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, and Uxbridge Junction
Southampton—Direct to Andover
Oxford and Wolverhampton
Oxford and Salisbury Direct
Oxford, Witney, Cheltenham, and Gloucester Independent
Peterborough and Nottingham—Melton Mowbray to Nottingham
Peterborough and Nottingham—Stamford to Nottingham
Peterborough, Wisbech, Lynn, and Boston Junction Peterborough and Wisbech
Peterborough, Wisbech, Lynn, and Boston Junction and Branches to Spalding
Pontefract, Doncaster, Worksop, and Manchester Junction
Preston and Wyre Extension, and Darwen Branch
Preston and Wyre—Lancaster Branch
Preston and Wyre Dock and Railway—Longridge Branch Junction Garstang Branch
Pontypool and Railway
Redmouth and North Cornwall
Remenham, Aberystwith, and Welch Midland Railway
Reading and Reigate
Reading, Guildford, and Reigate
Rhondda and Ely Valley Junction
Rennie's Canal
Richmond and Kew Branch
Rochdale, Heywood, and Manchester
Rugby and Swindon Direct Junction
Rugby and Leamington
Rugby and Huntingdon
Rugby, Warwick, and Worcester
Rugby, Lenby, and Manchester
Rugby, Leamington, and Warwick—Warwickshire and London, Hampton, and Banbury
Rugby, Leamington, and Warwick—Hampton on Archurch
Ruby, Leamington, and Warwick—Worcester and Wesson, with Branches to Droitwich and Evesham
Runcorn and Preston Brook
Salisbury and Dorchester
Salisbury, Wellhorne, and Poole
Salisbury and Yeovil Junction
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Direct Branch
Sheffield, Buxton, Leek Potteries, and Crewe
Sheffield and Manchester — Whaley-bridge Branch
Sheffield and Manchester Dukinfield, Chapel Town, Glossop, and Worsbrough Branches
Sheffield, Barnsley, and West Midland
Sheffield, Worksop, Nuneaton, and Leamington
Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Extensions
Shrewsbury and Birmingham
Shrewsbury and Holyhead Junction
Shrewsbury and Hereford
Shrewsbury and Chester Junction
Shrewsbury and Wellington
Shrewsbury and Worcester
Shrewsbury and Birmingham
Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and South Wales Junction
Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton
Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction
Shrewsbury and Birmingham
Shrewsbury, Oxley, and Wrandale
Spalding and Branch Line on Staffordshire Potteries and Liverpool and Manchester Direct
Stamford and Spalding Extension—London and York
Stamford, Market Harborough, and Rugby
Stamford and Wisbech Junction
Stockton, Northallerton, and Leeds
Surrey Extension
Surrey Canal, Dock, and Railway
Stroud's Canal and Railway
Swansea
Swaffham and Yarborough
Swansea
Taff Vale Railway extension
Trent and Mersey Valley and Eastern and Western Junction
Trent Valley, Midland, and Newmarket
Trent Valley—Aireway Branch
Trent Valley and Great Grand Junction
Trent Valley, Chester, and Holyhead Junction
Trent Valley Main Lands
Trent Valley Continuation
Trent and Severn
Trent and Regis
Tunbridge, Reigate, and Lancaster—Carlisle Lane
Uxbridge and West Drayton
Vale of Neath
Warwick and Birmingham Canal, with a Branch from Knowle to Hamp-in-Arden
Warwick and Worcester, with a Branch to Droitwich
Warwick and Cheltenham
Waterford and Limerick—London and York Waverley Valley
Waverley Vauxy and Great Yarmouth
West Dock Railway
West Yorkshire Extension
Welch South Midland, or Chepstow, Forest of Dean and Gloucester Junction
West Cornwall
Western and Southern Counties
West Lancashire
West Riding Union
Westminster, West end, and Southern Counties Line and Terminus
Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia
Whitehaven and Furness—Lancashire Extension and Branches
Wick, Somerset, and Southampton
Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth
Wilts and Gloucester Junction
Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric
Wirts, Somerset, and Southampton Junction and Salisbury and Swindon Extension
Weybridge and Staines Into
Wisbech and Huntingdon
Wrexham Denbigh, and Crewe
Worcestershire Bridgnorth and Ludlow
Worcester, Hereford, Rees, and Gloucester
Worcester and Port Ayrallees
Worcester, Hereford, and Ludlow
Wrexham Railway
Worcester and South Wales
Worcestershire, Chester, and Birkenhead
Wycombe and Maidenhead Into
Wycombe, Chesterlake and Crewe Branches
York and Carlisle
York and North Midland Leeds Extension
York and North Midland—East Riding Branch
York and North Midland—Whitby and Pickering Extension
York and Scotland
York and Glasgow

SCOTCH LINES

Alford Valley Railway
Airdrie and Bathgate
Airdrie and Coatbridge
Ayr and Dumfries Junction
Ayr and Galloway Bridge of Weir, and Port Glasgow Junction
Ayrshire and Caledonian Junction
Ayrshire and Galloway
Avon Water Mineral
Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin
Banffshire
Banffshire Extension
British and Irish Union
Bridge of Allan Railway
Buchanan Extension
Central Bridge of Weir, and Port Glasgow Junction
Caledonian Bridge of Weir, and Port Glasgow Junction
Ayrshire and Caledonian Junction
Ayrshire and Galloway
Avon Water Mineral
Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin
Banffshire
Banffshire Extension
British and Irish Union
Bridge of Allan Railway
Buchanan Extension
Central Bridge of Weir
Caledonian Dumfries & Langholm Branches
Caledonian Extension, Edinburgh and Branches, and Dundyvan Branch
Caledonian Clydesdale Junction Deviations
Caledonian (Argyll, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway Branches
Caledonian—Branches to Granton, Leith, the Pier, Portobello, and Musselburgh
Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction
Caledonian and Direct Northern
Caledonian Extension
Caledonian, from Muirkirk by Old Cumnock to Ayr
Carlisle and West Lintou
Clydesdale and Hamilton Deviations
Deeside
Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction
Dundee and Forfar Junction
Dundee and Perth Extension
Dundee and Arbroath Extension
Dumbarton and Helensburgh Branch
East Lothian Central and Tyne Valley Junction and Branches
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Edinburgh and Glasgow Atmospheric Deviation
Edinburgh and Hamilton Direct
Edinburgh and Northern—Pettinee Branch, Dysart Deviation, Perth Terminus, and Leith Docks and Branch Railways
Edinburgh and Leith Direct, Atmospheric
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Direct
Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dumbartonshire Junction
Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches
Edinburgh and Northern Extension Deviation
Edinburgh and Northern—Lochgelly and Leslie Branches
Edinburgh and Northern—Pettinee Branch, Dysart Deviation, Perth Terminus, and Leith Docks and Branch Railways
Edinburgh and Leith Direct, Atmospheric
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Direct
Edinburgh and Glasgow

Mountmellick Junction
Newry, Armagh, and Londonderry Junction
Newry, Banbridge, and Belfast
Newry and Castleblayney
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor
Newry and Carlingford Railway and Docks
New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny
Rosscrea and Parsonstown
Sligo and Shannon, and Canal
Templemore, Nenagh, and Shannon
Thurles, Carrick-on Suir, Clonmel, and Neenagh
Waterford, Carlow, and Dublin Junction
Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia
Waterford and Kilkenny—Carlow Extension
Waterford and Limerick—New Ross Extension
Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin
Waterford and Limerick

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

ASHFORD, THANET, AND CANTERBURY BRANCH.—According to present arrangements, and the forward state of the works of the line, the company anticipate its opening by the 1st of January of the ensuing year. The several stations are near completion.

BRIGHTON, DORKING, AND ARUNDEL ATMOSPHERIC.—The shares in this company have just been issued, and it is stated by the committee, that they forbore to issue the letters of allotment until they should be able to announce that the plans and sections had been lodged. They state that the deposits on 5,000 shares allotted to the provisional committee have been paid up; and they engage that a greater expense than 7s. 6d. per share shall not be incurred without the sanction of the shareholders expressed at a meeting to be convened for that purpose.

CENTRAL KENT COUNTY. The Central Kent County Company have made arrangements with the South-Eastern Company, by which the construction of the line will be effected. In virtue of this arrangement, the scripholders will not be entitled to a distribution, at par, of certain shares in the new capital of the South-Eastern Company, distinguished as No. 4.

IRON OR WOOD.—The Directors announce that, owing to the probable pressure of business in the ensuing session, consequent on the vast number of projects, and the fact that landowners representing nearly one-half of the line have not yet seen fit to modify their declarations of opposition, notwithstanding the wish for the Railway manifested by the islanders, they have resolved to recommend a postponement of the project, rather than incur a useless outlay by an encounter on standing orders, for which they feel themselves unprepared. They have determined to allow parties, who may so elect, to receive back a portion of their deposits, retaining the residue until the expenditure is ascertained, with a reserved right to the shareholders of removing their subscriptions for a like number of shares. [It is to be hoped that this excellent example will be universally followed.]

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS, AND LEEDS AND BRADFORD AMALGAMATION.—An arrangement has been entered into between these two companies, by which the Leeds and Bradford, and Leeds and Bradford Extension shares, become Manchester and Leeds stock, to the extent of their share of capital, viz., £900,000. The Bradford and Leeds proprietors are also to have 75 per cent additional on the £900,000, which per centage is to be issued as follows, viz., £300,000 in £20 shares, which will raise, when paid up, the amount which the Leeds and Bradford Company were empowered by their act to borrow. The remainder of the 75 per cent., viz., £375,000, will subsequently be issued to the shareholders, subject to a call at the time of £3 per share. In addition to the calls on the original shares, and £10 on the extension shares, now due, which will make £20 paid up on each, it is intended to call for a further sum of £21 per share in the course of next year, which will then make the paid-up capital £41 per share. Both the old and the new shares are to remain an unproductive stock till the opening of the line, when they will begin to receive dividends in proportion to the extent and cost of the lines which shall be in operation. Of course this arrangement depends upon the Legislature sanctioning the act of amalgamation.

WHITEHAVEN JUNCTION.—This line has been completed, and its opening for public traffic was intended to have taken place last Monday; but, in consequence of Captain Coddington reporting unfavourably of the gauge laid down, the Board of Trade have refused to certify its security for the conveyance of passengers, &c. The company have consequently been forced to postpone the opening, in order to relay the rails, which will necessarily occupy some time. Before the rails were removed, a train of twenty-five laden coal-waggons passed over the line.

SETTLING DAYS IN DARKNESS.—Tokens-days for registered Shares, 17th and 30th; Account-days, 16th and 31st.

COMPETITION FOR RAILWAY TRADE.—The London and Birmingham, the Midlands, the Grand Junction, and the Great Western Companies, were closely tried on Sunday for special trains. The number of these trains may, perhaps, be gathered from the following fact:—An agent engaged a special train at twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, for which he paid the regular charge of £37. While the parties were engaged in placing sundry trunks, &c., in one of the first-class carriages, a second agent with his clerks arrived, and desired a special engine to be got in readiness. At that moment there were three special trains at the terminus, the engines of which were "getting up their steam," and the whole of them were appointed to start within the hour. The second agent was told that he could not have his special train got ready in less than one hour and a half. This he declared would prevent his depositing some of his plans before the required hour; he was told there was no hope for him, and in his despair he applied to the agent who had just paid his £37. An arrangement was come to, by which the agent B was to pay the agent A £20 for his passage in the special train of the former. Before the engine, however, had quite got up its steam, a third agent arrived, and was fortunate enough to make a similar bargain with the agent A; so that the gentleman who paid the £37 not only obtained *his* special train for nothing, but cleared £13 into the bargain.

AMALGAMATIONS.—An important correspondence has taken place between the Great Western and South Western Companies. The Directors of the latter company, by letter dated October 30, express great surprise at the announcement of an intended line to promote a new direct line between London and Exeter, by way of Hungerford, Westbury, and Yeovil, such plan never having been communicated to them or the Board of Trade. These and other events, they say, show the circumstances have so altered with respect to the question of further communication towards Exeter and Cornwall, that the principles which guided the Board of Trade in their report are by no means applicable. They, therefore, propose to address themselves immediately to the Board of Trade, and ascertain their opinion as to the formation by the South Western Company of a line by Salisbury and Yeovil to Exeter and Cornwall. Consistently with this intention, they address a letter to Lord Dalhousie, requesting him to name a day for hearing a deputation from each of the companies. The Board of Trade declines to interfere; and, in a letter dated the 7th of November, the Directors of the South Western declare that they have come to the conclusion that their company is at liberty to act as it shall deem advisable for its interests. The Directors of the Great Western deny that they have broken the agreement of the 24th of January, by severing which, they say, the whole question arises; and consider the other company as guilty of a gross breach of faith towards them.——The Lancashire and North York Company have amalgamated with the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Company. The Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton, an existing railway, has also been amalgamated with the same line.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

MAINE AND NECKAR.—The section from Heidelberg to Frankfort will be opened to the public in May next. A temporary bridge will necessarily have to be erected on the Neckar, in order that the line may cross that river. Shortly afterwards a magnificent stone bridge will be built.

DARMSTADT AND FRANKFORT.—Several experimental trips have now taken place on this line, all of which have terminated most favourably, and it is expected that, by the 1st of April next, the whole line will be opened for public traffic.

HANOVER AND BREMEN.—The Minister of the Interior at Hanover, does all in his power to hasten the construction of this railway. The measures taken are so efficacious, that in the course of 1847 the whole line will be brought into operation.

ATHENS AND PIRAUS.—Much joy and excitement have been created in the public mind at Athens, by the arrival of several English Commissioners, for negotiating with the Government for an English company, to construct of a railway between Athens and Piraus. The connection of the two towns in this manner would in some measure rectify the mistake of not having made Piraus the capital of Greece. One of the great difficulties in the way a project of this nature, would be the obtaining the land necessary for the purpose; the States are, however, sitting, and it would be easy to pass a law effecting that.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The experimental fleet arrived in Plymouth Sound again on Wednesday, about noon, in the following order:—*Vanguard* 1, *Albion* 2, *Rodney* 3, *Canopus* 4, and the *Superb* last. The *Darring* has not yet arrived.

THE RUSSIAN MEN OF WAR IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and the line of battle ship and corvette have not yet left Plymouth Sound, the wind having continued foul. On Tuesday, being the birth day of the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty's ships, the *Ingermanland*, 80, and the *Prince of Warsaw*, 80, were dressed with various coloured flags, and at 11 A.M., fired a royal salute. The British ships, the *Queen*, 110, bearing the flag of the Port Admiral, and the *President*, 50, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Dacres, in Plymouth Sound, and the *Caledonia*, 120, flag ship of Rear Admiral Fynn, in Hamoaze, paid the same compliment to the Emperor at 12 o'clock, the standard of England being hoisted at the main, and the Russian standard being run up at the foremast of their ships, during the salute of 21 guns.

RETIREMENT OF LORD ALAN CHURCHILL.—Lord Alan Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough, after a brief service, has retired from the army. His lordship held commissions in the 8th Hussars and the 6th Dragoon Guards.

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO REPEAL THE CORN LAWS. The following is from the *Times*, which is generally the best authority in all matters of news, but we confess there seems some doubt about its accuracy in this occasion. The paragraph appeared in the *Times* of Thursday morning, and a Cabinet Council had been summoned for the after noon of the same day. The important subject of the Corn Laws was in all probability discussed at this meeting; but it is not likely that any decision upon the course to be taken could have transpired beforehand. "The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed."

A WEEK'S GOSSIP.

"He hath strange places cramm'd
With observation—the which he vents
In mingled fancies." SHAKSPEARE.

What should the chronicler of the week's wonders, the fisher-up of the straws that float on the surface of the time, gossip of but Railways? True, the fever has passed from furious to intermittent; but there are symptoms of the convalescence as curious as those of the disorder. Sailors will tell you of the long sullen swell which follows a gale—when, though there is no breath of wind to stir a reef point, old Ocean rolls and wallows as if the sore throes were still agitating his entrails—and so it is with us, just subsiding from the storm of speculation. One of the most ludicrous and yet saddest symptoms of our return to sanity, is the crop of legal questions that seem likely to spring from the large seed of scrip that has been so freely sown by the speculators. Are directors responsible to shareholders, and shareholders to directors?—can the deluded sue the deluders at law, or in equity?—can scrip be forfeited at pleasure, or is it like Dejanira's poisoned shirt, to stick to the unhappy wearer whether he like it or no? The *Times* says one thing, the *Chronicle* another one asserts that 7 and 8 Victoria, section 26, applies to Railways, the other denies it: and unhappy scripholders, or directors, afflicted with unwonted qualms of conscience, look bewildered from one contradictory opinion to another. What a cleverly constructed statute that must be, which, framed expressly for controlling speculation in joint stock companies of all kinds, leaves it uncertain whether it include Railways—the most rife and most important of all!

Then there have been graver effects of this Railway madness—failures, and frauds, and suicides—meantime, the world, anxious to display its gratitude to George Hudson for all these blessings, is subscribing its tens of thousands for a memorial,

"As worshippers do, giving their sum of more
To him that hath too much."

Here is a song for Mr. Hudson's special singing:—

'Tis I'm the Railway King,
And where is the King so free?
No profits my projects may bring,
But still bring a profit to me.
My subjects are not only able
But willing to pay for my cheer;
So I feast at the Premier's table,
And drop in to sup here with a peer.
For I'm the Railway King;

A King and a true one is he
Who reigns by arithmetic clear,
Whose charter is writ *a. s. d.*,
And whose rule to his subjects is *dear*.
That *mane* is so all spranchil,
Though in truth 'tis an *ironical*,
Who *rains* against me in the end
Will be forced to admit he's a fool.
For I am the Railway King!

I suppose I'm no more than a man,
But really 'tis hard to think so;
For they'd make me believe, if they can,
That I am a god here below.
Capel courts my Royal domain,
Where the sport of stag hunting I take,
And the bulls a. d the bears there are fan
To be tame when my sceptre I shake.
For I am the Railway King!

And so his Railway Majesty has really taken "Gibraltar"—we mean one of the large houses at the Albert Gate—so called because it was thought that, like that famous fortress, they "would never be taken;" and there, appropriate emblem, stands stately over each gateway a stag, of at least ten *brevakes*, not to speak of trunk lines. Was the builder gifted with a prophetic vision?

But we have more matter for mirth, and with less smack of bitterness in it—for there is something sad in the common wearying, of which the *Keble* performed before George Hudson, Esq., is a reflection, in the scene round the office of the Board of Trade on Sunday night last—the better day the better deed—when the agents of some 570 lines deposited their plans and references there, in obedience to the standing orders—so called, we presume, from the impediments they throw in the way of public business.

What a night that might be when all the runs of desperate agents striving to outwit each other—of collisions of special trains, and solicitors seriously injuring each other in the smash—of broken-winded post horses, and plans smuggled on long Railway lines in sequess and in baskets—of those who arrived too soon, and those who came too late—of wonderful solicitors, who assure you they have not been in bed for a fortnight—of steam clerks, who have gone on copying estimates, and performing abstruse calculations, with their eyes shut, and in a sheer state of sleeping companions as fast asleep, and as hard at work, as themselves—of lithographers fraudulently stealing each other's stones, to baffle competing lines—of turnpike men who wouldn't wake to let anxious agents through the gates, and unusually stupid post-boys, who didn't know where the Office of the Board of Trade was, any more than the sagest gentleman they drove.

We cannot resist the temptation of trying our hand at a scene or two, which, if ever the historical drama of our time is written, may figure well in the play of "Victoria and Albert," and which we place at the disposal of any future Shakspeare who may arise appropriate to our era—

SCENE I.—*A Central Railway Terminus. Agents rushing about with plans; special trains coming and going; porters, clerks, &c.*

1*st Agent.* One hundred pieces for a special train!

2*nd Agent* Two hundred, by my halidame!

Railway Clerk (*aside*). Now by my faith, and by the holy poker—
Emblem of stoker's worship—I do swear
This is fine sporting weather for us genls.
Our governors must turn the money in
By constant turning out of special trains.

(A Special Train appears.)

Clerk. The special train for London!

1*st Agent*. Mine! *(Rushes towards it)*

2*nd Agent*. *(Seizing him)*—Villain, thou liest!

1*st Agent*. Thy words are actionable! *(To his Clerk.)* Take them down.

3*d Agent*. The chance is mine! *(Steals towards train while the others are quarrelling, and jumps in.)*

For London, ho!

(The train steams off—the other agents utter expressions of agony and disappointment.)

1*st Agent*. A horse! a horse! a hundred for a horse! (*Exeunt disperesdly.*)

SCENE II.—*Like Shakspeare's "On a Ship at Sea," shall be "In a First-class Carriage on the Line."*

Jenkins (an Agent, alone, looking at his watch nervously). When things of this sort are done, then 'tis well
They be done quickly; but this is too fast! [*Carriage swings fearfully.*]
The stoker must be drunk: he feels not how
He tears the fortune of the Jen'kins Line,
And me, its Cæsar. Ha! What sound was that? [*He looks out of the window.*]
Oh, agony! another special train
Is coming up behind, and I can see
The hated agent of the rival line!
'Tis Tomkins. Lo, with fiendish glee, he shakes
His fist at me from out his carriage window. [*Frantically from front window.*]
Stoker, more steam, or we shall all be smashed.
His gestures say it is impossible!
Now, by my troth, but this is very dreadful. [*With resignation.*]
A victim to the company! fall,
And to my duty! [*He folds the plans round his body, and then surveys himself.*]
Yes; this is glory's genuine great coat!
So wraps the dying chief his country's flag
Around him! Never shall these cherished plans
Adorn proud Tomkins' triumph. Ha! it comes.

[A crash. Jenkins is shot out of the window. The carriage disappears in a cloud of small fragments.

Tomkins (without, à la O. Smith). Ha! ha! ha! ha!

SCENE III.—*Exterior of the Office of the Board of Trade. A large illuminated clock on the centre points to half past eleven. The hands more gradually forwards while this scene is going on. A crowd laden with papers is struggling to get in at the doorway.*

Inspector Otway. What ho! John Smith!

A Host of Voices. Here here! here! here! here! here!

Inspector Otway (with dignity, but disgust). Methinks there be twelve John Smiths in the field,
And aux call out each one, instead of one!
Once more I summon John Smith, agent for
The Great North Diddlesex and Grabbit Valley.

John Smith (extricating himself with difficulty from the crowd). I feit 'twas I! Lead on, I'll follow thee!

[Rushes off, Inspector Otway solemnly beckoning him.

1*st Mob*. Well, you're a precious lot of fellers, you are!

2*nd Mob*. Wen'son, methinks, is precious cheap to night,
Ven stags thus congregates!

3*rd Mob*. Twig that 'ere smouch.

4*th Mob*. Wot 'll take for yer hat?

[Agents turn away in silence. A wounded Agent is borne on by two Policemen.

Wounded Agent. Nay, leave me, friends. 'Twas nothing but a stun.
I'm better now; and what if broken limbs
Had been my lot, still had I saved my time.
Behold! my cab broke down, but here I am.

[Strikes an attitude, and points to the clock.

Enter Tomkins, he appears moody).

Tomkins. I wish I had not smashed him; yes, I wish
They'd given the job unto another man.
Poor fellow! how he flew when my fast train
Ran into his! Tomkins, 'twas not the stoker—
'Twas thou that did'st the deed. Horrible thought,
I am a Railway murderer; but, pshaw,
He would have done as much for me, I know;
And yet—poor Jenkins—we were fellow clerks,
Sat on one stool, swigged porter from one bottle.
Would that he lived! *(Weeps).*

[En.er Jenkins, his head bandaged, his arm in a sling. He staggers faintly towards, and, speaking with long intervals between the words].

Jenkins. The clock! The clock! What is the time of night?
Mine eyes are dim! I can—not—see—the—clock.

Policeman (gruffly). Quarter to twelve!

Jenkins. Oh! bless thee for the word.
Jenkins hath managed to fulfil his trust,
Though wounded sore. Now I can die in peace.

Tomkins. That voice! *(in horror).*

Jenkins. My rival—once my friend—John Tomkins! say,
Was that well done to run into me so?

Tomkins Art thou a ghost—a spiritual Jenkins?

Jenkins. Not so: the real article: flesh and blood!

Tomkins (remorsefully). His leg, he lives!

Jenkins (cheerfully). And no bones broke to speak of.

Tomkins. Come to my arms, much injured friend, Oh come—

[As they approach to embrace, Inspector Otway appears at the door.]

Inspector. George Jenkins!

Jenkins. Ha! We'll put off our embrace
Until next time. *[Rushes into office.*

[During this scene the stage has been gradually cleared of agents with plans. The mob remain grouped right and left. The clock is within two minutes of twelve.]

Inspector Otway (with the door in his hand,. Two minutes more and we shut up the shop;
And then 'twill not be opened, tho' Prince Halbert,
The Royal Consort, with his Prussian bubbles,
Cryed, "Open, Otway, open to thy Prince!"

[Clock strikes twelve; as the last stroke is heard, a cab drives furiously on. A huge pie is thrown from the front window, and falls between the door-post and the door which Otway is just closing. He is so terrified at his shutting it.]

Inspector Otway.—Od rot the plan! This is unregular!

Agent (stepping from a cab).—I call you all to witness I have made the regulsite deposits!

[Sinks exhausted into the arms of the cabman. His pockets are examined, and he is borne off into an adjoining tap.]

Inspector.—Well, that's the last whoe'er the next may be!
So help me! three strong men and a steam-engine.

[Hastily shuts door. Heavy bolts are heard to clank inside. All is quiet.]

1*st Mob*. Well, the fun's over. I'll to bed.

2*nd Mob*. And I
To whack my wife. The night is cold, and I
Have not the wherewithal to warm me.

[A chaise and four gallops on. Three gents leap out.]

1*st Gent*. Past twelve!

2*nd Gent*. Done brown!

3*rd Gent (furiously)*. Who dares to say done brown?
'Tis not we are to blame—it is the clocks!

[Shakes his fist at the dial plate.

I do impugn thy truth, thou lying clock!
It is not twelve—it must not, cannot, be!
And thou, infernal post-boy *(seizing him)*, did'st not say
Thou knew'st the Office of the Board of Trade,
And yet hast driven wildly, through all sorts
Of streets in Pimlico, and sold us thus!
Take that, and that, and that. *(Kicks boy.)*

1*st Mob*. Shame! Shame! Shame!

2*nd Mob*. Hit one of your own size.

3*rd Mob*. Ah!

3*rd Gent*. Bear with me, friends. Our's is a most hard case.
We've spent much money; we have had no dinner;
We got to town at ten, yet here we are,
Late after all. 'Tis very hard to bear!

[Buries his face in his handkerchief.

1*st Mob*. Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonics! Sarves you right.

3*rd Gent*. Inhuman wretches! But no matter *(faintly swooning with his hand)*, I die! *(He is lifted into the chaise. His friends follow him. Slow music. Scene closes).*

And so ends our drama of *"The 30th of November, or the Plans Deposited."* The title would not read badly on a minor playbl.

On Thursday the town was startled into a sense of propriety by the announcement in the *Times* that Parliament was to beconvened in January, and measures taken for repealing the Corn laws *Good, if true.* Sir Robert has just nicked it, Lord John's impudence was a high hand; there he is higher we left, before the going—gone—passed into gone, and the public hammer knocked down the last bidder. The wary customer has made the bid, and secured the lot. Peel can carry Free trade—Lord John now could not have done it. This decision comes *apropos* to set at rest all fears of a quarrel with our excellent brother Jonathan, whose bread-stuffs will now find a market. He knows better than to fight with a good customer, though the notions of *mason and tuson* are very lax indeed. But he will learn, in time, that truth and honesty cannot be repudiated quite as readily as bank bonds, and that the power which issues these debentures, of humanity, will be learned to be each of us, on starting in life, is one which laughs at democratical vapouring, and columns of occupation.

A column of this novel kind is advertised to start for California. Each man to bring a rifle, or large shot gun; so much powder and shot; provisions; and a waggon for every family of eight. We would suggest the addition of a light field-piece for every half dozen families, and a complete *ambulance*, or field hospital, for each community that swells this novel kind of crusade—a crusade which seems to preach that democracy is to supersede law, and territorial right, and religion; and that a man has only to be an out-and-out native American—*i.e.*, hater of foreigners, and thick and-thin demagogue—to repudiate his debts, stab the man who offends him, take possession of his neighbour's field, and call all the world rogues and scoundrels that don't applaud and follow the example. Great encouragement this for honest advocates of progress, and popular improvement at home!

Meanwhile, what is England doing to prepare for the encounter, should democracy prevail over the sounder Anglo-Saxon element of the American public? She is talking about harbours of protection, examining and furbishing up the guns at Portsmouth and Devonport, and calling out the Pensioners. It is all very well to expect that every man will make a stand for his country, but it is hard to demand it peculiarly of those who have only just begun to stand upon, and, as for their wives and children, how can we, when every man has only one, which he must want for his private defence? These poor fellows had long ago squared accounts with glory thus:—

"Pay to Sir Stubbs to Madame Glory—Dr. to one contused rheumatism and 6d. a day. Received, John Stubbs."

And it is hard to call upon them now to contract fresh liabilities to that very unsatisfactory paymistress, the nation, and to divide, i.e. those which fall to the commanding officers, seldom amount to more than 6s. 8d. in the pound, while the poorer creditors must be satisfied with a farthing, or perhaps a mere I O U on some bankrupt nothing in any court of law.

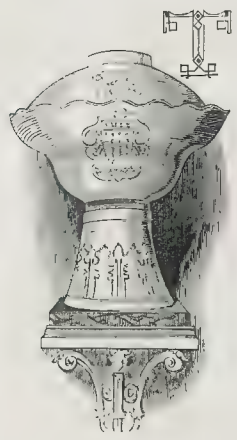
Besides, there are so many young men mere recruits, who have not a fair chance for their share of glory yet, and it is hard that their prospects should be interfered with by the peaceful veterans, who have called out from the shade of his laurels to reconvert his pruning hook into a sword and his night cap into a shako.

Thank our stars, however, we have a stouter defence to trust to than the Pensioner, ay, or the standing army either, or the battery, or the fleet, and that is the mutual interest of nations, now that the fetters are being taken off, that have prevented the growth of kindly feelings, as much as of the inter dependent sources of common national prosperity.

EARL STANHOPE AND THE CORN LAWS. Earl Stanhope has written a letter, declining an invitation to dine with the Cambridgeshire Farmers' Association, in the course of which he speaks thus energetically upon the proposed repeal of the Corn Laws. The noble earl says:—"If that measure is to be considered as inevitable, from the zeal and perseverance of those who oppose Corn Laws, and from the lamentable torpor of those who ought to support them, I do not, like Lord Ashley, wish or seek any compromise, in order, as he expresses it, to 'break the force of an inevitable blow.' On the contrary, if free trade is to be applied with respect to corn, the same principle must also be applied with respect to all other articles of general consumption, and to all the other products of British industry; and in such a case let the repeal of all protective duties be immediate and entire. Under such circumstances, I say again, as I did in the House of Lords, 'I throw down the gauntlet, and dare you to the attempt.'" Earl Stanhope speaks of the present Ministry in these terms:—"The free-trade policy of the present Ministers, who would never have been restored to power if their new Corn Laws and their new Tariff had been expected or those who supported them at the last general election—the base and treacherous and unprincipled conduct of so many of their adherents, who, by an utter disregard of their promises and professions, have covered themselves with indelible disgrace, and justly incurred the hatred or contempt of their fellow citizens—the indefatigable exertions and reckless attempts which are made by some enemies of the Corn Laws—and the culpable supineness of the agricultural community, which seems at present to be quite benumbed and paralysed—all these circumstances concur in placing this country in a state of the utmost danger, from which it could be rescued only by that which I have so often, but so ineffectually, recommended—by energy and union."

PIGEON FLYING.—On Monday, a pigeon, belonging to Mr. Dalton, of Kennington, flew from Dover to London in one hour and twenty-five minutes.

SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.



VASE WITH CHINESE FORMS.

THE SIXTH DAY (Wednesday), was, perhaps, the most attractive in the entire Sale. We briefly reported its results in our Journal of last week; but their importance warrants our return to some of the items.

The several Lots disposed of on this day were the contents of the *Crimson Drawing-room*, engraved in our No. for Nov. 22: they consisted chiefly of China, and Costly Furniture; the competition for many of the rarest articles being amusingly great. Among the former was a pair of Indian Bottles, Mazarine blue and gold (370), which sold for five guineas; a Cream Ewer, figure subject, mounted in silver gilt (373), £8; a pair of Chocolate Cups (375), £6 15s.; a pair of enamelled Basins, 6 guineas; a pair of scalloped Dishes, 15 guineas! Among the Furniture, an octagonal Oak Table, the upper part of deal, brought £12 10s.; and the Fonthill Chairs four guineas each. The Florentine Mosaic Table (416) is, indeed, a superb article: "the centre is formed of a large oval slab of beautiful Oriental alabaster, and the exquisitely designed borders and devices are composed of lapis lazuli, hero antico, and other costly marbles: it is supported by boldly carved standards and trusses, with gilt mouldings and enrichments; dimensions, 6 feet 5, by 4 feet 9½ inches. The weight of this table was stated to be nearly *1 cwt.* According to Mr. English's statement, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton would not have parted with it but for the circumstance that he had several others of the same description. On once suggesting a sale of some articles that might be dispensed with, this table was named, and Mr. Beckford expressed a determination not to take less than £1,000 for it. The original cost of it, said Mr. English, was only £150 less than that sold at Fonthill for £1,800. It was knocked down at 370 guineas. The fancy cabinets of various descriptions sold to-day were exquisitely designed and carved, and in every respect specimens of the most admirable skill in workmanship. They were disposed of in pairs at 30 and 36 guineas a pair."—*Bath Chronicle.*

Next, we have engraved (396) an exquisitely carved Ivory Vase and Cover, of Eastern workmanship, representing the metamorphoses of the Goddess Buddha; the inside lined with silver gilt.

We now come to the *Etruscan Vases*, of which we spoke but incidentally last week. The first (417) is 17½ inches high, very perfect, and of exquisite form, enriched with figures emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries. This is engraved in the centre of the group at page 344, it sold for 39 guineas. The next (418) three lobe-lipped, is of rarer variety, and bears a griffin and three finely-drawn figures engaged in sacrifice; the leaves of the laurel worn by the victorious rider of the griffin being of pure gold: this fine specimen of antique art realised 60 guineas. Then came the Etruscan Vase presumed to be unique (419), a black-bearded Bacchus, riding on a dromedary, is surrounded by minstrels and dancing figures: the zones of Bacchus and his attendants are enriched with beaten gold; and the graceful form of this precious vase has been much commended: after an intense competition, it was knocked down at 210 guineas! We have engraved the two vases last described. With respect to the large Etruscan Vase engraved last week, it may be remarked that it is common to ascribe representations on Etruscan Vases somewhat promiscuously, as emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries; but, in this case, the presentation of eggs, and the presence of other appropriate devices, are held to be sufficient for authenticity. Another peculiarity in this vase is the presence of a second pigment: the figures are of the colour of the clay (red), upon a black ground; and there is some appearance of white in the bracelets, anklets, &c., worn by the figures. The principal purchases of this day were for the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord W. Powlett, Marquis of Douglas, J. Morrison, Esq., of Fonthill, J. H. S. Pigott, Esq., — Hope, Esq., M.P., Mr. Robinson, and the British Museum.

Thursday (the Seventh Day) consisted of the remainder of the contents of the *Crimson Drawing-room*; and the rarities from the *Scarlet Room*, engraved last week: they comprised china; cabinets, coffers, and tables, agate vases, &c. The china birds on stumps of trees (one engraved last week) were bought by Mr. Nathan, for fourteen guineas and a half; 477.—A Japan cabinet basin, mounted in silver-gilt, brought the high price of £8 18s. A pair of pollard and Riga oak pedestal cabinets, with black marble plinths, and Italian porphyry slabs (in the Scarlet Room), were also knocked down to Mr. Nathan, for 74 guineas. The oak Fonthill pattern chairs produced £5 14s. per chair; bought by the same; as was also 500, a beautiful Oak Tripod, with a circular top of rare Lumachello marble from the Himalaya mountains; 37 guineas.

Next, we have engraved a group of Crystal, Agate, and Jasper Vases, &c.; chiefly from this Day's Sale. First, however, numerically, in the centre of the group, is a tall Crystal Vase and Cover, with silver-gilt mountings (379); and above it is a two-handled Jad Cup (421). To the right of the Crystal Vase, is (505), a Cup of beautiful ribbon Jasper, with gilt mountings, bought by Mr. Raven, for 8 guineas. Still further right is (514), a Tazza of botryioidal chalcedony, mounted on six chimeras, with coral pendant, and cover of precious agate, exhibiting an entire fortification, with rim of chased and engraved gold; the border dight with animals and arabesques, and the cover surmounted by a finely-sculptured Hercules in coral: this was knocked down to Mr. Raven, at 74 guineas. To the left of the centre Crystal Vase is (504), an Agate Vase, with elaborate silver-gilt mountings, and figures of Neptune and a dolphin; bought by Mr. Raven, for 20 guineas; and still further left, is (503), a dark, polished egg-shaped Agate, on a filagree gold stand, and surmounted by a group of flowers in gold, of antique workmanship; bought by the purchaser of the lot last named, for 10½ guineas.

We have still to mention another Engraving—that attached to the initial at the commencement of this paper (512), a delicate Indian china Vase and cover, bearing scrolls and tablets, and Chinese poems.

The classic item in the opposite column, page 365, is one of a pair of Alabaster Tazzas, (lot 594,) 17½ inches in diameter, with marked heads boldly carved in relief, the under part fluted; they are on bronzed tripod stands, 3 feet 9 inches high; the pair brought £14 3s. 6d.

Among the more costly lots of this day, were two green Crackle Jars, 20 and 22 guineas; very high prices. The pair of China Storks (one engraved last week) was bought by Mr. English, for £17 6s. 6d. The bamboo-pattern Chinese Coffee-pots (one engraved last week) brought the large sum of 10 guineas. A pair of Riga and pollard oak coffers (520) was bought at 115 guineas, for the Marquis of Exeter: and an Egyptian-granite table was knocked down to Mr. Nathan at 34 guineas. Altogether, the China brought unprecedentedly high prices: in one instance, a pair of dishes, not worth 15s., produced £5. A single Agate cup and saucer, too, brought 23 guineas.

Friday, (the Eighth Day,) comprised the contents of the Belvedere, or Lantern; the two Libraries; the Sanctuary, and the Vestibule. These consisted of Cabinets and Console Tables; Etruscan Vases, old China, &c. There is little noticeable among the lots of furniture; the prices of the Etruscan Vases ranged from £5 to £24; Rossi's marble Statue of St. Anthony of Padua, and the Infant Saviour, (engraved last week,) brought £34 2s. 6d.; and the Peterhead granite Colossal Vase, (engraved in our No. for Nov. 22,) was sold for £94 10s. The very fine pair of Roman seats (Riga and pollard oak,) in the Vestibule, brought £27 6s.; and another pair to match, £28 7s. Among the old China were several extraordinary prices: as, a pair of Sevres Goblets, 10 guineas; four octagonal plates, 13 guineas; a pair of very fine plates, of Raffaelle ware—Abraham's Sacrifice, and Jacob's Dream—rich in colour, £16 5s. 6d.; an enamelled dessert dish, £6 10s.; and an Indian figure China bowl, £9 19s. 6d. An onyx Snuff-box, cut in the form of a tortoise, with ruby eyes, crystallized agate top, &c., realised £32 12s.

We have still to describe one of the apartments—*the Etruscan Library.* The ceiling and book-cases are of oak, of elegant design, relieved with scarlet, purple and gold; on the frieze of the book-cases are emblazoned heraldic devices. The carpet is crimson, quatrefoil pattern; and the window has the usual gilt trellis-work, or *grille.* The colours of this exquisite apartment are brought into perfect harmony; and it is altogether calculated for the enjoyment of "calm contemplation and poetic ease."

THE ETRUSCAN LIBRARY.

EXQUISITELY CARVED EASTERN IVORY VASE AND COVER.

Thus terminated the Sale of the Beckford Collection of Rarities in Art; or, rather, a portion of them, for we understand that all the treasured objects Mr. Beckford especially cared for, have been removed from the Tower to the mansion in Lansdown Crescent. There are, for instance, according to the well-considered report in the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, "the Babylonish cup, formed of some vitreous substance, with figures brilliant in colour, and covered with figures so fused and blended with the material that it seems hopeless to conjecture what means have been employed to produce the effect. The candlesticks of standard gold, from designs by Holbein; or those still more rare, which, when the peerless Alhambra was in all its glory, formed a portion of its regal luxury. The mighty vase, sculptured from a single gem — the precious opal, polished throughout. Rubens made drawings of this wonderful vase, and separate drawings of the various details. The originals are, we believe, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; etchings from them, and also the engravings, are in the British Museum. Pine-cones and vines, and various fruits sacred to Bacchus, are introduced on the exterior: yet the form suggests a sepulchral destination. We could enumerate hundreds of the finest works of the purest Greek, the Florentine, and the Italian art, some of which have occasionally been seen in Lansdown Tower; others, which have always been kept in the cabinets built for their display in the apartments furnished purposely to receive them. Of Limoges enamel there were in the Tower dishes large as a warrior's shield; the border gorgeous arabesque, and the field displaying classical subjects, many of them designed by Julio Clovio; ivory, which revealed the very thoughts of that most eccentric, daring prince of artists, Benvenuto Cellini."

We should add, that the sale was ably conducted by the Auctioneer, whose intelligence and piquancy were displayed in many well-timed anecdotes of the valuables and their possessors.

The following additional "jottings" from the *Bath Chronicle*, may be interesting:—

Since the memorable sale at Strawberry Hill, perhaps the auctioneer's hammer has not been invested with a trust of greater magnitude, or one which has proved more attractive to wealthy purchasers. That the dispersion of these rich possessions, amassed, as they were, by a gentleman of such consummate discrimination and refined taste, as a collector of rare productions of art and nature, should excite more than ordinary attention, and hold out a powerful temptation to men of his own class, was

SALE OF THE BECKFORD COLLECTION.

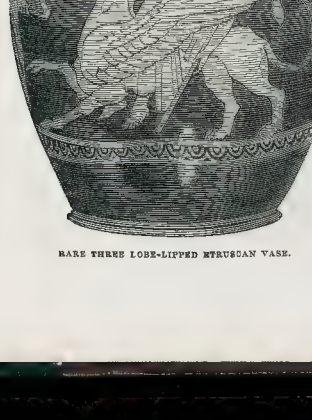
not to be wondered at. Connoisseurs, far and wide, knew of his vast collections, and contemplated their transfer into different hands as a momentous matter. Commissioned agents, of known reputation as experienced judges of articles of *vertu*, were deputed by opulent collectors, residing in different parts of the kingdom, to attend the sale, with almost *ad libitum* credentials for competition. Curators of various public museums, we are told, had also their agents at this important sale.

Among the conditions was one that no advance less than a shilling was to be taken on any bidding under £5, and above that sum, five shillings, and so on in proportion; but the competition was generally too spirited to require any monitory reference to the rule. The bidders would often leave the minimum boundary far behind, as if determined to steal a march on each other by leaps and strides, in order to secure the prize in view.

Among the *notabilia* of the First Day, we may mention ten cups and saucers (described as mazarine and gold and finely pencilled) knocked down at seven guineas; a set of 14 dessert enamelled dishes, at nine guineas; 11 enamelled plates at £5; and a pair of fine enamelled eggshell cups and saucers at £3 6s. But the lot which excited the warmest competition, and which was considered the greatest marvel as regards the sum for which it was knocked down, was that of four cups and saucers with rare yellow ground, which were bought at the price of twelve guineas and a-half! They were started at two guineas, and from that advanced at first but slowly, when a hint from the auctioneer respecting the value put upon them by the late possessor gave a sudden impulse to the biddings, and in a few moments they reached ten guineas, and thence, by two or three bounds, to the large sum for which they were sold. It is needless to say that expressions of astonishment passed round the room at such an enterprise in competitive bidding. The purchaser of these brittle gems, as if calculating on the possibility of an accident producing a great depreciation in their value, would not suffer them to be afterwards placed out of his view; and, taking them into his possession, he deposited them in a cabinet close by his side. The purchase in question has given rise to much surprise, as if the buyer had done an act which evinced a defective knowledge of the legitimate use of money. That his bargain is a dear one there is no doubt; but it is to be recollected that though the sum given for the articles far exceeded their intrinsic worth, their extreme rarity is such as to render their relative value, in a collection of curiosities, very high. It is probable that they cannot be matched; and this fact may be the true secret of the ardour with which they were competed for by the rival bidders. It is also to be remembered that a bidder, determined to have an article or articles at any price, being, perhaps, a purchaser otherwise to a large extent, has the opportunity of balancing against his excess in one instance several other purchases which prove to be good bargains.

In the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, it is noted:—"We have watched the progress of the sale; and never did we witness such competition for what nine-tenths of the world would regard as trifles. China plates, for example, sold at 36 guineas the dozen, similar to what, upon ordinary occasions, might be purchased at five shillings each. Cups and saucers, perfectly useless from their delicacy, brought three and four guineas each. In this way, for china, which we fancy could be matched for fifty pounds, there has been realised five hundred and ninety guineas! We have observed artists employed in sketching the general forms of the beautiful Etruscan Vases, and making careful studies of the exquisite figures which embellish them. To the most uneducated eye, Mr. Beckford's selection of those precious works of remote antiquity conveys a feeling of admiration and wonder. Some of the figures are buoyant with life—the action spirited—and the flowing draperies waving in undulating lines of the most graceful combinations. We have contemplated with astonishment many of those wonderful groups, engaged evidently in some mystic rites. There is a solemnity and grandeur of manner in the artistical arrangement, totally unlike anything that we had ever previously seen. It is really astonishing that mere outlines can be rendered so full of expression. We have been told that some of the figures, of animals especially, are not well drawn, the action being exaggerated; but this very extravagance is poetical, and adds to the charm. Severe study and careful investigation are needful to the understanding of such occult groups. But, apart from all that does not speak of heathen mythology, there is much that is deeply interesting in such admirably-perfect—we are told unique—specimens of that unquestionable evidence which antiquaries claim for the people who have ceased to live now upwards of two thousand years."

CRYSTAL, AGATE, AND JASPER VASES; CHALCEDONY TAZZA, &c.



RARE THREE LOBE-LIPPED ETRUSCAN VASE.

MUSIC.

MR. H. PHILLIPS AND THE OPERA OF MARITANA.

We have received the following letter, which we willingly insert, premising that the *Italics* are those of the writer:—

21 December, 35, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

SIR,—I value so highly the admirable notices which at various times appear in your most interesting journal, relative to my profession, that I am induced to correct a little error—I think—in judgment where you speak of me in "Maritana."

You say "*I have vitiated my taste, and ruined my lower notes, by singing in America tenor songs.*"

I assure you, Sir, this is unfounded. I never *do*, or *did sing tenor songs*; and the lower part of my voice was at least *twice the power* I even boasted before, obtained by an accession of health in the pure and clear climate of America.

Again, I avoided the possibility of vitiating my taste, by never singing any but classical songs, and those in the *concert-room*; for in the American theatres *I did not appear*.

My voice is *naturally high*, approaching within a semitone of a tenor; consequently, the lower part of my voice was *never powerful*.

The music of "Maritana," *charming* and *masterly as it is*, is not suited, unfortunately, to me, the melodies lying in the *middle of my voice*, where I have least power to express in *tone* or *declamation*. This has arisen from *two causes*; first, that the composer, when those songs were written, had never heard me sing; and, secondly, that they are ill-placed, situations having been created after the opera was finished.

I trust these remarks may rid you of the impression that I have in any way neglected my study or practice, which is never likely I should, having arrived at that *fortunate period when I am just wise enough to know that I am ignorant*.

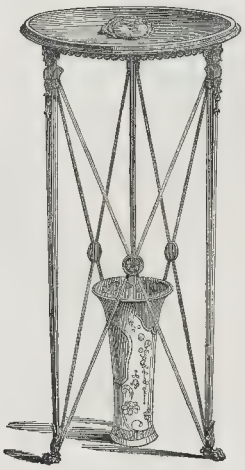
I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
HENRY PHILLIPS.

We might leave the above communication without a note, inasmuch as Mr. Mr. Phillips candidly avows that the music is not suited to him; but the question arises whether we are to regard that eminent vocalist as a basso, a baritone, or a tenor. We have a distinct recollection—and a most pleasurable one—of having heard Mr. Phillips sing the bass parts in the operas of "Der Freyschutz," the "Oracle," the "Freebooters" the "Vampire," &c., at the English Opera House under Mr. Arnold's management. We presume that the music of *Hela* in the "Mountain Sylph," his original character, is for a bass; and it will not be denied, perhaps, that Mr. Phillips in the "Messiah," "Creation," &c. has fulfilled the task allotted to the primo basso.

But if we come to another order of music, which Mr. Phillips, *if he pleases*, may call "classical," but which, according to the ordinary acceptation of that term, means something widely different, we would ask in what clef Mr. Phillips sings Charles Dibdin's tenor songs of "Poor Meridian," "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter," and other popular ballads? We will, however, refer to the ballad in Mr. Wallace's opera, "In Happy Moments," which is strictly *within* the range of the tenor clef, and if Mr. Phillips's voice be still a pure basso, why did he not descend the scale on Saturday night in the cadence, instead of taking the higher F in his natural voice. The cavatina, "This Heart by Woe Overtaken," is again within the tenor range, save the opening movement, certainly better adapted for a bass voice, but which Mr. Phillips sees, *curiously enough, omits*. We quite agree with him, that the songs are ill-placed, and that his *forte* is in tone and *declamation*. Mr. Phillips takes his rank in the last-mentioned style with the veteran Braham, and we have no doubt that if the opportunity be afforded our great baritone, for such we must designate him, will take his revenge for the "misfit" in "Maritana."

THE MUSICAL SEASON OF 1846.

From the accounts that reach us from France, Italy, and Germany, the forthcoming season is likely to be extremely interesting. Letters from Vienna announce that Parish Alvars, the harpist and composer, is about to return to this country, having given his farewell concert on the 16th of November, after a residence of ten years on the Continent. On this occasion he produced a Symphony and a Pianoforte Concerto, both of which elaborate works obtained the approbation of the critics and amateurs. The band of the Imperial Theatre executed these compositions admirably; and Czerny, the celebrated writer, expressed his warm appreciation of Mr. Alvars's genius to Mr. Ella, of "The Musical Union," who was present. Mr Alvars is destined to have a rival in London in Mr. Reeves, an Irishman by birth, who has been also making a continental tour advantageously to his fame. Mr. Reeves is a first-rate harp performer, and in some respects an innovator. He is an excellent musician, and has extraordinarily executive faculty combined with profound feeling and consummate taste. There is a rumour that Ole Bull, the violinist, after a brilliant career in the United States, will revisit England.



ALABASTER TAZZA.

Mendelssohn is expected for the Birmingham Festival. Meyerbeer may be looked for with Jenny Lind in the spring, although it is problematical whether the latter will sing in English. Molique, the violinist, projects a visit here. Lindpainter threatens to accompany Pischek in his next advent amongst us. Standigl will be late in the season. Mrs. H. R. Bishop, after great triumphs in Italy, will be one of our fixed stars for the future. Miss Hayes, a young Irish lady of great beauty, who has been making a sensation in France and Italy, will make her *début* in London. Miss Birch, who has found the air of the Scala too hot for a British *prima donna*, will be welcomed back to the locality that she ought never to have quitted, namely, the concert-room. Miss Bassano will follow her studies for the present in Florence. Travers, a cousin of Miss Romer, is favourably spoken of as a *tenore robusto* in Northern Italy. Mr. Jones, the basso, clings to the sunny climate, and eschews London fogs. A lady violoncello player will be amongst the novelties.

Mr. Benedict's new opera, the *libretto* by M. St. Georges, and adapted by Mr. Bunn, will be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, after the run of "Maritana," which is, however, likely to draw until the middle of January. Signor Costa's appointment as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, will give a fresh impetus to that invaluable institution.

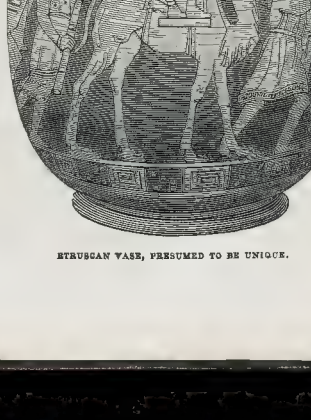
As regards her Majesty's Theatre, it is reported that engagements have been made with Grisi and Castellan, the Lablaches, Mario, and Formasari; and negotiations talked of with Rubini and others

Lear's Cantata, produced with such success at the Beethoven Festival, is in course of preparation in Paris, Jules Janin having translated Professor Wolff's words. Mr. Balfe's opera of "Estrella" was to be the first novelty at the *Académie Royale*.

Duprez is now in Italy. Dreyschock, the pianist, will be with us in 1846. Sir George Smart has been appointed conductor of the Manchester Choral Concerts

WHAT HAS JULLIEN DONE FOR ART?

The immense audiences congregated nightly at Covent Garden Theatre, suggests the above question; and, despite of the unbounded charlatanism of the lucky speculator, the answer must be, that if Jullien achieves nothing for art, he accomplishes a great deal for artists, and something for the public as well, inasmuch as the knowledge of instruments is promoted by his motley concerts. M Jullien,



ETRUSCAN VASE, PRESUMED TO BE UNIQUE.

certes, is not of the classic school like Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn—he has no pretension, likewise, to the romanticism and mysticism of the modern German school. He is, also, neither an originator nor an inventor, for Strauss, Musard, Valentino, Fessy, &c., anticipated the Jullien *potage*, in the shape of promenade concerts, with the odd admixture of the profane with the sacred styles Nor was M. Jullien of the Paris *Bals Masqués* the Jullien of the meridian of Green-wich. Extravagant he always was, as a conductor, but he was not *outré* as he is now.

Then, as a conductor of symphonies and overtures, M. Jullien's powers are mere mo-mishne. Such instrumentalists as Barret, Baumann, Lazarus, Platt, Jarrett. Howell, Casalar, Thirlwall, Tolbecque, Nadaud, &c., require no gyrations of the *bâton*, for the musical mania. They will execute themselves—perfectly spontaneity: if they followed Jullien they would be lost-men. No! no! let this acclimated mass of Gallic origin have full swing in his Quadrilles, Polkas, and Waltzes—let his body undulate with the rhythmical melody, and his stick quiver with a spasmodic beat—let him be a living illustration of his *Turnaticles*,—but spare us the St. Vitus's dance in the *Pastorale*. The power of sound, but not Sooth'e—is Jullien's element. He is supreme in brass: he is potent in parliament: Prospero and Chipp are his attendant demons—they are his familiars M. Jullien has not even the rudiments of an idea in his nature. He is essentially a burlesque and pantomimic. He is the Polichinello of combination, and the very embodiment of extravaganza as a composer.

Yet, Jullien, here an eye-sore, is popular valuable copyrights. Caution the good public against "spurious imitations" of your profound inspirations. Fall foul of the unhappy wight who seeks to counterfeit your "British Navy." Into Chancery with the daring villians who purloin your bright thoughts The man who makes music of a forge, and of the yells of a large crew, ought to be fostered and protected. There are critics who pretend that of all arts, the imitative one in music is the lowest: but M. Jullien writes music not for fame, but for the shillings. He is learned in gigantic posters—he knows the secret value of the universal puffing. He makes a fortune, and as for poor Art, why let the classics starve in their garrets. M. Jullien is a practical musician, and has proved how clever is his vocation When we glance at the distinguished talents around him, we cannot but regret their position. We do not blame them, however, for such engagements are, unfortunately, a necessity. We blame them the less, that they were not used as instruments for vulgar and degrading display.

HOMAGE TO SCHUBERT.—On the 19th of November, in Vienna, a performance of vocal music took place in the musical ground where the remains of Schubert, the celebrated song writer, are deposited. He died on the 19th of November, 1828, at the early age of 31. Three pieces were sung by a choir of male voices. "The opening dirge," writes a correspondent, "led by the soft and exquisitetones of the tenor voices, in soft and protracted notes, followed in solemn progressions of imitative parts, swelling gradually into full harmony with the entire choir, produced the deepest emotion in the spectators." The young poets, painters, and musicians forming the singing party, assembled outside the cemetery, the Catholic priests forbidding music within a burial ground

PROVINCIAL CONCERTS.—Great success has attended the tour of Madame Dulcken, the *pianiste*; Mdlle. Schloss, the vocalist; Mr. John Parry, &c., in the northern and midland counties.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Friday next, Handel's "Messiah" will be given, at Exeter Hall. The fifth Concert of the British Musicians, at Erat's Saloon, is on Monday next.

THE THEATRES.

The approach of Christmas brings with it a lull in the dramatic world—at least as far as the public are concerned, for all behind the curtain is in more than usual bustle. The theatrical critic sulpys, at this time, a short holiday, to prepare himself for heavy work, on and after "boxing night," when not being engaged with the power of becoming ubiquitous at will, he is compelled to pass many evenings successively in playhouses, witnessing the novelties brought out for the holiday folks, until his visions are of nothing else but clowns insulting elderly ladies and intelligent tradesmen- harlequins jumping through clock-faces—and fairies dancing in the gaze of the pit. This has been but little novelty since our last notices: the bills of nearly all the houses have remained unchanged.

AT DRURY-LANE, Mdlle. Flora Fabbri has made a great hit, as we predicted she would do. We cannot call another instance to mind of a dancer so rapidly taking a position as a public favourite. Wallack's new drama, "Ellen Wareham," followed by the ballet, fills the house every night, and is likely to do so up till Christmas.

M. Jullien has nothing to complain of at COVENT GARDEN, where his promenades are in greater vogue than ever. Besides being the Colossus of concerts, he is the first of posting-bills. Jullien has now monopolized the entire west wing of the theatre with an enormous placard proclaiming the triumph achieved by the navy quadrilles. As a mere specimen of typography this *placard monstre* is worth going to see; and it is certainly one of the most ambitious exhibitions.

The most praseworthy activity still characterizes the management of the HAYMARKET. Close upon the success of "The Miseries of Human Life," Mr. Webster has produced "Paul Pry Married"—an admirable sequel to the old piece by Coyne, which was received on Saturday evening with uproarious applause. The principal character, *Mr. Gorman Hudson*, a harum-scarum irishman, is played to the life by Mr. Hudson, and the situations and dialogue are so thoroughly characteristic of the author, that we should almost mistaken for the real "Railway King," in which capacity he is pounced upon by two projectors to help their schemes. It was entirely an *apropos* piece; but kept the audience in convulsions of laughter from beginning to end, and was announced by Mr. Hudson for repetition every evening amidst general cheering.

AT the FRENCH PLAYS, Mademoiselle Martelleur has been playing in the comedietta "Un Mariage sous l'Empire" with great success. She has been previously seen here with great success. During the two past seasons, Madame Albert and Mademoiselle Nathalie each played the principal character. Mademoiselle Martelleur is by no means fearful of being thrown into the shade by her rivals. She is entirely free from stage trickeries or forced effects; indeed, she divests our minds of the idea that we are witnessing a theatrical display, so natural is her performance. Her manners are also natural. Her dress and the other characters are decidedly her best; but these trifling pieces do not give her the opportunity of exhibiting them to the best advantage. Talent had a good part, and played effectively, as well as the "Grace" of Mdlle. Nathalie. The broad-acting of Perlet was brought out by Mr. Planché under the name of "The Captain of the Guard," and afterwards by Mr. Wigan, as "Watch and Ward." On Monday the comedy of "Le Mere au Bal et la Fille à la Messe" was produced. The moral of this play is pointed at vain and worldly mothers, who seek those compliments and attentions in society which are due to their daughters, and in whose light they always stand. The comic scenes of the rivalry between the daughter depicted dissobedience and disrust follow, where there should be the greatest ingenuousness and candour. Mademoiselle St. Marc and Lafont, as usual, played the principal parts.

AT SADLER'S WELLS, the "Winter's Tale" has been brought out in a manner which calls for the highest commendation; both with respect to the admirable style in which every part was played—and especially by Messrs Phelps and Graham as *Leontes* and *Camillo*, and the great care and intelligence shown in the general getting up of the play. The statue-scene in the fifth act was a most artistic and exquisite piece of stage arrangement, and elicited the loudest applause. There is a level excellence in the productions of Sadler's Wells which is exceedingly gratifying to witness. Every piece, even to the most humble, was well played: and the "Winter's Tale" achieved the same success that has followed upon all the revivals of this praiseworthy management.

At the other houses, the pieces now in the bills will carry on the business very well until Christmas. At the STRAND Theatre, on Tuesday, an indifferent, whining performance of *Hamlet* created such a memorable riot two or three years ago at Covent Garden, ensued without public appearance in *Sigliori*. We were not present, but understand the theatre was the scene of most disgraceful tumult, reflecting but little credit upon any of the parties concerned in it.

WILL OF EARL SPENCER.—The will of the late Right Honourable John Charles, Earl Spencer, has been proved by his brother, the present Earl, the sole executor; the personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworn under £160,000. His lordship has devised and appointed all his manors, &c., freehold, copyhold, or hereditaments, in the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, and York, to his brother, the present Earl (heretofore the Hon. Frederick Spencer), subject and chargeable with the payment of the legacies and annuities, and in exercise of any mortgages or other incumbrances. He has left to the Reverend Christopher Nevil, and to his brother George Nevil, Esq., £10,000 each. To Dr. Loudon, of Leamington, an annuity of £100. To his bailiff, John Hall, a legacy of £1,000, and all the short-horned cattle on the farm in Nottinghamshire, or £2,000, should the present Earl think proper to the breed and to retain the same, and to John Elliott, his bailiff on his Northamptonshire farm, he has left a legacy of £2,000. Liberal annuities to his principal servants, his huntsman, gamekeeper, gardener, butler, and annuities and legacies to other of his servants, male and female. The residue of his real estate he leaves to his brother, the present Right Honourable Frederick Earl Spencer. His Lordship's will, with a codicil, were made in the year 1840. He latterly resided on his estate at Althorp, Northamptonshire, and died on the 1st of October last, aged 68.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF GRAY'S ELEGY.—A great poetical curiosity was sold on Saturday, by Messrs. Evans, at their rooms, in New Bond-street, in the course of a sale in which were numerous books, with manuscript notes by the poet Gray, and various letters, &c., from him to various friends. As may be easily imagined, the sale excited very great interest. The great curiosity, however, was a copy of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard," in his own handwriting. It was written on small pieces of paper, and many variations and emendations appear in the printed copy from the early sketch. Thus, for instance, the names of Milton and Cromwell are judiciously substituted for Tully and Cæsar. Various improvements are also made in the diction, which is often altered thereby. The five stanzas are contained in this manuscript that are omitted in all the editions of his poems, but are quoted by Mathias in his notes, where he observes, "I cannot help hinting to the reader, that I think the third of these rejected stanzas equal to any in the whole Elegy." The original title given in the manuscript to the poet is, "Stanzas wrote in a Country Churchyard." This interesting relic of the bard was sold, after great competition, for £100! On Monday the sale was resumed and concluded. It realized upwards of £1200. Among the lots sold on Monday were Gray's Odes, with numerous manuscript notes by Gray, containing the author's avowal of the sources from whence he borrowed his ideas.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) — The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples that grain here to-day was small. Owing, however to the good condition of most samples offered last and attention in the corn-lanes is favorable, the demand for all descriptions was unusually heavy, and prices rully maintained. As compared with last week, however, lower rates must have been submitted to. The Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—scarcely altered in value. Of all other kinds of grain the receipts this week have been small, yet owing to the above mentioned cause, the sale for them was exceedingly depressed, at next to

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, ——; oats, 820; Irish: wheat, ——; barley, 700; oats, 2710. Scotch: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 2500 quarters. Flour 2790 sacks; malt, 1600 quarters

Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 61s

Ditto, red, 54s to 58s; ditto, white, 59s to 62s

Rye, 34s to 35s; malting ditto, 36s to 37s

Barley, 30s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 33s

Oats, 20s to 23s; Scotch, 21s to 24s; Irish, 19s to 21s

Beans, 34s to 37s; Harrow, 36s to 38s; Chevalier 42s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red

Peas, 34s to 37s; White, 36s to 38s; Maple, 36s to 38s; Grey, 34s to 36s; Boilers, 38s to 40s

Flour, per sack, 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent, 40s to 42s; Irish, 36s to 38s

Seeds.—Linseed, per qr., 50s to 52s; extra, 53s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 63s per qr.

Rapeseed, 42s to 44s per last; Coleseed, 42s to 44s per last

Cloverseed, 28s to 42s per cwt.; Canary, 45s to 50s per qr.

Hempseed, 32s to 34s per qr.; Tares, 4s to 5s per bushel

Linseed cakes, English, 12l to 12l 5s per 1000; Foreign, 8l to 8l 5s per 1000

Rapeseed cakes, 8l to 8l 5s per 1000; Coleseed cakes, 8l to 8l 5s per 1000

Canary, 55s to 60s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 56s; extra, 57s to 60s; white 60s to 62s, extra up to 65s. Foreign, red, 40s to 44s; extra, 45s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d to 10d, of household 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages — Wheat, 52s 9d; barley, 33s 2d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, —s 0d; beans, 41s 9d; peas, 40s 10d

Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 58s 11d; barley, 34s 4d; oats, 24s 6d; rye, 36s 8d; beans, 42s 9d; peas, 42s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s. barley, 6s; oats, 3s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 1s; peas, 1s 6d

TEA.—This market is very inactive, and prices are with difficulty supported Common sound congou 9½d to 10d, and good leaf (sankay is 1½d to 1s 2½d per lb. The deliveries still continue large; about 2,000,000 lbs have lately come in from China.

SUGAR.—For all descriptions of raw sugar the demand is dull, at, in some instances, lower prices. Refined goods have fallen in value, brown lumps selling at 65s, and standard ditto at 66s per cwt.

Coffee.—The late improvement in the demand has fallen off, but holders are not disposed to accept lower quotations.

Rice.—Bengal is 5d per cwt cheaper In other kinds of rice very little doing

Pearl.—Carraway seeds are better enquired for, and prices nearly steady. In other kinds of fruit a good business is doing

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter still continues dull, and, owing to the large arrivals, and the quotations have fallen from 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign butter dull, and 2s to 4s cheaper, the best Friesland selling at 104s to 106s per cwt. English butter steady, at 84s per firkin for Dorset, and 74s to 76s for last grip quarters. Linseed cakes, 12l 10s to 13l per ton, to lower. Prime seizable Waterford, landed, 50s to 54s, and heavy, —s to —s per barrel. Lard, and all other kinds of provisions, dull.

Tallow.—A steady demand has prevailed for all descriptions of Russia, at very full prices. P. Y. C. on the spot, is selling in small parcels at 43s 6d to 44s per cwt. Town-made, fine, at 42s 6d, to 43s per cwt.

Hop and Straw.—Meadow hay, 4l 10s to 5l 15s; clover do, 5l 15s to 6l 15s; straw, 1l 15s to 2l 15s per load

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is small, buyers, as is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, only purchase for immediate use; hence the general demand may be considered inactive; nevertheless, prices are nearly supported New Hops: Sussex pockets, 46s 10s to 47 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 46s 12s to 47 2s, Mid Kent ditto, 47 7s to 49 12s per cwt. Farnham, Sussex pockets, 48s to 49 10s, Weald, 46s 10s to 47 0s; Mid Kent, 46s 10s to 47 0s per cwt

Coals (Friday).—Adair's Main, 18s; Hartley's West Hartley, 18s 6d; Old Pontop, 18s; Wylam, 18s; Ramsay, 18s 6d; Lambton, 17s; and Stewarts', 17s 6d per ton

Coke.—Selected samples of potatoes move off freely, at nine to 10s per ton, but other qualities are very dull.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although we had a full average supply of beasts on sale, this morning, the beef trade was steady, and Monday's prices were fairly supported. There were on offer 120 oxen and cows, 3,400 sheep, and two calves from Holland. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the demand for them was inactive, at about previous quotations. Calves were in short supply, and ready inquiry, at an advance of 2s per 8lbs. Pigs moved off freely at fully full prices. Most descriptions were in a dull state at from 3l 6s to 4l 4s each, excluding their small offal.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime veal ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse pigs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 19s to 21s, and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each. Beasts, 1,200 oxen, and cows, 200 sheep, and two calves from Holland.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A steady business was transacted here to-day at full prices.

Per 8lb, by the carcase: Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market, on Monday, opened with considerable firmness, and a growing confidence in the stability of the Foreign Exchanges generally. Consols quoted 94⅝ to ¾, for Money, and 95⅛ for Time This improved feeling continued until Thursday, when the semi-official announcement that Parliament would be called together in January, to consider the question of the Corn-Laws, for the moment damped the spirit of improvement. But the slight depression that occurred must not be attributed to the consideration of this question, as it is well known that the Ministry, and the Anti-Corn Legislature would not be proposed did not great scarcity exist. The Government organs have industriously asserted that, if a scarcity was probable, prompt measures would be taken to prevent the export of grain. The ordinary channels" of exchange, immediately depressed that barometer of the Money Market—Exchequer Bills. The last quotation is at the large reduction of 11 to 14 pm, for the present series, even when brought at a time when nightly rallied, closing at 94⅜ to 94⅝ for Account, and 94⅜ for Money. Bank Stock 203, Reduced Three per Cents. 93⅞, New Three and a Half per Cents. 95⅛, India Stock 260, and Consols for Account 94⅝.

There has been but little business transacted in the Foreign Market, although some few fluctuations have occurred. Mexican, which closed on Monday at 30⅜, gradually declined to 29⅞ on Friday, but has since receded to the closing price of 30⅜. Spanish, at the commencement of the week, quoted for the Actives 27 to 27⅜, and Three per Cents. 20⅞. A marked improvement has since occurred, and we now quote for the former 27⅝ to 28, and the latter, 27⅜ to 28. Belgian is good at 95⅝ Portuguese quotes widely, but is about 38⅝. Dutch is 93 to 93⅜ for the Four per Cent. Certificates, and 99⅛ for the Two and-a-Half per Cents; and the Brazilian closes at 81.

A decided improvement in the tone of the Share Market, both here and in the provinces, may be confidently relied on. The last setting passed off with much facility; and considerable improvement, many from good purchases, is to be noted in both London and Birmingham, and Eastern Counties Stock. Some large purchases have also been made in Midland Stock London and York have also advanced; and several other Scraps have been dealt in. The French lines, however, do not find much favour, as it is well ascertained that none of the amalgamations have proved profitable to purchasers in the different companies, even when brought at a low quotation. With regard to the numberless plans deposited at the Board of Trade, it is generally understood that many of the later projected companies cannot make the required deposit on the assent-General, and will, therefore, only exist until February. Shareholders will do well to ascertain this fact at once where any suspicion may exist, and demand repayment. The market was languid, and without transaction, on account of the latter circumstance, caused by some sales, for a moment rendered it a trifle flatter. The purchases of shares last dealt in are for Birmingham and Gloucester, 129; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 89; Bristol and Exeter, 80; Ditto New, 79; Eastern Counties, 13; Caledonian, 13¾ x n; Ditto Extension, 2¾; Cheltenham and Great Western, 19; Ditto Half Shares, 18¾; Chester and Holyhead, 14¾; Cheltenham and Oxford, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 19; Ditto Half Shares, 18¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63¾; Edinburgh and Perth, 83; Essex and Suffolk, 6¾; Gloucester, Berkeley and Central of Wales, 14¾; Great Eastern and Western, 14¾; Great North of England, 87; Ditto New, 87; Great Northern, 1; Ditto Half Shares, 85; Ditto Quarter Shares, 14¾; Ditto Fifths, 2¾; Hull and Selby, 109; Ditto Half Shares, 18; Lancaster and Carlisle, 26¾ x n; Leicester and Hitchford, 2¾; Leicester and Swannington, 90; Newcastle Junction, 1; London and Birmingham, 2¾; Ditto Thirds, —; Ditto Quarter Shares, 2¾; Ditto Fifths, 2¾; Ditto Extension, —; London and Brighton, 19¾; London and Croydon, 2¾; London and Greenwich, 4¾; Manchester and Hereford, —; London, Hounslow, and Western, —; London and North Western, 99¾; Ditto Half Shares, 99¾; Manchester and Birmingham, 39¾; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19¾; Manchester and Leeds, 87¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Manchester and Sheffield, 1; Midland, 74¾; Ditto New, 74¾; Midland Great Western, 2¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 2¾; Ditto New, 2¾; Ditto Extension, 2¾; Newcastle, Lesh, 2¾; Ditto New, 2¾; Ditto Extension, 2¾; Northern and Eastern, 2¾; Norwich and Brandon, 2¾; North Devon, 1¾; North Kent and Direct Dover, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 2¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 64; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 2¾; Nottingham and Boston, 1¾; Oxford and Worcester, 14¾; Portsmouth Direct, 3¾; Richmond, 2¾; Rugby and Hunt ingdon, 1¾; Scottish Central, 2¾; Scottish Midland, 1¾; Shrewsbury, Worverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 3¾; South Midland, 2¾; South Eastern and Dover, 3¾; Ditto, Number 2, 3¾; Ditto, Number 4, 3¾; Staines, Wokingham, and Reading, 2¾; Trent Valley, 10¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3¾; York and North Midland Half Shares, 50; Ditto Scarborough Branch, 50, Ditto Extension, 2¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 8¾; Dendermonde Valley, 2¾; East Indian, 1¾; Great Northern of France Constituted, 12¾; Louvain and Jemappes, 1¾; Rouen and Liege, 22¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 15; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 1¾; Paris and Lyons (Calon's), 2; Paris and Lyons (Sud Est.), 1¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a very limited amount of business in all the Markets yesterday. Consols closed at the reduced quotation of 94⅜ for Money. The Share Market has scarcely varied.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON A GRAVESEND STEAMBOAT.—Mr. H. J. Colebrook, the young man who recently fired a pistol at his head, on board a Gravesend steamboat, is now out of danger, and has been delivered into the custody of his friends, as the Mayor of Gravesend did not think it advisable that he should be proceeded against for attempting self-destruction.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Robert L. Lovebond as Consul at Londonderry for the United States of America

WHITEHALL, Dec. 1.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert George Chipperfield, Gent, of the city of Canterbury, to be a Master Extraordinary in the H.g.h Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED: J SWALLOW, Manchester, rizerbroker. S. MAY and PHILE MOTTRAM, Stroudwater, drapers

BANKRUPTS. W. G. TAYLOR and E. GUY, Liverpool, hosiers. L. LANG and A. B. SMITH, Leadenhall-street, ship-brokers. J. MORTIMORE, Gray's-inn lane, victual er. E. LE BOY, Upper Norton-street, Portland place, wine merchant. J. ELLIOTT, Reading bulk, Bristol, coal-merchant. J. MANN Horwich, grocer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. YOUNG, Macduff, Banffshire, fish-curer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2

INSOLVENT: J ROBINSON, Princes-street, Chelsea, cowkeeper

BANKRUPTS.—J. SPONG, Graham, Surrey, corn-merchant. J. G. DWARDS Conduit-street, hill-hanger. J. MORTIMORE, Gray's-inn lane, victual er. E LE BOY, Upper Norton-street, Portland place, wine merchant. J. ELLIOTT, Reading bulk, Bristol, coal-merchant. J MANN Horwich, grocer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. YOUNG, Macduff, Banffshire, fish-curer.

BIRTHS

At Wimbledon, the wife of Edwin Kenrel, Esq., of a daughter.—At Bowood, Lady Louisa Edward, of a son.—At Chislehurst, Kent, the wife of Henry Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.—At Knockrobsker Cottage, Argyleshire, Mrs. George Putnam, of a daughter.—On Sydenham-hill, the lady of Ralph Charles Price, Esq., of a son.—At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, of a daughter.—At Great Shelford, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Robert Marsy, of a son.—At 89, Eaton-square, the wife of Sir C. G. Moore, of a daughter.—At Hampstead, the lady of G. W. Hertford, Esq., of a son.—On Tuesday, December 2nd, at No. 3, Upper Fenton-street, Pentonville, the lady of James O'Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the lady of Dr. Maclachlan, of a son.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of J. Bailey, jun., Esq., M.P., of a son.—On Saturday, Lady Ashley of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles E. Whitmore, Esq., to Elizabeth Katharine, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg.—At Hereford, Archibald Robertson, Esq., R.N., to Jane, fifth daughter of the late John Matthews, Esq., of St. Mary's, Marylebone.—At Captain William Temple Parrott, at the 19th (1st North York Rising) Regiment of Foot, to Ellen Dodsworth, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hyde Dodsworth, Esq., of Thornton, Chariton Church the Rev. Alfred Suntt, to Rosamond Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Weller, 19th Regiment

DEATHS.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somersetshire, the Rev. William Halstead, Marianne, fifth daughter of Richard John Thomas, Esq., of Ashton Court, Somersetshire.—At New Cross, Deptford, a few days' illness, the Rev. Rice Price, M.A., Fellow of that Society.—At Cobham, Surrey, Edward Stanley Baldwin, Esq.—At the Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Hewitt Streatham place John Scott Martineau, Esq.—In Thurloe-square, Robert Jones, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Hyde Park-terrace, Mary Ann Reece, Esq.—The Rev. John Graham, late curate of St. John's, Hackney.—Isabella Badyn, John Rigg, Esq.—At Nice, after a short illness, Major Jones Bill, K.H., late of the 50th Royal Regiment.—At Fryer's House, Inverness shire, Anne Lavinia, the wife of Thomas Fraser Mackintosh, Esq.—At Bath-square, Leicester, Lady, daughter of Sir Bruce and Lady Chichester.—At Torquay, on the 1st instant, Lady Johnstone, wife of Richard Weyland, Esq., of Woodcotum, Oxfordshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS, WEST-MINSTER BRIDGE.—Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM BATTY. Original caterer of amusements. The highly popular Historical Spectacle of WARWICK, THE KING MAKER, attended to a popularity hitherto unprecedented. First week of a new Equestrian Drama, in Half parts. Last week of the celebrated Nautical Family—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, and during the Week, will be presented, for the 36th time, Lytton Bulwer's popular romance of THE LAST OF THE BARONS; or, THE BATTLE OF BARNET, introducing original and stupendous effects, &c., &c. The Arena of Equitation and display its conclusion with the Grand Tableau, upheld by the whole Equestrian and magnificent Stud The whole concluding with the new Piece, illustrating Horace Vernet's celebrated pictures, entitled THE BRIGANDS OF ANCONA.—Also other open from Eleven till Five Equestrian Instruction daily, by Mr. R. Smith. Doors open at Six; commence at Seven. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE COLOSSEUM.—GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN.—This Magnificent Establishment, patron sed and visited by HER MAJESTY and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, has now, in addition to its former attractions, a GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, upon the principle of which the most admired pieces of music will be played daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock. Open from 10 till past 4. Admittance, Gallery, 1s; Saloon, 2s; Stalls and Balconies, 3s. The most magnificent of all the Temples of Music Nature has built for herself in the regions of night, is, each. The whole designed by Messrs. Gruner.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—Additional Novelties.—The Conservatories Brilliantly Illuminated with Variegated Lights, and Fountains playing to Sacred Orchestric Organ has been erected in the Gypsoteca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played from 8 till 10 every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING. Panoramic scene Effects to the most Extraordinary Panorama in the World will be represented at 4, 8, and 10 o'clock. Admission from 7 till 9 o'clock 2s. Family Tickets, for four persons and upwards 1s each. May be had at the principal Musicsellers, and at the Colosseum, from 10 till 4. Children, Half-price.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS. — The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, is now open for the inspection of the public, and will positively close on its being disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory. The NEW MODEL of the BATTLE of the ALMA, and the CAPTURE of SEBASTOPOL, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the Immortal Wellington, the Stafford Gazetteer, the most magnificent of all the Temples of Music Nature has built for herself in the regions of night, is. each. The whole designed by Messrs. Gruner.

ROCK BAND CONCERTS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON and Sons Inventors of the Original MONSTRE STONE BAND, Manufactured by them expressly for Concert-use, will give a MORNING and EVENING CONCERT, at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham, on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The Instruments selected from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Haydn, Handel, Jullien, &c. Morning at Two o'clock; Evening at Eight. Tickets and Programmes may be had of Mr. Thorn, Booseller, Wandsworth Concerts will be given the following days in the principal Towns in the Kingdom, under the direction of Messrs. RICHARDSON and SONS' Residence is at Morland's Hotel, Dean-street, Soho

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on the PREVALENT DISEASE in POTATOES, and the Means of Extracting the Farina as an Article of Food, by Dr. Ryan, will be delivered Daily, at Half past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER will LECTURE on the STEAM ENGINE, and will illustrate clearly and fully the principle of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, a model of which is at work Daily. Mr. ROSE will perform his FULL DRESS LECTURE on the ART of PLAYING on the PIANOFORTE, will perform a DUET CONCERTANTE, and afterwards a FANTASIA, at Three o'clock and at Eight on Saturday, on Mr. EDWARDS' NEW AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for ascending and descending Inclined Planes. A magnificent GIGANTIC DIORAMA of THOMAS'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP. A new and Novel Mode of SOLVING VIEWS. NEW OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.—Schools, Half-price.

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ELEGANT PRESENT.

On the 11th of December will be published, price 18s.,

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1000s.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company.—Webster and Son's manufactory has continued in Cornhill for many years, where may be selected, from one of the most extensive stocks in London, every description of superior non-magnetic in Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, and at the lowest prices consistent with accuracy and the acknowledged value and property of genuine of adequate value

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 94.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 42.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 43.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 44.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 45.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 46.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 47.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 48.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 49.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 50.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 51.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 52.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 53.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 54.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 55.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 56.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 57.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 58.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 59.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 60.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 61.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 62.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 63.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 64.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 65.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 66.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 67.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 68.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 69.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 70.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 71.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 72.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 73.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 74.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 75.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 76.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 77.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 78.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 79.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 80.

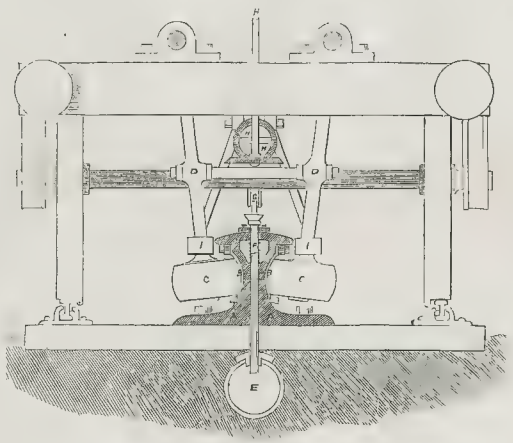
Empowered by Special Act of Parli

NICKELS'S NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTION.

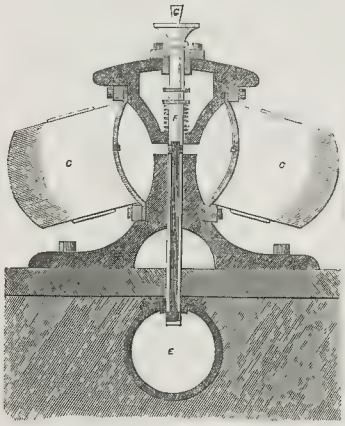
Messrs. Keene and Nickels have just patented a novel system of Railway Locomotion, which is founded on principles stated not to have been hitherto applied to the communication of mechanical motion. The patentees have constructed a working model of their invention in York road, Waterloo-road, which has been already inspected by several persons of scientific eminence.

The proprietors term their system a new Atmospheric Method of Propulsion; but this name is unphilosophically incorrect. Atmospheric Air is, certainly, the propulsive agent; but its elasticity is the property made available in this invention; so that all gaseous bodies might be made serviceable for the above purpose. In short, as observed in the *Railway Record*, "the system is founded on the expansive force of a compressed aeriform fluid, and might, with propriety, be designated, Propulsion by the Expansion of Condensed Air or Gas." It differs, too, from the Atmospheric Railway in this respect: without travelling piston, as in Clegg and Samuda's, and without racks and pinions, as in Pilbrow's invention, the carriage is propelled by the pressure of air with great velocity, and a tractive power is attained superior to that of the working models, on the same scale, of either of the Atmospheric Railways.

The following are the main details. There is laid, under ground, an air-tight chamber, or cast-iron pipe, which contains the moving power—air condensed by forcing pumps to about three atmospheres; that is, the air in this chamber is compressed into one-third of its volume under ordinary atmospheric pressure. Midway between the rails are laid longitudinally at certain intervals, standing above the surface, squared beams of wood or iron, say from twenty to thirty feet in length. The two vertical sides of the beam are a little hollowed; and along these superficial channels, on each side, are placed tubes of an elastic air-tight material, susceptible of easy expansion and collapse. These expansible tubes communicate by intermediate pipes, furnished with stop-cocks, with the reservoir of compressed air. Such are the fixtures of the apparatus. Then, on the under side of the carriage to be moved are two solid drums, fixed on vertical spindles, which run in supporting collars: and these drums are so placed, that, when the



SECTION SHOWING THE VALVE SHUT.



SECTION SHOWING THE VALVE OPEN.

carriage, moving on its independent wheels upon the rails, passes over the horizontal beams, they embrace the two vertical sides, and closely compress the lateral elastic tubes, so as to leave no air passage beyond the point of contact. Now, imagine the carriage thus equipped to be stationary over that which we will call the anterior extremity of one of the beams, from which point motion is to begin. A stop-cock in the connecting tube is opened; and, instantaneously, a portion of the compressed air from the reservoir rushes by its expansive force into the two lateral flexible tubes, and meeting resistance on the line of compression of the two drums, it drives them, and consequently the carriage, forward following them with the same propulsive energy to the other extremity of the beam. By this action, the carriage has acquired such a *momentum* as to carry it with the velocity required onwards to the next beam, where the impulse is renewed, and thus repeated through the whole length of the line. This is a brief description of the *modus agendi* of the system, which will enable the general reader to comprehend in what manner compressed air, with an acting pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, admitted through a pipe not more than ¼ inch in diameter, propels a carriage holding four persons with great velocity.

REFERENCES TO THE ENGRAVINGS.

A A. Iron Flange forming the inside of the Valves.
B B Diaphragm, composed of leather, canvass, and *Gutta percha*, forming outsides of Valves
C C Pistons, turning on the axles, D D.
E Main Pipe, containing compressed air
F Spring Tube for admitting the compressed air from the Main Pipe, E, to the interior of the Valves
G Skate, for depressing the Spring Tube.
H H Gear for raising or depressing Skate.
I I Rods for supporting Pistons

The *Gutta percha* above-mentioned, is a gum lately introduced from Singapore: it possesses properties which render it superior to caoutchouc. It is unjured by heat or acids, is elastic, but possesses more tenacity; and at 212° Fahrenheit, can be moulded into any form, or two pieces can be kneaded together with the fingers, and the joint made as strong as the original substance.

The mechanical success of the new system is certain; and taking the fact as established, that loaded carriages can be propelled with adequate velocity on ordinary Railways, by this method, the following are some of the advantages to be gained. There is a perfect command of speed, and greater facility of arresting motion. There is less oscillation, and less vibration. There is no long train, for, on the *Compressed Air System*, it is not necessary to link even two carriages together; each may take its own impulse from the continuous reservoir, independently, and they may follow on the same line at any intervals of distance. Again, steeper gradients are overcome than by other systems; there is no leakage or loss of power beyond the actual amount required for working; the real *quantum* of power expended in the propulsion of a determinate load remains to be determined by actual trial; the rest being in favour of the superior economy of this New System.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*R. M.*"—*Checkmate, we find, can be given with the marked Pawn, aided by King and Queen, even though the Pawn is on a Bishop's file, as the following termination will show. White. King at his 7th, Q at K R 6th, and P at K B 6th. Black: King at his K1 square. This position is not difficult to obtain: and, having got it, you have only to checkmate with the Pawn next move.*

"*J. W. N.*"—*The problem you imperfectly describe is a very difficult one. Place the men thus:—White: K at Q 6th, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 8th. Pawns at Q B 4th and Q R 3rd. Black: K at Q R 3rd, P at Q R 5th. White plays first, and gives mate in four moves.*

"*R. L. L.*"—*A feeble imitation of the well-known Indian problem, and only suited to very young players.*

"*J. R. A.*"—*There are situations, when the Chess-board is comparatively clear, in which a great player may calculate twelve moves forward correctly, but it is very unusual to look so far in advance*

"*Chess-Mania.*"—*Direct to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Careystreet, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*Z. A.*" and "*X. Y. Z.*"—*We are unacquainted with the game.*

"*Cymro.*"—*The emendation of Mr. Bolton's problem, No. 92, by "Pedona" and "J. T. M." is unavailing.*

"*A Tyro.*"—*Get "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" or "Heydebrant's Handbuch."*

"*J. G.*" and "*P. H.*"—*See the note to the solution of M. Klug's problem, 96, in our last.*

"*A. B.*," *Middlesex.*—*The solution sent is wrong; Black, for his second move, would play R to Q 2nd, and then R to Q 3rd, &c. Your letters should be addressed to the Editor.*

"*J. E. G.*," *Gosnell-street.*—*What is meant by the extraordinary diagram with multitudes of Kings, Queens, and other pieces, which you have forwarded? It is to us incomprehensible. If a plain diagram, with the position of the pieces in the problem you allude to, is sent, a solution shall be returned. The Pawn must not go "to Queen" in a marked Pawn game.*

"*Isenac.*"—*Better never attempt the solution of Chess problems at all than solve them by moving the men. If you addict yourself to the practice of touching the pieces while examining a problem, you will long to do the same in actual play, and your mind will become impatient under the difficulty of a complicated problem the result of which will be, that, instead of thoroughly looking through it, you will jump at a conclusion, and, in nine cases out of ten, lose the game.*

"*H. W.*"—*The rule which admits of either player having more than one Queen on the board at a time is not universally acknowledged throughout the Chess world.*

"*Iota.*"—*We agree with you that ingenious mates given in actual play are always instructive and entertaining for young players. The two following, which recently occurred, are not very complex. In the first, which was the end of a game between Mr. Staunton and Capt. Evans, the men stand thus:—White: King at his R sq., Q at her B 2nd, R at Q B sq., B at K 3rd, Kt at Q R 5th, Pawns at K R 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 2nd. Black: K at his Kt sq, Q at her B 3rd, R at K B sq., B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K B 6th, Pawns at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd. Black having to play mates by force in five moves. The second arose in a game played by Mr. E F., of Plymouth, against another amateur. Place the men thus: White: K at his R sq, R at Q Kt 7th, B at Q B 6th, Kt at Q R 7th, Pawn at Q Kt's 6th. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K R sq., Kt at K R 5th, Pawns at K R 2nd and K Kt 2nd. White had to play, and mated in five moves.*

Communications received with thanks from "W. B. C.," "G. S.," "G. P.," "H. B." "C. H. S." "B. M." "H. W." "J. W." and "E. F." Plymouth.

Solutions by "J. R." "A. B. K." "F. N. M." "Rev. R. M." "W. C." "J. B. P." "J. C." Marazion; "An Amateur," "K. K." "J. R. F." "H. Y. C." "Knight." "A Constant Reader." "J. R." "Rhos." "J. W." "Chess-Mania." "P. W." "S. H. P." "J. G." "J. E. C." "J. H." "Aulenston," "Pedona," and "Lovejy" are correct. Those by "H. F." "W. J." "Epsilon," "G. P. T." and "Andrea," are wrong.

Solution to Problem, No. 97.

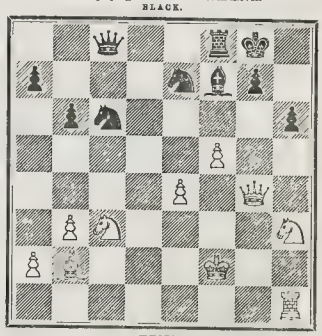
White.	Black.
1. R to Q Kt 5th	
2. Kt to K B's 6th (ch)	K to Q's 3rd or *
3. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to B's 3rd
4. Q to Q Kt 7th and mates next move	
	* 1. R to Q's 2nd (If instead of this move K takes R, White mates in two moves. If he play R to K's 2nd, then White moves his R to Q's 5th, mating next move.)
2. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to B's 4th
3. Q takes R and gives mate next move	

Problem, No. 98.

From Mr. Lewis's valuable collection of MSS. Chess positions.

White playing first mates in seven moves.

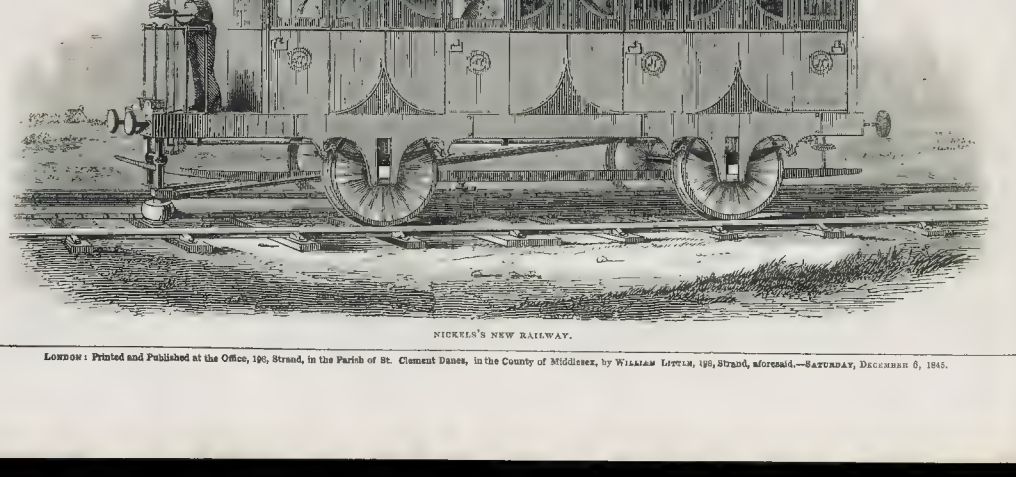
BLACK.



WHITE.

The London Chess Club.—A general and very fully attended meeting of the members of this celebrated Chess Society was held on Saturday, when it was proposed, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. Staunton be elected an honorary member thereof. This resolution, so flattering to the individual, can hardly fail to benefit the club, and is likely to give rise to many novel and important chess encounters during the present season.

Powerful Agent for Maritime Warfare.—Lord Dundonald has published a letter, in which he deprecates the proposed expenditure for harbours of refuge, and intimates that he has invented a secret plan, by means of which whatever hostile force might be assembled in the Channel, could be destroyed within the first twenty-four hours favourable for effective operations, in defiance of forts and batteries, mounted with the most powerful ordnance now in use. His lordship urges the Government "to consider in all its bearings, and in all its consequences, the contemplated system of stationary maritime defence, subject, as that system may become, to the overwhelming influence of the secret plan which I placed in their hands, similar to that which I presented, in 1812, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who (as stated last year in my memorial to the House of Lords) referred its consideration confidentially to Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and the two Congreves, professional and scientific men, by whom it was pronounced to be infallible, under the circumstances detailed in my explanatory statement."



NICKELS'S NEW RAILWAY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 6, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 189.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE FALL OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel is at an end: the Cabinet has collectively resigned the seals of office, and that resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty. Thus have ended all the doubts and divisions indicated by frequent councils without fixed resolves; a majority of Sir Robert Peel's colleagues could not bring themselves to forget that they were elected by the country, and placed in office, to maintain the protective system. The Leader might see, in the exigencies of the time, a sufficient cause for forgetting past opinions and reversing former declarations; but, more sensitive to the charge of inconsistency, or less clearly seeing the difficulties of the hour, his followers waver, doubt, desert, and, finally, oppose him. After practically existing as a Conservative Ministry governing upon Opposition principles, and passing Whig and more than Whig measures, they at last think it time to stop. Mere expediency and the pressure of circumstances for once come into conflict with principles, a host of pledges, volumes of by-gone speeches, and old promises—the price of popular support on the hustings, and principle and the pledges prevail; the Protective Ministry of 1841 fall in 1845, round the flag under which they carried the intrenchments of office. The many tamperings with the integrity of that standard are at an end; the alteration of the scale, the removal of prohibitive duties, the revision of the tariff, shook the faith of the bulk of the party, but it may now be reassured: the Leader, willing to complete the work he had begun, is paralysed by the open desertion of his supporters, and gives up his command; the secession of the Chief dissolves the body, and it now remains to be seen what new combinations of men and parties will succeed it.

For the sake of seeing principles fairly tried and tested, we are not sorry to find the crisis produced. We have a respect and admiration of consistency, and can perceive the advantage of having our Governments framed on some certain and distinct foundation. But every year since the accession of the present Ministry has witnessed some violation of the compact between the constituency of England and the majority of their representatives in Parliament. All that the Government has done it may have been necessary to do; its measures may have been wise, or rather, as the better word, expedient. But if we count principles as anything—if we accept pledges as binding—if we are to take the past conduct of individuals as an index or their policy in the future—the Conservative Ministry did not consist of the men who ought to have sanctioned, still less originated, the changes they effected. If the policy of their opponents was right, if no other was possible, they should not have obstructed it; if it was wrong, they ought never to have adopted and made it their own,—in some points even exceeding the example. This, however, has been done; and we have had the curious spectacle of a Ministry proposing measures which might all have issued from their political foes—a Minister addressing himself for support, not to his friends, but his opponents, eliciting the cheers of the hostile host in front, his own chosen band looking on in blank silence behind him. This was an anomalous state of things; and, like all departures from the ordinary and natural conditions, whether in political or physical life, was unhealthy. The crisis comes when the opposing force takes up a position of its own; and, unable to drag his own party with him, equally unable to catch the support of the adversary, the Leader who has engaged in this clever, and, for a time, successful cross-play of parties, falls

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

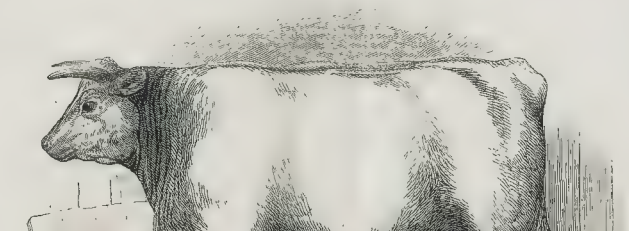
Mr R. M. Layton's 4 yrs. 8 mo. old Hereford ox.—1st. prize, £20.—First class.—and silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. T. W. Fouracre's 3 yrs. 11 mo. old Devon steer.—1st. prize, class.—and silver medal.

On Wednesday commenced the annual exhibition of this society. Within the last few years the Smithfield Club has certainly acquired a standing which it had at no former period of its existence; the cattle shows have, indeed, attracted sufficient attention, and commanded animals from individuals celebrated for their breeding and feeding talents, to rank it with many of longer standing in the country. Last year's show was certainly the finest, both in point of number and quality of animals exhibited, and it is no blame to the managers of the club that the exhibition this year is inferior in both respects.

Numerically, the show of oxen, cows, and heifers, is somewhat less than last year, while that of sheep and pigs is decidedly larger. We think, also, that, on the whole, there is little or no improvement in the former, while the latter, especially the pigs, are somewhat better.

A single glance at symmetry told the most unpractised eye that mere bulk was not the only criterion in the opinion of the judges—whose impartiality may be presumed from the fact, that His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been unsuccessful with his pigs this year, the contrary having been the case on the previous occasion. The justice of this award could not be questioned when the comparison was made. On one side nestled the Prince's pigs, magnificent specimens both of fat and of cleanliness, but absolutely gasping for breath; while opposite lay the successful first prizemen, "Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs," who have been fed on "buckwheat, barley, peameal, and milk," and both in their breathing and their movements indicated that they were at once healthier and handsomer.



His Royal Highness, though he has failed in his pigs, has proved successful, for the first time, in his cattle. He exhibits a beautiful short horned ox, three years and ten months old, which has been fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes. This has obtained the second prize of £10 in the first class. The first prize and the gold and silver medals were obtained by a splendid four years and eight months Hereford ox, whose symmetrical shape will be made familiar to the United Kingdom, by means as of our Journal, long after its carcase has disappeared from the butcher's shop. On the whole, the contrasts in the breeds are strikingly brought out; short horns and long horns repose tranquilly side by side; the dun red of the Hereford tints, the jet black of the Highland; the long back, the rotund body, the majestic neck, the restless eye, and the occasional toss of the head, all indicate at once different natures and temperaments, and a perfect consciousness on the part of the most impatient that they feel themselves in any position but their natural one.

There are certainly some very fine animals, well shaped and well fed, which cannot but strike any agriculturist, and there are some which we think might have fairly been classed amongst the extra stock which are here placed along with the prizes. The Sheep are numerous as last year, and in appearance very fine. The Southdowns are numerous and good, equally so the Leicester and cross breeds.

During Tuesday the "judges," Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. E. L. Franklin, and

(Continued on page 373.)

Mr. W. Trinder's 3 yrs. 10 mo. old Durham heifer.—First prize £20.—Sixth class and silver medal and gold medal.

though commanding an absolute majority. It is a lesson of political retribution.

If it were clearly understood that the Government was to be one of expediency only, free to adapt itself to the difficulties of the day, and frame measures exactly according as they might seem required to meet them, then the course taken by Sir Robert Peel was the right one. Without any predilections, free from all ties of the past, he could survey the present, as a general looks over the field of battle, and orders the movements as the moment requires. But this is the Government of a Despot, and our Rulers have to act according to a Constitution; our measures are the result of the conflict of great parties, actuated by great principles; only as far as public men adhere to those principles is their position as Leaders recognised. If they gain power as the champions of one set of opinions, and use that power to promote measures founded on opinions exactly opposite, it is a political immorality; sure, sooner or later, to be fully expiated,—as it is now.

If the great Conservative, Protective, and Protestant Party of England had placed Sir Robert Peel at their head, with freedom of action to do individually as he pleased, giving an unconditional support to whatever he might do, repaid by seeing him the dispenser of all office and patronage, then they could not have complained, if he did lessen protection, endow the Romish Church, and show himself altogether more of an innovator than a Conservative. But the party did not do this; they made him their chief, to govern on their principles. If those principles are found impossible to apply to the age and the people, he is right to give them up; but then, for him, government becomes impossible. Certain measures may be proper, but they are not proper for him; he was called to a quite different work; was trusted to do that work, and no other; and, by attempting to force, or persuade, his supporters to do what they must have felt is a violation of conscience to do, he first weakened his hold on them, and has now lost it altogether. We know that the late Premier has always claimed for himself perfect liberty of action in proposing such measures "as he believed to be conducive to the public weal;" he would never, he said, hold office to carry other men's opinions into effect. But there was a previous compact, which he did not allude to—he was not at liberty to propose measures diametrically opposed to his avowed principles. This was the limit to his freedom of action; and, besides, he did carry other men's opinions into effect, with the aggravated circumstance, that they were the opinions of his opponents, instead of those of his own party. The policy of expediency, and measures and men, has now had a fair trial, and breaks down of itself, from the impossibility of a large and influential party long continuing to violate is political conscience; the alternative is a return to principles, as the basis of Government; and the question now is—how can it be effected?

With the present Parliament a Whig Ministry is impossible The Government then must be reconstructed from the majority of the Cabinet from which Peel secedes, and the Conservative party in both houses of Parliament. The effect of the reconstruction will probably be to give the Cabinet a more decided and Tory cast; this, from the position assumed by the Whig leaders, denoted by the recent declarations of Russell, Morpeth, and Macaulay, will place parties in a more distinct and decided opposition—for of late they have seemed approaching. But this is the natural effect of a stand made upon principle; men know where they are and what they are doing, and parties must stand or fall by their real strength instead of being blended together by strange and unwonted combinations. It may be asked if a Tory Cabinet can be constructed? If it cannot, it is a fatal sign for the party. If the greatest minds have left it, it is a sign that other principles than theirs must henceforth be the rule of Empire. It is in this respect that the prospects of the Tory party are the most unsatisfactory. It is impossible to say what men occasion and opportunity may not bring forth, but at present there is neither an equal nor a successor to Peel;

another of his fathom they have not,
To lead their business.

Stanley would seem the proximate leader; but he is wanting in temper, and is besides in the Upper House, while the Premier now is almost necessarily in the Commons. Graham would not do, for he has been both a Whig and a Corn-law repealer. Gladstone is beyond all question the most able man in the ranks of the party, but is implicated in the Tariff, and committed to commercial liberality, as deeply as Peel. Indeed the dearth of great legislative and senatorial talent on the Conservative side, with two or three exceptions, is remarkable; yet if rank can compensate for talent, if wealth may make up for application and official knowledge, the greater part of the House of Peers, and an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, may surely furnish the means of constructing a Tory Ministry. But, taking the many qualifications that Sir Robert Peel possesses, combined with his position and influence, the man does not exist who can supply his place completely.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday, contains the following notice upon the subject of the Slave Trade. It is important as it shows that France and England are acting in concert for the suppression of this horrible traffic.

JOINT DECLARATION

MADE ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, IN PURSUANCE OF THE SEVENTH ARTICLE OF THE CONVENTION OF MAY 29, 1845, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Whereas his Majesty the King of the French has caused notification to be made to her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that the French squadron to be sent to the coast of Africa, in pursuance of the convention between their said Majesties, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845, will be ready to commence operations on that coast by the 15th of the present month of December

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, do, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th Article of the said convention, by this joint declaration make known, that the measures to be adopted in virtue of the said convention are about to be carried into execution at the time mentioned in the said notification; and that, in consequence thereof, on the 6th day of March, 1846, being three months from the date of this joint declaration, the warrants that have been issued in pursuance of the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, to the cruisers of the two nations, for the mutual exercise of the right of search, are to be respectively delivered up.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present joint declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the [illegible] day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed) ABERDEEN. (L. S.
JARNAC. (L. S.)

CABINET COUNCIL.—On Monday an Cabinet Council was held, at the Foreign office [illegible] o'clock, at which all the Ministers were present, covered from his recent illness to attend the meeting. The other Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Harlington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The Council sat an hour.

THE LATE FIRE IN CRIPPLEGATE.—On Wednesday, Wm. Payne, Esq., coroner, and a jury of 18 parishioners, assembled at the Fountain Tavern, Red Cross-street, "to inquire, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, touching the death of [illegible] by what means, certain houses in the parish of [illegible] were lately burnt." The [illegible] buildings, Beechstreet, Barbican. Mr. [illegible], on whose premises the fire was first seen, and Mr. [illegible] adjoining premises adjoining, were in attendance, and so was Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade. The jury having viewed the premises, a long investigation took place. The Coroner summed up, and stated that if the jury found Mr. Ford guilty of wilfully setting his premises on fire, he should not immediately commit him, but send him for further examination before a justice of the peace. The jury deliberated for about 20 minutes, and returned the following verdict:—"We find George John Ford guilty of arson."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

In the present state of things it would, of course, be premature to announce any arrangement as to the persons and places in the new Government. The following list is, however, pretty generally credited in political circles —

First Lord of the Treasury.—Lord John Russell
Lord Chancellor.—Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Palmerston.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Lord Morpeth.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Lord Grey.
Under Secretary for the Colonies.—Mr. Charles Buller.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Baring.
Attorney General.—Sir T. Wilde
Solicitor General.—Mr. Dundas.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Marquis of Normanby.
President of the Council.—The Marquis of Lansdowne.
Ambassador at Paris.—Lord Clarendon.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

PRIVY COUNCIL AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Wednesday, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War.

At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 16th December, until Tuesday, the 30th December.

Mr. C Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

At the Court the Right Rev. Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage upon his appointment to that see.

Sir James Graham, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

The Earl of Warwick was the Lord in Waiting.

After the Council the Cabinet Ministers left Osborne House, together with the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. C. Greville, and were conveyed in the *Fairy* steam-yacht, to Southampton, where a special train was in readiness on the South Western Railway. The party proceeded to Basingstoke, where the Duke of Wellington alighted from the train, the other noblemen and gentlemen went to town; accomplishing the distance in one hour and fifty three minutes.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—From our own Correspondent.—The Court is expected to return to the Castle, from the Isle of Wight, on Saturday. As Saturday next is the last day of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has signified his intention to proceed direct from Gosport to town, by the Southampton Railway, for the purpose of honoring the exhibition with his presence before its close. The Prince will arrive at Windsor Castle, should this arrangement be carried into effect, the same afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will arrive at Frogmore House to morrow afternoon from a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Wiley Court. The infant Prince Alfred was taken out for an airing, this morning on his Shetland pony, in the Home Park. His Royal Highness was also taken for a carriage drive this afternoon, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—It is mentioned, on very good authority, that her Majesty's state of health is such as to promise an accession to the Royal family about April next. The Royal family continue at Osborne House. The Queen and Prince Albert took a drive in a pony phaeton on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk. The Royal children were taken in the pleasure grounds.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—It seems to be now admitted that the extent of the disease among the potatoes has been much exaggerated. The Dublin Correspondent of the *Times* says: "The last reports from Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and some of the midland districts, continue favourable, and the harsh weather of the past week has not appeared seriously injurious influence on the crops, so far as those localities are concerned. The *Cork Southern Reporter*, in its corn circular of Saturday's date, reiterates its opinion, 'that no little exaggeration existed upon the subject' of the potato panic. From Kerry, however, the accounts are not so satisfactory." The *Carlow Sentinel* has the following:—"Our experience of the past week justifies the opinion we formed about a fortnight since, that the 'famine' cry was raised for the vilest of all purposes—to promote the political views of the Whig faction, and to damage the character of the Government.

What is the fact? From nearly every part of the country we have received the most gratifying assurances of the average crop of potatoes, and that the disease is not spreading to any extent such as to warrant apprehension One respectable farmer from the neighbourhood of Graiguenamanagh, in this county, informed us that but one seventh of the potato crop was lost, while there was considerably more than an average crop throughout his district! from other districts we learn that only one fifth or one-fourth were gone; consequently, with more than an average crop in every part of the country, it follows that if only one-fifth, or even one third of the crop be lost, there is no danger of a famine. Independently of the fact, to our own knowledge, by practical experience, that the potato disease is rapidly disappearing, and we say this from our actual knowledge of the fact"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARON DE BODE *v.* THE QUEEN.—In the BAIL COURT on Thursday, Lord Denman gave judgment in this long litigated suit. His Lordship entered into the details of it. He was alleged that the money which the supplicant claimed had been paid into the Bank of England, and that it was virtually received by the Crown in trust for him, for the purpose of paying him compensation for the property he had lost at the French revolution. The Court thought it right to express doubts upon some points of the case, but in respect to this point, their Lordships had no doubt whatever They were, therefore, of opinion that there was no money received by the Sovereign, and further, that it had not been received to the use of the Sovereign.

POLICE.

A YOUNG GIRL COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

Last week we stated that a young girl named *Martha Browning* had been examined at QUEEN SQUARE police office, on suspicion of having murdered Elizabeth Mundell, an aged female, with whom she resided, in Rochester row, Westminster, by strangulation. The prisoner was re-examined on the charge last Monday and Tuesday, and the daughter of the deceased, charged with the death of her mother, and that a cord had been found round her mother's neck —It is necessary to repeat, however, that the Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the circumstances of the death of the old woman, returned a verdict to the effect that she had committed suicide, while in a state of insanity. The chief circumstance which led to the apprehension of the prisoner, appears to have been the possession, by her, of a bank note of the "Bank of Elegance," which had belonged to the deceased. In reference to this point, the following evidence was given by the daughter of the deceased —

Mr Bond: Where did your mother keep these two notes on the bank of [illegible]nce, to which attention has been drawn?—Witness: One of them she [illegible]ly carried about with her, in her pocket. It was in a red morocco [illegible]

Mr. Bond: Where was the other note deposited?—Witness: It might have [illegible]n there, however, for the [illegible]

Mr. Bond: Can you say whether the one produced, marked with the two [illegible]s of grease, is that which used to be carried in her pocket?—Witness: [illegible]t is the one

Mr. Bond: Have you searched, since your mother's death, for the other? —Witness: I have, but have not discovered it.

Mr. Bond: Are you satisfied that the note on the bank of elegance produced, is the same note that you saw in the possession of the deceased?—Witness: I am quite satisfied that it is.

A woman, named Cheshire, who resided in the next room to the deceased, and who proved, on a previous examination, that she heard the deceased cry "Murder!" twice, and also heard her say, "What are you doing to me? What are you doing to me?" was then put into the witness-box, in order to finish her evidence.

Mr. Bond. When you went to the door of deceased's room, to inquire [illegible] was the matter, did you find it locked?—Witness: Yes, I tried the [illegible]dle, and could not open it

Examined by Mr. Edwards (the Chief Clerk): After I had been to the room door, and inquired what was the matter, I returned to my own room, and went to bed again. In about a quarter of an hour after, I heard the [illegible]lioner unlock the door of deceased's room, and come out, and go to the [illegible]d in the passage, and then she knocked at my door, and came to my [illegible] some wood in her hand. She said that the old lady was very [illegible] had begged of her to go to her daughter's and fetch her. I said [illegible]ter do so as soon as she could. She stopped for a minute or [illegible] then she said that she thought she would. I begged of her again to fetch the old lady's daughter, and then she left my room Prisoner, after leaving my room, went into deceased's, and shortly afterwards came in to me again, with her bonnet on, and said that if I heard any noise in the room (deceased's) would I go in?

Edward Gage said—I am the husband of Ann Gage. On Monday night after the inquest, I was in the deceased's room, when they were also at lay her out. The female refused to lay her out until I fetched a doctor

Mr. Bond: Was the prisoner present?—Witness. She was, and shuddered, and ever since the inquest has been afraid of being left alone.

Witness continued: On Wednesday I went to deceased's room, accompanied by the prisoner, who actually kissed the corpse, and putting herself in an attitude of prayer, said, "God knows my arms." After this, whilst in the room, prisoner said she had a £5 note, and offered to lend me a sovereign. I then asked her to let me get it changed, as I knew the landlord, but she said she'd go herself. She then went to a public house close by, and immediately returned, saying the gentleman had played a trick on her, having given her a bank of elegance note instead of a Bank of England. I told her she had better go back immediately. She said she was to go with her, and I asked to look at the note. She hesitated, and at length gave it to me. The moment I saw it I knew by the grease it was the one I had frequently seen in my mother-in-law's hand. After this I suspected her of the murder, and insisted upon accompanying her to see where she had obtained the note. As she went along she said she wanted to see "Jem" (a comrade of his, with whom she is acquainted, which I opposed, and persuaded her to come along with me. On getting through the Horse Guards she fell back on my arm, and said she was so ill she could not go further that day. I told her I must get the assistance of a policeman if she could not go further.

Mr. Bond. Did you say anything to induce her to suppose that you suspected her of the murder?—Witness: I had my suspicions, but I did not tell her.

Witness continued "Good God," she said, "do not get a policeman, and I will try and go a little further." I assisted her across the road, and after she got round the pavement she fell back in my arms. She said, "I can't keep it any longer, I murdered the poor old woman, and deprived your wife of a good mother." She then caught hold of me, asked me to pray for her guilty soul, and to forgive her.

Mr. Bond: Had you said anything to induce her to confess?—Witness. No.

Mr. Bond: You had not said it would be better for her, or anything of that sort?—Witness: I had not.

Witness resumed: I then gave her in charge. The note produced is the same which the prisoner showed me, having had it in my hands frequently during deceased's life.

Mr. Bond. When did you see deceased last, and in what state of health was she?—Witness: I saw her on the Saturday previous to her death, and in good health.

Elizabeth Stevens, 5, Princes street, Commercial road, Lambeth, said that on Wednesday (last week), about four in the afternoon, I was passing by the Horse Guards, when I saw the prisoner fall into a soldier's arms, and she said, "Oh, I've done it! I've done it! for God's sake, pity my poor soul!"

Mr. John Charles Atkinson, of 16, Rodney-terrace, surgeon. I had known the deceased for two years, having attended her late husband, and I have had occasion to remark that she generally was in the possession of good health, and equally level, and at all times in good spirits, a circumstance which I observed from her spirits being neither depressed nor excited during the changes which occurred in her husband's illness. I was called upon at about twenty minutes past eight on Monday morning, and my assistant went, and, on his return, at a little before nine, in consequence of the communication he made to me, I went myself. On my entering the room, I found the body of the deceased on a box, about two feet six, the whole of the spine and head being deposited there. I examined the place, to ascertain whether her death had been occasioned by hanging or strangulation. Observing some pegs over her head, I examined them, to ascertain whether they would bear her weight. I found that they had no power, and were such pegs that a bonnet might be hung on. I then examined her neck, and I was satisfied that she had died from strangulation. There were two indentations in front of the neck, and only one at the back. There was also a vacuum at the back of the neck

Mr. Atkinson here illustrated the view he took of the matter with a piece of cord, by showing that the power used to tighten the rope must have been from behind, in a right line.

Mr. Bond: Could such appearances as you have described have been produced by any previous struggling themselves?—Mr. Atkinson: It is doubtful, certainly not probable. To have made such appearances as the neck presented, a person must, in my opinion, have fastened the rope from behind to a peg, or some other thing which would bear the weight, in a right line with the neck, and kept up the pressure on the front. On examining the room I found no place on which she could have been suspended.

Mr. F. Partridge, an inspector of the A division, said that, on the 3rd inst., at about half past one in the afternoon, the prisoner was brought to the station in Gardners lane, in a fainting condition. I entered the charge against her with the police sheet. "That she, on the path of Mrs. Mundell," and, having read it over to her, cautioned her that she was not bound to say anything. On hearing the charge, she observed, "All I can say is, that it is the devil; I am an unfortunate creature: you may do with me what you like;" and she then commenced tearing her hair. I had her thoroughly searched, but nothing was found. On the day after she had appeared in the court, I went with the soldier (Gage) to 1, Providence-place, where, on searching a box pointed out to me as belonging to the prisoner, I found some cord exactly corresponding with that round the deceased's neck, as also various articles of trifling articles pledged on the 6th and 8th of November last, the one for a shawl, for 1s. 6d., and the other for a gown, for 8s. (This evidence was produced to show that the prisoner, who had represented herself to be in possession of some money, which she had saved in service, and which she pretended to go to Bedford street for, was in distress.)—Adams, a police constable of the A division, proved that when the soldier called him he took the cord from her, she told him "not to expose her, she had done it."

On the case for the prosecution being completed,

Mr. Bond said, "Does the prisoner wish to say anything?"—Prisoner, in a calmer voice, said, "I have not done the murder."

The prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

IMPROPER USE OF NAMES BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. Charnock, the barrister, appeared bef re Alderman Gibbs, at the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, for the purpose of applying for a summons calling upon the Secretaries to the Manx, Southend, and Norwood and Eastern Railway Company, to answer for having inserted the name of Mr. Richard Garde, a member of the bar, in the prospectus of the Company, as one of the Provisional Committee, without that gentleman's knowledge or consent.—Mr. Charnock said he apprized for the summons under the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110. His client was a gentleman who happened never to have had anything to do with railway speculations, so that the proceedings he had to complain of naturally excited the utmost surprise and indignation. No authority had ever been given by him to use his name in any railway company; and the first intimation he received that he was a Provisional Committeeman, was the following document:—

THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY

SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of Management to inform you that 100 shares have been reserved, as I understand, by for each gentleman of the Provisional Committee You are, therefore, requested, to insert in the accompanying form the number of shares you wish to be allotted to you, and forward it to me, on or before the 1st day of December next, at the Managing Committee have fixed Saturday, the 8th of November next, as the last day upon which the deposits on any shares you may require can be received. I remain, sir, your very obedient servant, ANDREW ELLISON.—Company's Temporary Offices, 53, Cornhill, London.—Dated the 30th October, 1845.

The letter enclosed the following printed form:—

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY

Gentlemen, I request that you will allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposits thereon, and to sign the necessary deeds when called upon to do so.

—Member of the Provisional Committee.

I agree that there was a secretary to the Company, which had thus adopted him as one of their provisional committee, Mr. Garde determined to call as soon as possible at the offices in Cornhill, to rectify the error, by a personal explanation. To his astonishment and knowledge of the Company. Upon calling at No. 53, Cornhill, he found that a remarkable bustle was stirred up, and a great ostentation of business seemed to move the establishment. He mentioned that the object of speaking to the secretary was to be addressed by one of the clerks, to whom he stated the nature of his business. He requested that the secretary would take his name out of the prospectus, as he had nothing whatever to do with the Company, and positively denied the use of his name as a member of the provisional committee. His request was complied with by the clerk with whom he communicated, in his presence; and he left the house in the belief that there would be no repetition of the circumstance, and, of course, that nobody would consider him to be in a position to which he had never laid any claim. He was mistaken. On the 6th November he received the following letter by post:—

THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

53, Cornhill, Nov. 8, 1845.

SIR,—Your attendance is requested at a meeting to be held at the Company's office, on Monday next, the 10th inst., at twelve o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the proceedings of the Company.

I am, your obedient servant,
A. SNOW (for Mr. RUSSELL).

Mr. Garde supposed that some gentleman of his name must be connected with these speculations, in which he had never had the ambition to be involved, and was of opinion that the error would in all probability correct itself. The matter, however, was followed up most industriously, and on the 5th of December, he received the following agreeable communication:—

21, Lord-street, Bond-street, Dec. 5, 1845.

SIR,—Mr Russell, of Gray's-inn-square, solicitor to the Thames, Southend, &c. Northern and Eastern Junction Railway, having informed us that you are responsible as a member of the Committee for the expenses which have been incurred in bringing forward the above-named line of railway, having refused us to pay for the payment of our account for surveying, engraving, &c. &c. &c.

wards of £1,000!—Alderman Gibbs: What course did he then pursue?—Mr Charnock. He wrote the following letter, next day, to Messrs. Cope and Eales :—

10, Portland place, Clapham-road, Nine o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1845.

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of the 5th of this month, and which I only received this evening I beg to inform you that neither Mr. Rassi I nor any other person had any authority from me to insert my name in the prospectus of the Sussex and Surrey Railway, &c. My name was inserted without my knowledge, and when I had discovered such unwarrantable liberty had been taken with my name, and such an imposition attempted to be practised on the public, I called at the office, and ordered my name to be taken out, and which one of the clerks did in my presence. As there is not any other Richard Charnock here of the Temple, but myself, it is quite evident from your letter as well as Mr Russell's, statement to you, that I am the person meant in the prospectus and not Mr Gard, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, who is the person meant as the director of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. I, therefore, am of opinion with some of my friends that I am now in a position to order the parties to join me; and I shall therefore early on Monday next take the preliminary steps before the Lord Mayor against Mr. ——, &c

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

Messrs. Cope and Eales. RICHARD GARDE.

The name of Mr. Garde had been introduced in the prospectus, with the high sounding epithet of "one of the directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway." In such a case as had been represented, it was presumed that it was the province of the Chief Magistrate, or his representative to interpose, and the learned counsel confidently expected that a summons should be issued.—Alderman Gibbs said that no paper had been exhibited to him from which it appeared that the name of Mr. Garde had been used. Had Mr. Charnock a prospectus of the Company, in which precipecus the name was inserted under the head of the "Provisional Committee ?"—Mr. Charnock said he had no document of the kind, but he had no doubt that he should be able to procure one. He submitted that upon the mere statement he had made a magistrate would be sanctioned in granting a summons to the secretary.—Alderman Gibbs said he considered it to be necessary that Mr. Charnock should produce the document to which he had referred, before a magistrate could be justified in issuing a summons under the act of Victoria.—Mr. Charnock: We shall endeavour to procure what you think necessary. Mr. Garde is determined to do all in his power to obtain satisfaction for so extraordinary an outrage, and he believes this course to be the most likely to accomplish that object, as well as to do public justice.—Mr. Garde. I feel greatly annoyed at the whole business. I am not a man of fortune or property, and it would appear from the advertisement as if I connived at passing myself off as a person of wealth and means. I am anxious, amongst other things, that it should appear that I have not endeavoured to favour an imposition. On Wednesday Mr. Swift, of the Chancery bar, appeared before the Lord Mayor for the purpose of examining Mr. Ellison, the gentleman stated to be connected with the Thames, Southend, and Eastern and Northern Railway Junction Company, from any participation in the concern. He said it was true that he had been from the Company before a provisional committee had been appointed, and, in fact, before any act had been performed from which it could be inferred that he had anything to do with the Company. The correspondence which had been read on the previous day and in reference to other matters, and Mr Ellison was ready to come forward at any time to state all he knew about the Company from which he had withdrawn the moment he found that it had the quackery of the bubbles which were every day bursting. The learned counsel did not, by thus coming forward in behalf of Mr. Ellison, whom he knew to be wholly incapable of joining in any scheme of a discreditable character, mean to cast any imputation upon Mr. Garde, who naturally felt indignation and disgust at having been lugged in as a debtor to the amount of upwards of £1000 to the surveyors of the projected line.—Tee Lord Mayor said that Alderman Gibbs had been applied to on the occasion of the complaint, and the subject might be brought before that magistrate on a future occasion.—Mr. Swift stated that Mr. Ellison would certainly be in attendance on the day appointed for the hearing of the complaint of Mr. Garde.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE "TORY."—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE.—The prisoner *Johnstone*, who stood remanded from the Thames police office till Monday last, on the charges of murder on board the *Tory*, has been in an exceedingly weak state since his last examination, and on Monday morning Mr. Lavies, the surgeon of the Westminster Bridewell, wrote a certificate stating that the prisoner was labouring under an attack of erysipelas of the leg, and would not be in a fit state to be removed from the prison and undergo the examination. The certificate was forwarded to Mr. Bruderip, the magistrate. The magistrate sent for Inspector Evans, jun., of the Thames Police, and directed him to give notice to the witnesses that their presence would not be required on the following day, 16th inst., until which day the case stands remanded. The next sessions of the Central Criminal Court will take place on Monday next, and if the investigation should terminate before Tuesday, it is not expected that the trial will take place till the January sessions

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very frightful character occurred on Friday evening (last week), on the works of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway, between Gresford and Shrewsbury, by the overturning of a train while at a steep embankment, by which one man was killed on the spot, and several others were seriously injured. The workmen and stone masons employed on the works at Gresford, it appears, were in the practice, on leaving their work in the evening, of having carried to the earth waggons, and being propelled up the line to Wrexham. On the evening in question about forty of them had taken their seats in the trucks, and were proceeding at a rapid rate, when, arriving opposite the new station, near Wrexham, the foreman's waggon got off the line, and ran down the embankment, dragging with it the remainder. One man, Peter Edwards, was found among the lower trucks, frightfully mutilated and quite dead. Another labourer was discovered with his left leg severed completely. A third poor creature had his left leg broken in three places, while seven or eight others were more less injured. As soon as possible the injured were placed in a truck and conveyed on to Wrexham, where they were received into the Hope public house, and met with every medical and other assistance. On Saturday the inquest was held at the above house on the body of P. Edwards, in the course of which, it was shown that the accident arose by the rails sinking into the earth below the level of the road, the rail not being properly laid on the sleepers. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of £5 on the carriage.

SUICIDE OF MR. FISHE, OF THE FINSBURY BANK.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the drawing-room of the Finsbury Bank for Deposits and Current Accounts, upon the body of Mr. William Croft Fishe, aged 55, proprietor of the bank, and senior churchwarden of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. Constable James Thompson, 199 G, deposed that he was called into the bank by a servant shortly after five o'clock, last Sunday morning, who told him that Mrs. Fishe having missed her husband was alarmed for his safety; and wished him to examine the house for him He did so, and found the deceased in another apartment He was quite dead, and besides his dressing gown only had on his shoes, shirt, and flannel waistcoat. There was a chair by his dressing gown, upon raising which it was ascertained that he had shot himself through the right side, and that the ball (a musket one, passed out of the opposite side and fell inside his dressing gown. Upon removing from a large double barrelled pistol which witness, with the ball, produced) was discovered concealed beneath the dressing gown The right barrel was discharged, and the other was loaded, having the cap on the nipple, and the trigger cocked. Mr. Croft, chief clerk in the bank, examined —He knew deceased 25 years. About four years ago he opened the bank upon his own account. Saturday night he was exceedingly depressed, and complained of his head, which he said was "ready to burst." By the Coroner.—There was a run upon the bank. Other evidence having been adduced, the Jury, without a moment's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

A MAN BRISADED ON A RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, on Saturday, by which a man named Nicholson had his head severed from his body, and was otherwise dreadfully mangled. It appears, the deceased was a dyer, at Carlisle, and has been at the works, which are about two miles from the city, the preceding evening, at a merry making, and was walking home along the railway in the morning, when it is supposed he had either fallen or lain down, and gone to sleep across the rails. The six o'clock coal train from Malton coming up, passed over his legs and neck, cutting his head completely off. The attention of the engine-driver was attracted by the hat of deceased being thrown violently forward in the path of the engine, and, on stopping the train, the nature of the accident was discovered. The morning was very dark, and the accident arose entirely from the imprudence of the deceased, who was partly intoxicated when he set out to return home, and had taken the railway as the nearest route.

RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of a resolution, passed unanimously at a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, held in September last, to the effect that the Prince Consort being justly liable to pay all rates and taxes due for Flemish Farm, the collector be instructed to make application to his Royal Highness for all arrears owing by the Prince, Mr. Darville, Solicitor, of Windsor, in accordance with instructions he received from the parish officers, has been, for some time past, in communication, on the subject of the claim of the parish, with Mr. C. E Anson, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary. We understand that Mr Anson, on the part of the Prince, has consented to pay the arrears (amounting to nearly £200), and also to contribute annually a certain sum as regards the relief of the poor, as an equivalent for the rate, but without admitting that the parish has any legal claim upon his Royal Highness for the payment of these rates. The parish officers have demurred to this proposition under the impression, strengthened by legal opinion, that the property in the occupation of the Prince has been fairly and justly rated. The negociation will be resumed upon the return of the Court to Windsor, from the Isle of Wight Unless the legality of the claim be admitted on behalf of his Royal Highness, the question will be again brought forward at a meeting of the inhabitants, the overseers not wishing to proceed further without the sanction and authority of the parishioners in vestry assembled. It is, however, fully expected that the payment of the poor's rates will be no longer resisted.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At a season when no events of general interest present themselves for record or remark in this department of journalism, and standing as we do on the threshold of a new year which shall bring us hard upon the middle of the nineteenth century, it will not be out of time or place to inquire how our National Sports have kept pace with the great progress of science and art—the glorious march of civilization which has distinguished the present era beyond all others in the history of mankind. Woodcraft—the sober business of the savage—was retained among the pastimes of most, if not all, civilized nations England was the metropolis of its popularity; the national taste for manly exertion and enterprize having propagated from the original rout many varieties of lusty exercises and chivalrous competition.

These formed a stalwart catalogue, to which was given the title of National Sports : the bulk of the community bestowing upon them the privileges of naturalization. Many of them were for a long time exclusively practised in Great Britain : such as have been transplanted, it may be said, without offence, betray, wherever they are discovered, evidences of their native origin. Our affair, however, is with their position and policy at home. Sporting, as a system, is now in good odour, with a large majority of right-thinking, well-meaning people. That this conventional disapproval was the result of an honest principle—and that we may fairly look forward to a great change of opinion in those who have hitherto been its opponents—it is the object of this article to show.

In Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," it is stated that a manuscript of the fourteenth century, preserved in the Royal Library, contains an account of the baiting of horses by ferocious dogs ; and in "Stow's Survay,' we read, that one of the laws of the City prohibited the baiting a bull, a bear, *or a horse* in the open streets of London, under the penalty of twenty shillings.' That the baiting a bull in the open streets of one of the gravest cities of this island was of much more recent date, we can ourself bear witness.

It is not so very many years ago, that a certain denizen of the ancient city of Chester having fallen into unpopularity, it was resolved at an evening merry-making to afford him signal manifestation thereof. To this end, on the occasion of the annual bull bait there celebrated, on their way to the place where the solemnity was held, the chorus of holy-day folks tied the principal performer to the hinder part of the nervous animal, and the bull ran his way through the open streets with his hall door clattering at its heels. Bull-baiting and bear-baiting are pastimes of the people, within most man's memories : badger-baiting and dog-fighting are public amusements still spoken of by a few organs of public intelligence.

It is, perhaps, the most remarkable national anomaly that ever existed that such exhibitions should have acquired popularity in this country at any period of her history. We do not mean to imply that fierce passions and savage impulses have not, at all times, mingled largely with our characteristics, as a people. Probably they are the stuff of which come the courage which is the national idiosyncrasy; but British hardihood is an active not a passive, principle. We can imagine to ourselves a horror of violence, even of barbarity, of which a mob of Englishmen, surrendered wholly to the influence of their passions, might not be guilty in the fiery excitement of action; but that they should sit secure and satisfied, and look well pleased upon the laceration, the agony, the sanguinary torture and death of any living creature—from the meanest brute that crawls, even to their fellow man : that they ever were passive spectators of a scene such as this is a mystery which we were fain had never sat at defiance all the subtleties of your philosophy." Let them come to us as they may, with all the *prestige* of classic authority around them, it is unworthy of honour—it is unworthy of manhood to look on tyrants in the decrees and danger to which others are exposed. The gladiator might have been a necessary victim to the savage civilization of Greece and Rome : the combats of the Circus might have begat an indifference of blood among those it was politic to familiarise with carnage. To understand the effect of such spectacles in the present time, it is only necessary to turn to the moral and social condition of those who constitute the modern prize ring. It is well. then, that the middle of the nineteenth century should dawn upon the promise of better things. From its catalogue of popular pastimes, of this country at least, shall be blotted out that vast benefactor its reproach. The Ring will not have left a wreck behind in a year or two more the bailing of animals at the stake has already ceased ; dog-fighting—cock-fighting—the whole list of sanguinary pastimes will become animals of pain or morbid excitement, must soon disappear before the finger of scorn, any shame—if no honourable influence must turn those who effect them from the evil of their ways.

For this reason we anticipate present forbearance in those who now discountenance our National Sports ; and we reckon it no very remote day upon their good offices. Put away from among them all that is base or mean ; let them be boon and gentle, not only in the letter, but the spirit, and our word for it, they will find a friend mowery English heart, whether it be under a drab coat or a "pink." We would not shake one jot of Barry Cornwall's instructive list their characteristics be difficulty, distress, danger ; but let them be of such a nature, that he who adopts the pursuit may say, not only "quoque ipse eah," but also

"Et quorum pars magna fui."

Make this the principle of every pastime of a civilised people, and the popular pastimes will become—as they will deserve to be—NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The "firmness" that appears to be the characteristic of the shareMarket, does not appear to have reached the "Corner;" on the contrary, a slackness seems to have existed that the services of the policeman who for so long a period did duty at the "grand entrance,' have been dispensed with, and the transaction continue so exactly keeping with the calmness that will ensue. In

THE RECENT CONFLICT AT NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

THE RECENT AFFRAY IN NEW ZEALAND.

By aid of an obliging Correspondent, we are this week enabled to present to our readers a view of the precise locality of the recent affray between the British troops in New Zealand and the natives: showing, distinctly, the *Pah* of Heki, the leader of the insurgents in the colony; the attack; and the reserve. The details of the conflict were fully given in our Journal of the 29th ult. We append a sketch of Heki's from an article on New Zealand, in the *Journal des Débats*.

"It appears that Heki is not inferior to his position, and that he is a man really remarkable, considering the degree of civilization to which he has attained. He was formerly converted and baptised by a Methodist, which does not prevent him from treating the Protestant missionaries with great contempt. He has distinct ideas of natural law, and he does not therefore contest the right of the English to cultivate the land which they really purchased from the natives, but he will not recognise their sovereignty, and denies their right to hoist their flag. He will not acknowledge the treaty of cession formerly concluded between some chiefs and the British Governor, because he asserts that it was extorted by fear or corruption from persons who were absolutely ignorant of the bearing of their acts. Heki, it is said, practises the precepts of Christianity as taught him. What is most curious, is the use which he makes against the English of the Bible which they taught him. He combats them with their own weapons. He uses the Scriptures as a two-edged sword, and when they argue with him he replies with Scriptural texts. He often repeats that the English are like Pharaoh and the Egyptians, and that the Zealanders are the oppressed Israelites. Heki is possessed of a noble and chivalrous disposition, and the English have admitted that on many occasions he spared his prisoners."

FRANCE.

A trifling disturbance took place on Saturday last, in that excitable portion of the capital known as the Quartier Latin, in consequence of the police resisting a demonstration of the students of the Ecoles de Droit et de Medecine. The object of the demonstration was M Edgar Quinet. M Quinet, after contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and various other periodicals, was appointed one of the Professors at the College de France, and last year his public lectures attracted considerable notice. His advertised programme was "the languages and literature of the South," but, in reality, his lectures consisted of a history of the Christian religion and of the French Revolution, in which the former was treated with anything but reverence, and the latter, including the infamous National Convention, received many a tribute of admiration. The clergy remonstrated, every respectable class of the community also condemned M Quinet's lessons, and on the renewal this year of the "College de France" lectures, M Quinet was again entreated, and subsequently desired, to avoid propagating his notions of Christianity, the Revolution, and Socialism, but he wrathfully resigned his chair, and it was on this determination that the aforesaid students congratulated him on Saturday morning. They mustered to the number of about two thousand, and walked in procession to the professor's residence, being joined on their way by many other turbulent persons. One of them addressed M. Quinet in terms of sympathy, in the name of the rest. M Quinet thanked them, and wisely advised them to retire in peace, and disperse as promptly as possible. They marched back to their quarter, but, on passing the private residence of M de Salvandy, the Minister of Public Instruction, shouted "Vive Quinet!" "A bas les Jesuites!" "A bas Salvandy!" On reaching the Place Saint Sulpice, they again cried, "A bas les Jesuites!" in front of the Ecclesiastical Seminary. One of them made an address to the schools. The police, who had all along watched them, pounced upon the orator, and severely beat him. His comrades then rushed to his assistance, when strong detachments of municipal guards and line made their appearance, and a charge of cavalry closely followed. The students were routed. No killed or wounded are men ioned but between twenty and thirty of Professor Quinet's admirers were captured, and conveyed to the Prefecture de Police. The uproar was soon at an end, and created very little "sensation" in Paris.

We are happy to find that Lord Cowley is recovering from the effects of his accident.

The *National* gives a frightful picture of Marshal Bugeaud's doings in Africa. According to the accounts published by this paper, 30 prisoners were one day shot in cold blood -13 villages burned—the Dahra massacre acted over again, for it appears that a portion of a tribe having hid themselves in a cave, the same means were resorted to exactly as those employed by Colonel Pelissier, and all smoked and baked to death. The Marshal, himself is the author of all these horrors—his last triumph was a monster razzia —he has ordered the most strict secrecy as to his barbarous proceedings, and the writer of the accounts calls him a second Attila, for he puts all to the sword and fire, sparing only women and infants.

The *Moniteur* contains three official despatches from Algeria, the dates of which do not extend beyond the 30th ultimo. Abd el Kader is stated to have returned to the west, passing to the south of Goudjila, by the same road he had taken to arrive at Taguine and Sougnt-el Amer. General d'Arbouville, in a report dated Oued Boulier Badou, the 24th, details the treacherous reception given to his column by the Beni Djaads, a Kabyle tribe of the Hamza circle, and the chastisement he has inflicted on them. Above three hundred houses, and all the property in them, have been destroyed by fire, and all who defended them put to death. General d'Arbouville adds that the Beni Djaads, to the number of 3,000, attacked him next day with the utmost spirit and bravery, and he likewise pretty clearly avows that, after three hours of firing, and repeated bayonet charges, he was glad to escape their further pursuit. The third despatch refers to a rising in the hitherto quiet province of Constantina. This insurrection is stated to have been checked, but, in dread of its reviving more seriously still, an additional French column had been ordered to approach and watch the country about Constantina.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Paris papers take a great degree of interest in the recent report of the *Times* about the repeal of the Corn laws, and they discuss the probability of its truth or falsehood with unusual energy.

BRUNI, OR BORNEO PROPER.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

BORNEO.

The recent affrays of the British with the pirates of Borneo have, naturally, directed attention to the general character and resources of that island—the largest in the Indian Archipelago, and the largest on the globe, if we except the continent of Australia.

Accordingly, we have received from a Correspondent the annexed view of Borneo, the capital of the kingdom of Borneo Proper, or Brunai, lying on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo, on the banks of the river, about ten miles from the sea. The mouth of the river is narrow, with a bar in front of it, on which there are scarcely seventeen feet of water at high tides. Further up, the river has a considerable depth, and here the shipping lies, particularly the Chinese junks, which are moored head and stern. The town, which is on low ground, contains a considerable number of houses, built on posts, four or five feet high, which, at the rise of the tide, allow the water to pass freely under them. The streets are formed by canals, either natural or artificial, which facilitate communication; and they are always covered with boats, which are managed by women with great dexterity.

Borneo is a place of considerable trade. Its commerce was principally limited to its intercourse with China, the Philippines and the Sooloo Islands, the countries on the peninsula of Malacca not being much frequented by the Borneo navigators. But, since the foundation of Singapore, the Bugis merchants of Borneo often visit that port. The exports are rice, black pepper, camphor, cinnamon, bees-wax, sea-slugs, turtle-shell, pearls, and mother-of-pearl, with tea, wrought and raw silk, and nankeen, the three last articles being imported from China.

Borneo is rarely visited by European vessels, but many come from Amoy and Ningpo. The Chinese find it advantageous to build their junks here, for, though the island has no teak, it produces other kinds of good ship-timber, among which is the camphor-tree.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN

COSTUMES OF THE PRADO.

THE PRADO AND THE PALACE AT MADRID.

The refined traveller from Spain,
A man in all the world's *new* fashions planted!

Of the Costumes of the Prado—the mirror of Madrid—we have already taken a few glimpses. (*See* p. 184.) In the scene now before us we see the *mantilla*, in all its national varieties. Then, we have the military uniform, and the cloak; and, in the costumes of the children, the passion of the people for being well-dressed is incipiently illustrated. Of the other male dresses—now almost the ordinary costume of Europe,—we need say not a word. The prevalence of dark colours is remarkable; black having always been the favourite, the national colour of Spain.

On the general character of Spain Costumes, we borrow the following lively page from Mr. Ford's admirable "Handbook of Spain":—

"The variety of costumes which appears on the Spanish public *alamedas* renders the scene far gayer than that of our dull uniform walks, but the loss of the parti-coloured monks will be long felt to the artist. The gentlemen in their *capas* mingle with the ladies in their *mantillas*, the white-kilted Valencian contrasts with the velveteen glittering Andalucian; the sable-clad priest with the soldier; the peasant with the muleteer: all meet on perfect equality, as in church, and all conduct themselves with equal decorum, good breeding, and propriety. Few Spaniards ever walk arm in arm, and still less do a Spanish lady and gentleman—scarcely even those whom the holy church has made one. There is no denial to which all classes and sexes of Spaniards will not cheerfully submit in order to preserve a respectable external appearance. This formed one of the most marked characteristics of the Iberians, who, in order to display magnificence on their backs, pinched their bellies. The ancient Deipnosophists, who preferred lining their ribs with good capons, rather than their coats with ermine, could not comprehend this habit (Athen. ii. 6.); and the shifts and starvation endured by poor gentlemen, in order to gratify their *boato*, or love for external personal ostentation, by strutting about in rich clothes, form one of the leading subjects of wit in all their picaresque novels, for "silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," says Poor Richard. Spaniards, even the wealthy, only really dress when they go out; when they come home, they return to a déshabillé which amounts to dowdiness. Those who are less affluent carefully put by their out-of-door costume, which, consequently, as in the East, lasts for many years, and forms one reason, among many others, why mere fashions change so little: another reason why all Spaniards in public are so well dressed is, that, unless they can appear as they think they ought, they do not go out at all. In the present universal and inconceivable wreck of private fortunes, many families remain at home during the whole day, thus retiring and presenting the smallest mark for evil fortune to peck at. They scarcely stir out for weeks and months; adversity produces a keener impatience of dishonour than was felt in better days, a more morbid susceptibility, an increased anxiety to withdraw from those places and that society where a former equality can no longer be maintained. The recluses steal out at early dawn to the *misa de Madrugada*, the daybreak mass, which is expressly celebrated for the consolation of all who must labour for their bread, all who get up early and lie down late, and that palest and leanest form of poverty, which is ready to work but findeth none to employ. When the sad congregation have offered up their petition for relief, they return to cheerless homes, to brood in concealment over their fallen fortunes. At dusky nightfall they again creep, bat-like, out to breathe the air of heaven, and to meditate on new schemes for hiding the morrow's distress."

Our second Illustration shows the enormous Royal Palace, or, rather, a portion of it, as seen through the noble archway of the *Armeria*; at the same time, affording a glance at the street architecture of Madrid. *La Armeria real* is one of the finest armouries in the world: the noble gallery, which fronts the south side of the Palace, is 227 feet long, by 36 wide: it was built in 1565, by Gaspar de La Vega, for Philip II., when he removed the Royal armoury from Valladolid. This, as it really contains weapons of all kinds, is a double curiosity, being the best provided arsenal in the land; although, as in other matters, the implements are somewhat behind those used by more advanced nations. The first entrance is very striking, and worthy of this land of chivalry, the Cid, and Don Quixote. All down the middle of the saloon are drawn up equestrian figures; while armed Knights stand against the walls, surrrunded in every direction with implements of war and tournament. Above, hang banners taken from the enemy, while the walls are lined with coats of armour. The collection of swords is, however the most interesting; for this weapon, Spain has always been celebrated.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID.—THE ARMERIA.

MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL PRESENTS

TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

ILLUSTRATED

LONDON NEWS.

GRAND PICTURE EXHIBITIONS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the second week of December—and, as it were, on the threshold of another prosperous year—we are again enabled to make one of those joyous announcements to our readers, which are ever sources of pleasure to ourselves in the proportion in which their fulfilment tends to the profit and enjoyment of the Public, "for whom we live"—or, at least, of that portion of it with whom we are in weekly and friendly communion.

The perfect honesty of principle and purpose with which this Journal has *continued* its career, has maintained for it the undeviating confidence of those who placed reliance upon its early promise, and have had no reason to regret their trust. This is our boast; and it will be seen that we uphold our right to it.

It was in this spirit that—destined little to profit, but much to please—we prepared those magnificent commemorations of our early patronage, and afterwards confirmed prosperity—the GRAND VIEW OF LONDON—and superb PANORAMA OF THE THAMES—presented, at fitting intervals, to our readers.

It is in the same spirit that *now*—towards the close of our Seventh Volume, and another year—with foot firm in the stirrup—gratitude inspiring, and confidence insured—we announce our intention to present our readers with Noble Presents, in appropriate form, and with the best genius and illustration that modern art can afford, and without a thought of expense,

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

It is not more our determination that their production shall surprise all who receive them, than that the faithful Illustrations themselves shall become so many records and monuments of what the good-will and hearty friendship of the public enabled the first Illustrated Newspaper in the Nineteenth Century to achieve. Edinburgh and Dublin put forth their sister claims with London; and we may well aspire to reflect on a grand scale, the Chiefest Cities of Europe, when *not* Europe, nor any territory short of the whole known world, is able to affix a limit to our circulation.

The minute details of our plan, in presenting these Magnificent Pictures to our Subscribers, will be immediately placed at their disposal. For the present, we are glad to believe that there is not one of them who will not feel confidence and pleasure in its plain ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Number of our Journal, with the Presentation Print, price 6d. No extra charge will be made. The first Print, a VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, will be presented early in the ensuing year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 14.—Third Sunday in Advent.—Washington died, 1799—Izaak Walton died, 1683.

MONDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816.

TUESDAY, 16.—The Gregorian Style, or Computation of Time, adopted at Paris, 1582

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Guy, founder of the celebrated Hospital, died, 1724.

THURSDAY, 18 — General Bolivar, founder of the celebrated Bolivian Republic, died, 1830

FRIDAY, 19 —The remains of the Emperor Napoleon, after being brought from his Island Grave at St Helena, were on this day deposited in the Church of the Invalides at Paris with surpassing pomp and national sympathy—Dr. Darwin died, 1733—Tycho Brache born, 1585.

SATURDAY, 20.—Grey born, 1716.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 20.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 53	3 12	4 38	4 57	4 3	4 20	4 27	4 44	5 11	5 31	5 49	6 7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. M.*"—*Czerny's Exercises are unquestionably the best; any practitioner assiduously studying them must become a first-rate pianist. He is the founder of the modern mechanism of Liszt, Thalberg, Chopin, &c.*

"*Pashon.*"—*The most easy instrument to learn without a master is the Jew's-harp.*

"*T. N. E. Z.*"—*The "Chiragymnast" is the best instrument for finger exercise. The price may be ascertained of Messrs. Martin, the patentees, in Piccadilly.*

"*Y. Z.*" *Jersey, in a way.*

"*Curious.*"—*It is pronounced Ogh-cleide.*

"*W. R. W.*," *Bamborough.*—*Every cathedral is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter of its Canons; they are indeed, the Bishop's council. (See the article, "Bishop, Canon, and Cathedral," in the "Penny Cyclopædia.")*

"*A Reader,*" *Gower-street.*—*The s in Adela is short.*

"*Un Lecteur,*" *Liverpool.*—*The Berwick smacks sail from the Leith and Berwick and Miller's Wharfs, London.*

"*H. S. S.*" *Plymouth.*—*Apply to the Directors.*

"*J. O'N.*" *Warrington.*—*Address a letter to Mr. Palmer, the patentee, Shoe-lane.*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *Tintern.*—*We do not think there is an engraved portrait of the late Captain Basil Hall. The last published portrait, in plain dress, is the best likeness of the Duke of Wellington. A cheap and good camera obscura may be purchased of Watkins and Hill, Charing cross.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Guildford.*—*We will endeavour to ascertain the historical fact our Correspondent requires.*

"*A Young Subscriber.*"—*Lord Wriothesley Russell is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord William Russell, by Charlotte Anne his wife, sister of George, present Earl of Jersey. Lady Wriothesley Russell is thus first cousin to Lady Adela Ibbetson.*

"*Tobias.*"—*The regulation price of an Ensign's commission in the Line is £450; and of a Cornetcy, £340. In the Foot Guards, an Ensign's commission, giving the rank of Lieutenant, costs £1900; and in the Life Guards, the Ensigncy is fixed at £1250.*

"*Stephen.*"—*The difference between the "Queen Mother" and the "Mother of the Queen" is this: the former is both a Queen and the Mother of a Queen; the latter is only the Mother of a Queen. The Queen Dowager of Spain is the Queen Mother; the Duchess of Kent is Mother of the Queen.*

"*C. S. W.*," *Hackney.*—*The Christian name of the Princess Esterhazy is Sarah Frederica Caroline. The Duchess of Angoulême was born on the 19th of December, 1778.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The Unicorn, as a supporter of the Royal arms, was introduced by King James the First on his accession to the English throne. The standard of the Unicorn had been long borne by the Scots Monarchs, and King James added it to the English shield, as an emblem of his native country.*

"*T. C. T.*," *Glasgow.*—*The Inner and Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, are three distinct Inns.*

"*Amicus Certus*" *is thanked for his suggestion; but the affair is scarcely of sufficient interest.*

"*R. J.*," *Romsey, can demand of the Publisher an account of the receipts and disbursements.*

"*A Young Builder of Ipswich*" *must be very young in his craft. When he say "one brick thick" we mean that the walls are as thick as one brick placed lengthwise. We are, however, much obliged to him for giving us the opportunity of correcting two misprints in the account of the Burning of the Theatre at Glasgow, for "16" read "14 inches;" and for "the whole edifice seemed for six sides quite insecure," read "for its size quite insecure."*

"*College of the Deaf and Dumb, Rugby.*"—*We have received a small volume of Essays by the Pupils at this well conducted Establishment, which provides with the comforts of a domestic circle, a sound and liberal education to those persons of the higher classes, of both sexes, who, being deaf and dumb or having impediments of speech, are thus incapacitated for receiving instruction by the usual channels. The Essays are various pleasant and intelligent: they are short themes, written off hand by pupils not exceeding fifteen years of age, in the presence of the parties who proposed the subjects, and they are printed without the slightest alteration.*

"*Rumahoon Rörgue*"—*Apply to the Clerical Life Assurance Society, 78, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Turvin.*—*Heathen.*

"*Mona*" *will, perhaps, send a specimen or two; but the subjects named are not very promising.*

"*P. H.*," *Torquay.*—*The Illustrations will appear shortly.*

"*Scrip.*"—*Five shillings.*

"*D. H.*," *Scarborough.*—*Address a note to Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough street.*

"*Peter*" *should read Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy."*

"*A B, Strand*"—*The copyright of Dramatic pieces is paid for by managers at a fixed sum, or at a certain sum per night, according to the number of performances. Twenty pounds is not an unusual payment for a clever adaptation of a farce from the French; but we have heard of 15s. 9d. being paid for such a labour!*

"*Anxytor.*"—*The investigation will require some little time, but we have every hope of being able to afford the information in a week or two.*

"*Wadeschkenals.*"—*The question of the early Arms of the English Sovereigns is involved in some obscurity. An heraldic writer of repute asserts that the Leopards, the chosen emblems of the Normans, were introduced into England by the Conqueror, and continued to be the Royal ensigns of his successors until the accession of James I. who, considering the Norman descent as derogatory, superseded them by three golden Lions passant guardant. Occasionally, the Royal Shield exhibited two Leopards only: the third was added by Henry II., on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Another authority maintains that the Ensigns of England were always Lions, and strengthens his assertion by a quotation from an early writer, John, the Monk of Evesham, in Towain; who relates that when Henry I. selected Geoffrey Plantagenet to be his son-in law, "Clypeus Leoncelus aureus imaginarios habens colla ejus expendituv."*

"*A. H. P.*"—*Dr. Wolff is married to Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, daughter of Horatio, late Earl of Orford.*

"*T.*"—*The original large paper edition of "Burke's Commoners" is, we believe, out of print. The publishing price of the four volumes was six guineas. A copy may possibly be obtained at Mr. H. Bohn's, York street, Covent Garden.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*By the laws of Heraldry, no female is entitled to a crest. It would therefore be evidently incorrect for your Correspondent to have "her seal engraved with her husband's crest and her own initials underneath."*

"*H. S. F.*"—*The Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart is clearly not a direct descendant of the Young Chevalier Cardinal York was unquestionably the last legitimate male descendant of the Royal House of Stuart.*

"*A Young Beginner.*"—*To practise as a Conveyancer it is not necessary to be called to the Bar. Attorneys practise as Conveyancers, but "Conveyancers," technically so called, are Barristers. If a member of the Universities (i.e., Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin), you can be called to the Bar after keeping three years' terms, if of M A standing: otherwise, five are required. The expense of being called, and keeping terms, amounts to about £130. Besides this, the stamp and fees on entrance amount to about £35 The fee paid to Pleader, Conveyancer, or Barrister, for the run of Chamber work, and so called instruction, is £10 per annum Read Stephens's Commentary on the Laws of England, and then refer a Conveyancer's Chambers. Or, read Preston on Real Property; with Jarman on Wills, and Saunders on Uses and Trusts; and use some practical work containing forms, such as Martin and Bythewood's Conveyancing. But nothing can supersede actual work in Chambers.*

"*Inquisitor.*"—*It is customary for a "Freshman" at Cambridge to commit all sorts of foolish acts of extravagance—giving breakfasts, &c., included. But it is by no means necessary to do so, to win either the reputation of a "gentleman," or the better title of "a good fellow."*

"*Alfred*"—*The important examination of pupils at St. John's takes place in May, as at the other Colleges. There may be a preliminary Classical Examination about Christmas, and we have an imfluitmet impression of such a thing; but ourselves, we cannot state positively.*

"*Netopitus.*"—*We think "Pope."*

"*A. B.*"—*The following were the Winners:—*

	Derby.	Oaks	St. Leger.	Ascot Cup.
1841.	*Coronation*	*Glauxnes*	*Satirist*	*Lanercost*
1842.	*Attila*	*Our Nell*	*Blue Bonnet*	*Beeswing*
1843.	*Cotherstone*	*Pocon*	*Nutwith*	*Ralph*
1844.	*Orlando*	*Princess*	*Foigh a-Ballagh*	*The Emperor*
1845.	*Merry Monarch*	*Refraction*	*The Baron*	*The Emperor*

"*An Occasional Reader.*"—*We do not know the address of the railway surveyor alluded to. It is most probable that there will be a further demand for railway land surveying.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *Brighton. The artist's error.*

"*J. T.*," *Streatham Hill.*—*The omission was accidental.*

"*Tenor.*"—*We have been promised the information from an accredited source.*

"*Oberon.*"—*Washing the hair will darken its colour.*

"*Inquisitor.*"—*Clerestory is of three syllables. The Great Bell at Rangoon is described in Turner's work on Ava.*

"*A. T. R.*," *Banbury.*—*It is a matter of literary courtesy to maintain the incognito of editorship, where such is sought to be preserved.*

"*G. B.*" *is recommended to consult the article "Greece," in the "Penny Cyclopædia;" it is very copious in authorities for the History and Antiquities A new History of Greece is announced by Mr. Grote.*

"*M. L. B. B.*" *should apply to a surgeon.*

"*Puddy.*" *Belfast.*—*Next week.*

"*Max*"—*The Lines shall appear.*

"*F. C. C.*"—*Certainly, in Mid-lent.*

"*Dingle's Road Sweeping Machine.*"—*The note arrived too late.*

"*Peter Puzzlewig*" *should address a note to the Secretary of the Zoological Society.*

"*M N O. P.*"—*We believe it to be possible for a very passable horse to leap nine yards.*

"*T. H*," *Ilford, suggests that four statues should be placed on the massive recent pedestals at London Bridge. This has been often proposed, but never attempted.*

"*Nemo.*"—*The g in Physognomy and Designe is soft.*

"*T. F. R.*"—*The expense of our half-yearly volumes is 5s.*

"*Impartial,*" *Bristol, is thanked for his obliging offer.*

"*G. L. P.*"—*Sir Humphry Davy's "Vision" in the Colosseum, can only be purchased in his volume, "Consolations in Travel," or in one of the volumes of his collected works.*

"*G. P. R.*"—*Apply to Dr. Ramadge, Kig-place.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Rye. The price of "Frank's First Trip to the Continent" is 5s.*

"*A Parishioner.*"—*The sketch of Welton Church, restored, did not reach us in time.*

"*W. B.*," *Kilfield.*—*Eugene Aram was a classical usher at Knaresbrough and Lynn.*

"*Stratton.*"—*Chambers's Miscellany is published weekly. An Illustrated London Almanack for 1845 may still be had.*

"*Clonmel.*"—*General Tom Thumb has just arrived in London.*

"*F. E. G.*," *Lewes.*—*Address Mr. Landells, Engraver, 6, Bride-court, Blackfriars.*

"*D. C.*" *Dumbarton.*—*Certainly.*

"*Chares.*" *A stamp is necessary.*

"*Alban*" *is thanked for his obliging offer, but the subject is scarcely of sufficient interest.*

"*W. J.*"—*The French Chambers usually meet on January.*

"*Fleam.*"—*The term Quakeress is not to be found in Dictionaries; though custom has, to some extent, adopted it.*

"*T. F. B.*" *Oxford.*—*The subscription to our Journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter.*

"*W. D.*," *Stonesford.*—*We are not in possession of the address.*

"*A. C. G.*"—*In or soon after the year 1834, an Exhibition of National Manufactures, Machines, &c., was opened in the King's Mews, Charing Cross.*

"*A Tradesman,*" *Lyme Regis, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.*

"*W. M. F.*" *We think not.*

"*Cornelius Agrippa*" *may be right; but, it would be fishing in troubled waters.*

"*W. J. G.*" *Thanks.*

"*R. F. W.*," *Ireland, should apply to a School Bookseller. The information sought would be an advertisement.*

"*Letitia.*"—*See the beautiful Portrait in our present No.*—"*Those vile roads*" *will be few and far between.*

"*H. G.*"—*A Seal Engraver will ascertain.*

"*F R*," *Alberstone.*—*Black is a colour supposed to be owing to the absence of light. White is, according to Newton, composed of all colours.*

"*E. G. O. B.*"—*Calvinism is the theological system of John Calvin, who defined the free agency of man, and maintained Predestination.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

We are enabled to confirm the truth of a rumour which was in circulation at the Clubs in the early part of the week. Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues have resigned. They tendered their resignations to her Majesty on Wednesday, and they were accepted. Our contemporaries assign various reasons for this step. From all that we have heard, we think there is no reason to doubt that the immediate cause of Sir Robert Peel's resignation was disagreement in opinion with the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of the Corn-laws. The Noble Duke is stated to be entirely opposed to their Repeal. A Cabinet Council was held on Monday last, and there is little doubt that it was upon this occasion that the determination of Sir Robert was taken. Indeed, the resignation of the Ministers was openly talked of at the Clubs on Tuesday night.

The public are naturally very anxious to learn the name of the Statesman who will be entrusted with the selection of a new Cabinet. We are enabled to state that the task has been entrusted to Lord John Russell, who has already had an interview with her Majesty upon the subject, and has received her Majesty's commands to form a new Ministry. In some quarters it is believed that Lord Stanley will again join his former colleagues, the Whigs. Various other rumours are in circulation, but we forbear from noticing them, as we shall probably be enabled to communicate some authentic information on the subject in a later impression.

WITHOUT mingling here in the great controversy which for these ten days past has been carried on between the leading journals, it may not be out of place shortly to consider the mode in which it has been conducted. Earnestness and warmth of feeling are to be expected from all advocates of any cause if they are sincere, and the language which fairly expresses those feelings cannot be objected to; but in the present case we are sorry to see that the limits of controversy and argument have been, on one side at least, far exceeded. The subject in dispute—the Laws regulating the importation of Corn into the United Kingdom—is one so purely commercial, that it might be thought capable above all others of the most temperate treatment. It does not involve any distinct party or political principle; it can awake none of those religious animosities which we have witnessed in former years. The statement by one journal, that these laws were about to be repealed, was one not difficult to meet by a fair contradiction, if wholly unfounded; a very short time would have disproved it, to the destruction of the credit of the, in that case, rash assertor; and, in the mean time, the question itself might have been argued with that degree of judgment and temper we look for from all who take a prominent part in public affairs.

The mischief of reckless and unsupported statements in an organ to which the public has been accustomed to trust in matters of fact, can no ther be overrated nor too strongly condemned, though the practice would soon work its own cure; no journal could long survive the general want of confidence in an indulgence in such temerity of statement would produce. This is the position of the *Times*: it has committed itself to an assertion that a certain course of policy is contemplated by the present Government. The *Herald* denies the fact with equal confidence, if not with all that intimate and perfect knowledge of official movements which the ostensible organ of the Government ought to possess. The public are at liberty to form its opinion between the two opponents, with such help as it can derive from the former acts of the same men in similar, if not in exactly identical circumstances. But this arrival at a decision is not aided, if the denier of the premises advanced adopts an angry tone; plunges into mere abuse of its opponent; indirectly, at least, speaks of a possibility of Lynch law being applied to the establishment and *personnel* of its r val, and directly charges a large and influential body of men, which includes many of the first merchants of the kingdom, with the horrible crime of murder! The *Times* has drawn a parallel between the necessity that now exists for a repeal of the Corn Law and the exigencies that compelled the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, in 1829, to carry the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The effect of the parallel would, of course, depend on the degree of force with which it was established; with the same men in power, and a general difficulty apprehended, it was almost inevitably suggested. But, is the impression that a crisis is at hand, demanding all the energies of our rulers, removed by language like this, held by the *Herald* of Wednesday?

> What signs do we see of the state bordering on civil war? What murders are there? *We know of but one League murder*, that of the late lamented Mr. Drummond; alas! sacrificed in vain if *the subborners of his murderer* are to triumph; and, by the way, Mr. Drummond's murderer was not an Englishman or even a Scotch *Saxon*—he was a *Celt*—and, as we have been assured, a son or grandson of one of the ready-blooded Irish homicides of 1798.

A Jury of Englishmen found that the wretched slayer of Mr. Drummond was a maniac, not morally responsible for his actions. If any one "knew" him to have been the instrument of others, what guilt have they not incurred by withholding the evidence that would have proved it! If the "suborners of the murderer" can be so distinctly denounced, why was it not done before? But all this is absurd; to subst tute it for argument is almost as insane as the miserable deed itself Then what has the race or nation of the unhappy man to do with the question at all? The curse of madness falls upon men in all countries, and mania often takes the form of hatred to some prominent and public person, without any cause whatever. To connect the League with the deed of a monomaniac, is simply to charge men like Lord Morpeth with abetting assassination; and any reasonable man will see at once how heavily this will recoil on those who make it. It is not the way to conduct an argument on a great national question. Nor is the next passage much better.

> The same paper, supposing—what has not yet happened—that its rival will recommend a resort to popular violence, as a means of obtaining a repeal of the Corn-laws, says, "If it did so, either the people would disregard it, or end by throwing the inanimate part of the establishment into the Thames—depositing the living creatures on the softest couch afforded by the *alluvies* of Puddle Dock."

What is this but a suggestion of the exercise of that brutal system of mob law, which Englishmen have so often denounced when put in force in America. But a short time has elapsed since the establishment of a newspaper that advocated the abolition of slavery, rather too near the borders of a slave state, was broken up, and the editor all but deposited in the "softest couch afforded by the *alluvies*" of the Mississippi, in consequence of the same sort of incitement. Every journal in England reproved the outrage; are we to see the same spirit rising among ourselves, and let it pass un-

rebuked? We do not pretend to decide which party has the greatest claim to credit, and one of them, at least, is very well able to defend itself. But it is due to the character of the whole press not to see the fair bounds of argument in any case exceeded.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The *Sun* of Thursday evening says:—"Immediately upon the refusal of the Duke of Wellington, on Friday last, to carry out what he had agreed to do—namely, to propose a repeal of the Corn laws in the House of Lords if he could succeed in that resignation of office by Sir Robert Peel must follow. Lord John Russell was recommended to be sent for, and a messenger was dispatched, on Saturday last, to communicate his attendance at Osborne House. His arrival there was expected yesterday, and Sir Robert Peel expected to have met him. Sir Robert, however, returned last night, without having seen Lord John. This morning, Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had an interview of an hour's duration, after which, Lord John Russell left town for Cowes. He had an audience of her Majesty, and has returned to town this evening, having had full powers given him to form a Government. He has sent for Lord Palmerston, and is taking, it is believed, all the necessary steps to form an Administration."

POSTSCRIPT

DISSOLUTION OF THE PEEL MINISTRY.

We give elsewhere a list of the supposed composition of the new Ministry, but it is right to inform our readers that, as far as we can learn from official sources, no final arrangement has yet been concluded. Lord John Russell returned to this country (Friday), after a long interview at Osborne with her Majesty, by whom the Noble Lord was very graciously received; and he has been in communication with many of the Members of the former Whig Administration (and rumour says with some of the Conservatives), but it is obvious that some little time must elapse before the entire list of the new Ministry can be given in an authentic shape. Considerable activity was manifested about the Government offices throughout the whole of yesterday, and Sir James Graham had an interview with Sir Robert Peel in the course of the morning. Her Majesty will be in town in the course of to-day (Saturday); as, in consequence of the present position of affairs, it is necessary that as little delay as possible should be interposed between official communications with the Crown. A dissolution of Parliament is talked of, but we have reason to believe that the new Premier will first test his power to prevail upon the existing one to repeal the Corn laws first. The meeting of Parliament will probably take place about the usual period. Because, although, of course, all the new Ministers must vacate their seats, there will be time enough for their re-election by February, and the urgency of public business is such, that it is important not to protract the period for the commencement of the Session.

The *Times* says:—"Last week Sir Robert Peel had gained over to a total repeal of the Corn laws all his colleagues except three or four, with whose co operation, if report speaks true, he might very well have dispensed. He had just won the reluctant assent of the Duke of Wellington, and his promise to propose the measure in the Lords. It had also been settled to summon Parliament early in January for this purpose. Our readers then possessed an exact and literal transcript of the Ministerial state and intentions. We had not even confined to notice the 'incumbrance and doubtful' exceptions to the general unanimity. Unless, indeed, it had been possible to tell, not only what was in men's minds, but also what might possibly enter into them, we are convinced that even the Cabinet itself could have given a truer account of the state of affairs. Subsequently, however, to the date of our announcement, the Duke withdrew his assent, and joined the minority. The Premier then felt that it was not his place, or perhaps in his power, to carry the measure. On Saturday, accordingly, Sir R. Peel informed the Queen of the difficulties in which he found himself, and tendered his resignation. Her Majesty is said very pleased to express a great desire to retain his services, if it could possibly be so arranged. Sir Robert Peel could suggest no alternative, and the Queen summoned Lord John Russell to her councils. On Wednesday, the whole Ministry resigned, and is now only holding office till Lord John Russell has selected a Government to supply its place."

The *Globe* says:—"The rumour of a speedy, if not an immediate dissolution of Parliament, was very prevalent at all the West end Club houses on Thursday, and the conference which took place between Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel rendered it probable that the original force of the report which we gave a week ago, that a coalition Ministry, with the two Whig and Tory chiefs at the head, would be formed. Indeed, it is currently reported in the City that this event has already taken place, and that on a dissolution of Parliament, to solicit Sir Robert Peel to stand as a candidate for the City of London, by the side of the Noble Lord, the present member for the City, upon the broad principles of Free Trade and Repeal of the Corn laws."

From the *Sun*:—"The following noblemen are sure to be included in the new arrangement likely to be made:—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Morpeth, and Lord Campbell. Lord Auckland will not improbably superintend the Board of Control, and Lord Fortescue the Post-office. Mr. Charles Wood is spoken of as most likely to be Secretary for Ireland. Mr. George Grey, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Shell, and Mr. Tuffnell, are also certain to be members of the new Government. Mr Tuffnell will probably be the whipper in Secretary to the Treasury; and Mr. Hawes is spoken of as likely to be the Financial Secretary. We hope, for the sake of the Government itself, as well as of the country, that such men as Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. T. Duncombe, who carry with them great popular confidence, may be included in the Government, her Majesty's arrangements. The Marquis of Anglesey is spoken of for command in the army. Lord John Russell was on his way from Edinburgh to London on Tuesday, in obedience to the Queen's summons, and met at Normanton Station Mr. Cobden and Mr Bright, who were just taking their leave for a few minutes. This accidental circumstance, the coming together of the men of the people, is, we hope, the omen of a still closer alliance."

DINNER OF THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.

Yesterday evening, the Annual Dinner of the above Club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern.

About 150 sat down to dinner, his Grace the Duke of Richmond presiding. Amongst the company we noticed P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.; Col. Wood, M.P.; Col Sibthorp, M.P., Sir Charles Clark, Sir H. Verney, Capt Shaw, Messrs. Milward, Stokes, Gibbs, &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the Noble Chairman proposed "The Health of her Majesty," which was drunk with three times three.

The next toast was "The Prince Consort." Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was drunk with three times three.

The Chairman, after sending in high terms of praise of the late President, the late Earl Spencer, requested the company to drink to his memory, which they did in solemn silence.

The next toast was "Future Prosperity to the Smithfield Cattle Club," which was drunk with three times three

The Chairman then read the list of prizes, and delivered them to those present.

The next toast was "The Successful Competitors." Drank with three times three

P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in proposing the health of the Chairman, observed that, although he was a new President, he was no stranger. (Hear.) He not only belonged to the highest rank in the country, but he was endeared by all who approached him. In addition to this pension, he trusted that many of the nobles of the land would follow his example. The toast was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Noble Chairman, in returning thanks, said nothing gave him greater pleasure than being surrounded by farmers, he felt highly honoured by being called upon to act as their President. He was decidedly of opinion the land lords and farmers ought to be closely connected together; in fact, in his opinion, unless the tenants were backed up by the landlords, they could not prosper.

The healths of Mr. Pusey and the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, Mr. Gibbs, &c., &c. followed, after which the Noble Duke vacated his chair.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—A frightful murder was committed near Horrisbrockagh on Thursday last. The victim was a man named Darby Hogan, (Johnny), one in humble rank and station. It was a cool and pre-determined act, not arising out of a quarrel, or faction fight—but a cold, a wicked, and a barbarous murder. At nine o'clock at night, as he was coming out of his own residence, a man walked up and fired a pistol at his head, which literally carried away the roof, for he fell dead on the spot. This poor man was a witness in the case of the prosecution of Doctor and Mrs. Hobbs, of Horrisokane, against two men, named John Hogan (Shra), and John Hogan (Ballinderry). He swore only to the fact of seeing one of them in the neighbourhood of the place where Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs were attacked. The two Hogans were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation—one of them to transportation after a month's imprisonment the other after being twelve months in confinement. Since then, Darby Hogan (Johnny), the present victim, had been denounced from the altar, and three months have scarcely elapsed since the thunders of the altar were issued against him as an informer, a perjurer, and a convicting of horrescent men. Some short time after Darby Hogan was thus denounced an attempt was made to get up an ingenious sort of alibi for Hogan (Shra) and Hogan (Ballinderry). Three fellows came forward and stated that the two Hogans were not guilty, and about to suffer innocently, inasmuch as that they (those three fellows) were the guilty parties. An invest gation was ordered by Government, but the trick failed, they broke down in their swearing, and one of the Hogans is now on his way to a penal settlement—the other remains in the county gaol, waiting to finish his 12 months before he follows his namesake.

THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.

(Continued from the first page.)

Mr. T. Harris (for beasts and long-woolled sheep); and Mr. Tanner, Mr. R. Boys, and Mr. W. Stace (for short-woolled sheep and pigs), were engaged in deciding the relative merits of the animals submitted to their view. The result will be found below

The nobility among the exhibitors had a fair sprinkling of prizes—among the first, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Radnor, and the Duke of Richmond. The best prizes were, however, obtained by farmers and commoners Messrs. Layton, Adams, Fouracre, Withers, Trinder, Bland, and Palmer, and others, whose names will be found below, all obtained medals or prizes of more or less value and amount.

A very elegant iron roof, of remarkable span, has been thrown over the beasts' yard, to protect them from the heat during the day, and replaces the somewhat clumsy tarpaulin under which the monstrous productions of stock breeding care in former years reclined while under the inspection of the curious. The construction of the roof reflects great credit on Mr. Boulnois jun., the architect. Besides this new roof, additional room has also been given by the appropriation of what was formerly the Glacialarium; though, from the removal of the artificial ice, the sorrowful sheep and pigs, to whose use the space is devoted, are deprived of their only chance of healthful exercise.

The exhibition was opened to the public on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. Previous to that hour the first day or two were very numerous, but on the day advanced increased numbers continued to pour in, and a glance into the yard at one period, before and after midday, would have been sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical that the "show" had lost none of its popularity, at any rate among the masses of the community

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Portman, Lord Hatherton, Mr. Pusey, M.P. and Mr J. H. Childers, M.P., were among the earlier visitors during the morning, and Major General Wemyss, who it will be recollected has the honour to act in the capacity of "steward" to the Prince Consort, also paid a visit to the exhibition during the morning

The annual meeting of the members of the Club for the transaction of the usual routine business was held at one o'clock in the committee room, the Duke of Richmond, as senior vice president, occupying the chair

The Noble Duke was unanimously elected President, in the room of the late Earl Spencer

The Duke of Richmond then called the attention of the meeting to the vacancy in the list of vice presidents caused by his own election to the office of president, and proposed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl Spencer, that his brother, the present Earl, should be elected vice president.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The vacancy in the trusteeship caused by Earl Spencer's death was filled up by the election of Lord Portman to the office

Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs and Mr. Turner were next elected stewards in the place of Mr. Millward and Mr. J. S. Turner, retiring by rotation

The quantity of stock sold during Wednesday was unusually large, and the facilities of railway intercourse were taxed to the utmost to convey to the distant localities for which many of the arrivals were purchased Coventry, Southampton, Wolverhampton, Windsor, and many other places, each destined to receive a proportion of the fat beef prepared for the London market. The short horned ox bred by the late Lord Huntingfield, and fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to which a prize of £10 was awarded by the judges, was purchased early in the day by Mr. John Bannister, of Threadneedle-street, purveyor to Her Majesty, for the large sum of 80 guineas Mr John Bannister also bought the West Highland ox, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which the judges commended, as-well as the following animals:—Mr. Tournire's Devon steer, which gained the first prize of £30, and a silver medal to the breeder; and the same gentleman's heifer, to which a prize of £10 and a silver medal were awarded.

The following were the other principal purchases made:—

Mr Collingwood, of Lamb's Conduit street, bought the Hereford ox, fed by Mr. R. M. Layton, Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, to which a prize of £20, a silver medal to the breeder, and a gold medal as the best ox in the yard, had been awarded; Mr. Bannister, of Windsor, purveyor to the Court, purchased his Royal Highness Prince Albert's short horned steer (prize of £5); Mr. Comfort, of Islington, bought Mr. Dunber's North Devon steer (prize of £10 and silver medal); Mr. Ryder, of Southampton, the Earl Spencer's improved short-horned heifer (prize of £10); Mr. S. Morris, of Coventry, purchased Mr. Lythall's Durham cow (prize of £5); Mr. Lucking, of Walbrook, bought the Earl of Leicester's Devon steer (prize of £10 and silver medal); and Mr. Ryder, of Southampton, purchased the late Earl Spencer's short-horned ox, which, although not competing, was highly commended by the judges.

Very few purchases of sheep and pigs were made on Wednesday. Mr. Wall, of Jermyn street, bought a pen of Bedford and Suffolk pigs, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Among the more noticeable cattle were, the TWIN STEERS. The Society, however, haying no provision or class for *Twins*, and the rules of the Society allowing but one animal belonging to a competitor being shown in a class, the animals were not shown together They are the property of a gentleman of Taunton, and are 4 months old, of a beautiful roan colour, and weigh nearly 200 stone each; they were fatten by Nathaniel Bland, Esq., of Randalls Park, Letherhead. There was a very fine ox, of the red Devon breed, and an orderly man to attend it. The ox won the first prize at Taunton on the 28th of last month. It is the property of Mr. James Bailey, of Holm Farm, near Wellington, Somerset. The female is a very honest and industrious servant, and Peggy Norman, aged about 59, and has been in Mr Bailey's employment for many years She has the sole management of the fattening department, and rears the Queen of a very extensive range of Ox stalls. A very fine cow attracted great notice, as the enormous fat ox, (with a crumpled horn almost touching its right cheek), followed her through the streets, knowing well her own

On Thursday, the 2nd day of the exhibition, the attendance was much greater than on Wednesday, quite a succession of visitors continuing from the opening in the morning to seven in the evening

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the show with his presence.

The first pointed out to the notice of his Royal Highness, of course was the ox fed by Prince Albert.

The Roy l Duke expressed great regret on learning from Mr Gibbs that the Duke of Rutland's short-horned steer had been accidentally prevented from reaching the show in time to be included in the competition, and also that the best of the Earl of Warwick's beasts had fallen lame just previous to its transmission to London. Mr. Trinder's heifer (a mid white animal) is, perhaps, one of the most perfect beasts in the yard. Indeed, this fact is borne out by that of the Gold Medal having been conceded to it as the best cow or heifer. While the Royal Highness was pointing at the animal, the owner had the honour to submit for his inspection a very beautifully executed model of the same in white wax, executed for Lord Sherborne by a young artist named Weber.

After taking the circuit of the cattle yard, His Royal Highness walked towards the sheep and pig pens, and implement gallery, and having thanked the Duke of Richmond and the officers of the Club for their courtesy and attention, took his departure shortly before one o'clock.

We should say that the number of visitors during the day exceeded 10,000

The principal purchasers were from the country, as will be seen by the subjoined list:

Mr. Trinden's Heifer, prize of £20, and Gold Medal, as best heifer; was sold to Mr. Cooper of Abington in Berkshire, for 50 gs. nrs.

Mr Adam's Hereford ox to Mr. Barton, of Basingstoke Mr Chatfield's Devon steer to Mr. Knight, of Brighton; Mr Stewart's West High cow and steer to Mr Alder, of Bedford; Mr. Tuckey's Devon cow to Mr Church, of Reading, Mr. Adams's Hereford ox to Mr. Righton, of Reading; Mr. Senior's Hereford ox to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; Sir William Hake's Hereford ox to Mr. Mann, of Croydon; the Earl of Aylesford's North Devon cow, to Mrs. Hancock, purveyor to her Majesty; Mr. Bennett's short-horned heifer (prize £10), to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; Mr. Hayward's short horned cow (prize £5), to the Duke of Leeds; the Earl of Radnor's Hereford cow prize £20, and Silver Medal), to Mr. Righton, of Reading; the late Earl Spencer's short-horned cow, to Mr. Lawrence, of Rugby.

Mr. Hollies, of Oxford-street, bought Prince Albert's only remaining unsold animal.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED.

OXEN OR STEERS

Class I.—OXEN or STEERS, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified

H. R. H. Prince Albert, Windsor, Berks, a 5 years and 11 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Lord Hun ingfield, and fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes Prize of £10 and silver medal

Mr John Davies, of Warden, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, a 3 years and 10 month old improved short horned steer, bred by self, and fed on grass, hay, oil-cake, Swedish turnips, and cabbage. Travel ed to the show by van 18 miles.—Commended

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, near Stamford, Northampton, a 4 years and 11 months old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, oil-cake, bean meal, and linseed oil. Travelled to the show by van 99 miles—Highly commended

Mr Robert Martin Layton, of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough, Cambridge, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr Paul Foster, of Conway Court, near Moorfields, Herefordand fed on hay, green clover, Swedish turnips, carrots, and linseed cake. Travelled to the show on foot 3 miles, by van 66 miles, and by railway 26 miles—First prize, £20, Silver medal and £50 bonus

Mr John Steele, of Frome Selwood, near Frome, Somerset, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr Thomas Roberts, of Ivingtonbury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, bean and barley meal, &c. &c. Travelled to the show by van 12 miles, and by railway 105 miles. Commended

Mr William Woodcock, Birdsong Norton, near Tewkesbury, Worcester, a 3 years and 9 months old improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, bean, pea, barley and mixed meal, and Linseed cake. Travelled to the show by van 76 miles, and by railway 95 miles.—Second prize, £5

Class II.—OXEN or STEERS, of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 89 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during nine months previous to the 1st of May, 1845

Mr. Henry Adams, of Calcot, near Cricklade, Wilts, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr Charles Mason, of Tarrington, near Ledbury, and fed on hay, grass, turnips, and 3lbs. of cake. Travelled to the show by van 81 miles.—Second prize, £5

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, Bedford, a 4 years and 6 months old Shorthorned ox, bred by his Grace, and fed on barley-meal, turnips, hay, chaff, and 200lb. of linseed. Travelled to the show by van 41 miles.—Third prize, £10.

Mr Thomas White Fouracre, of Longwood House, near Winchester, Southampton, a 5 years and 11 months old Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, clover, vetches, roots, and about 1½ bushels of bean and barley meal Travelled to the show on foot 8 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

Class III.—OXEN or STEERS, of any breed, under 4 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during nine months previous to the 1st of May 1845

Mr Henry Adams, of Calcot, near Crick dale, Wilts, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr Charles Mason, of Tarrington, near Ledbury, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, and 3lbs. of cake. Travelled to the show by van 81 miles.—Commended

Mr Thomas Withers of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, a 3 years and 9 months old North Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 7lbs. of cake, and 5½ bushels of barley-meal per week. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by rail 104 miles. First prize, £15, and silver medal.

Mr. Thomas Trinder, of Warw ck, of Warwick Castle, Warwickshire, a 3 years and 9 months old Hereford steer bred by the Right Hon the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, of Brampton Bryan, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 7lbs. of cake, 1 lb. of linseed, and 1 lb. of barley-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, by railway 60 miles.—Second prize, £5

Class IV.—OXEN or STEERS, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 8 months old, under 90 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during nine months previous to the 1st of May, 1845

Mr. Thomas White Fouracre, of Dove cot, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 years and 11 months old Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, clover, vetches, roots, and 7½lb. of bean and barley-meal mixed. Travelled to the show on foot 6 miles, and by railway 163 miles.—First prize, £15, and silver medal

Mr. Wallett Goodale, of Horsberry House, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 2 years and 11 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. John Bannister, of Alton, near Ledbury, Heref, and fed on hay, grass, Swede turnips, and 5cwt. of cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, and by railway 116 miles.—Second prize, £5

Class V.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a 4 years old West Highland ox, fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes. Travelled to the show by van 23 miles.—Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, a 4 years and 4 months old Devon steer, bred by his Lordship, and fed on Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, cake, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 70 miles.—Commended

Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a 3 years and 6 months old North Devon Steer, bred by himself and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley and bean-meal, and oil-cake, and travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway [illegible] The prize of £5, and silver medal.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Class VI.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old. Pure-merinos and spayed Heifers are not qualified

Mr. William Bennett, of Lewsey Farm, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a 4 years and 7 months old improved short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley, and oil cake. Travelled to the show by van 30 miles, and by rail 4 miles. Second prize, £5.

Mr. [illegible] Kirkstall near Leeds, Yorkshire, a 4 years and 8 months old short-horned cow, bred by [illegible] Yorkshire, and fed on hay, turnips, and bean meal. [illegible] Travelled to the show by van [illegible] by railway [illegible]

Mr Drinkwater Scott Hayward, [illegible] Leicester Court, near Broadwater, Worcester, a 4 years and 11 months old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley, bean, and linseed-meal, hay, mangold-wurtzel, Swede turnips, and cabbage. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles and by railway 101 miles; has had 1 calf.—Third prize, £3, and silver medal

Class VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves, or more, at separate births

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, a 11 years and 2 months old Devon cow, bred by the late Mr. R. Tanner, of Tengrith Grunting, near Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, and fed on swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, oil-cake, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 70 miles; has had 4 calves. First prize, £15, and silver medal

The Hon. M. W. R. Nugent, of Higham Grange, Hinckley, Leicestershire, a 10 years and 6 months old Pure Leicester or long horned cow, bred by Mr. Edward Thornton Twycross of Chailey, near Coventry, Warwick, and fed on hay, rapeseed, grass, and boiled barley. Travelled to the show by van 2 miles, by van 11 miles, and by railway 51 miles, has had five calves.—Commended

Mr John Smith, of Welton Garth, near South Cave, Yorkshire, a 7 years and 3 months old, short horned cow, bred by Mr Samuel Bancroft, of Ashby-road, near Hull, Yorkshire, and fed on linseed cake, hay, turnips, grass, and green tares. Travelled to the show, on foot, 14 miles, a d by railway, 242 miles, has had three calves.—Commended.

Mr. James Wyatt Walters, of Barnwood, near Gloucester, a 7 years old Hereford cow, bred by Mr John Walker, of Lousley-court, near Worcester, and fed on hay, oil cake, carrots, mangold wurtzel, and twenty-two quarts of meal. Travelled to the show on foot three miles, and by railway 24 miles, has had two calves.—Second prize, £3.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE

Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Randalls Park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, a 3 years and 10 months old Durham short horned steer, bred by the late Mr W. Calvert, of Hunsdon, near Ware, Herts, and fed on grass, oil-cake, hay, carrots, swedes, bean-meal, and bruised linseed. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles.—Highly commended.

NOT COMPETING.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, Northampton, a 4 years and 6 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, mangold wurtzel, and oil-cake. True lied to show by van 10 miles, and by railway 60 miles.—Highly commended.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiston, near Bawtry, Nottingham, a 3 years and 7 months old short horned ox, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil cake barley and bean meal, turnips, cabbages, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 21 miles by railway, and by railway 172 miles. Highly commended.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiston, near Bawtry, Nottingham, a 3 years and 7 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil-cake, barley and bean meal, turnips, cabbages, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 21 miles, and by railway 172 miles. Highly commended.

SHEEP.

Class X.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal seeds, or grains

Mr. John Painter of Barley, near Cockaton, Suffolk, a pen of three 20 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Mr. Joseph Wells, of Wyfold, Oxfordshire, a pen of three 20 months old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams bred of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickerton Park, near Warwick, Sale—Second prize, £5.

Class X.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under eight stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or grains

Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a pen of three 21 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself—The prize £5, and silver medal.

Class XI.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Hampshire and Oxfordshire cross wethers, bred by himself.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

Mr Obed a Taunton, of Sunbon, near Luton, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself—Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, a 26 months old New Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself—Highly commended.

Mr. William Sankey, of Eolace Pinxpount, Nottingham, a 57 months old Leicester ewe, bred by himself.

Mr. John Smith, of Gaydon, near Kineton, Warwick, a 116 months old improved Cotteswold ewe, bred by himself, from a ram three of Mr. Garne, of Ashworth, Gloucester, hire.—Highly commended.

Class XII.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding

Mr. Thomas Rumsey, M.P., of Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, Surrey, a pen of 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself.—Second prize, £5.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mr. Tuckey's Steward, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown, bred by his Grace.—Commended.

Mr Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself, from rams bred of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.—First prize, £20, silver medal, and £50 bonus.

Mr Jas Wiseman, of Bacchland, near Farringdon, Berks, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself.—Commended.

Class XIV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace.—Second prize, £5.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by Mr H. J. Jonas, of Babraham, from rams bred of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.—First Prize, £20, and silver medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a 32 months old Southdown wether bred by himself.—Highly commended.

Mr W. H. Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, an 18 months old Southdown wether bred by himself.—Highly commended.

Mr Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a 20 months old Southdown sheep, bred by himself, from rams bred of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.—Highly commended.

PIGS.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a 20 months old Southdown sheep, bred by himself, from rams bred of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.—Highly commended.

Class XVI.—Pigs, of any breed, above 12 and not exceeding 26 weeks old

Mr. Charles Brey, of Heathfield Farm, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a pen of three 18 weeks and 4 days old Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, bred by Mr. L. Hay, sen., and fed on buck wheat, sharps, peasemeal, an milk.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, near Faringdon, Berkshire, a pen of three 18 weeks and 6 days old Coleshill pigs, bred by his Lordship, and fed on whey, skimmed milk, barleymeal, and potatoes.—Second prize, £5.

Class XVII.—Pigs of any breed, above 26, and under 52 weeks old

Mr. W. [illegible] House, of Marsh-hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a pen of three [illegible] weeks and 5 days old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, [illegible] wurtzel, and milk. Second prize £5

Mr. H. M. L. W. [illegible] Heston, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a pen of three [illegible] weeks and 4 days old improved Berkshire pigs, bred by himself, and fed on barley and peasemeal, skimmed milk, and linseed. First prize, £10, and silver medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

Mr. H. M. Whiting, of Heston, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a [illegible] weeks and 4 days old improved Berkshire and Yorkshire pig, bred by himself, and fed on barley and [illegible] skimmed milk, and linseed.—Silver medal.

[illegible] T. BRAND. [illegible] GIBBS, Hon. Secs.

The arrangements for the Exhibition prescribed that year an entirely new character; the entire area of the courtyard of the Horse Bazaar King-

THE SMITHFIELD PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—1845.

street, Baker-street, 195 feet long, by 80 feet wide, ormerly only temporarily covered in with canvass, was, this year, surmounted by a light and elegant iron tension trussed roof, well lighted by a ridge lantern extending the whole length. On the west side, a spacious gallery, 40 feet wide, has been thrown open to the arena, thus affording ample room for the display of roots, plants, seeds, implements, &c. The whole of these improvements were designed by, and executed under the direction of, Mr. Boulnois, jun., architect. The general arrangements for the Show were, throughout, most excellent and complete, and reflect the highest credit upon those gentlemen to whom the management was entrusted; and we acknowledge, with pleasure, the courtesy shown by the indefatigable Hon. Sec., Mr. Braidreth, to the artists of our establishment.

NEW WING OF OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE PAGE 381.)

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT.

PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

(The Original in the Louvre.)

Where the Grand Louvre, in its lap of art,
  Hoards half the genius-treasure of a world—
Of wondrous mind portrays th' immortal part,
  And holds the banner of the soul unfurl'd!
Where the proud legacies of ages past,
  Stor'd by the lavish taste of fostering Kings,
Are grasp'd and gather'd, as in some fine Vast
  Which Glory sails on everlasting wings!

Where the tranc'd Wanderer strays from other lands,
  To check his travel with its finest pause—
Touch'd into Love by ART's magician wands,
  And fill'd with all the truth of Beauty's laws—
Beauty which beams with intellectual force—
  A sort of Godhead shining out of Man—
With all the heavenly influence of its source
  Fix'd by the Genius that hath giv'n it span!

Where Nations come, in brief, to worship Mind
  Letter'd on canvass, that doth out-last Time—
Dead Names: with Immortality behind,
  Commanding homage with a front sublime.
Ay! where the Painters of Creation throng—
  Their works the priceless jewels of the mart—
And range the triumphs of their lives along
  Those works that deify the realms of Art.

In the eternal LOUVRE! Even there!—
  Will flash some likeness of a Face divine,
As ancient Temples still revealed with care
  The God's fair image sculptur'd near his shrine.
So near the shrines of those immortal men
  (Their pictured glories which tranced eyes adore,)
Will gleam some fine life-portraiture—as'if then
  Unseen—but thence remembered ever-more!

Thus have we Rembrandt! he whose shadowy might
  Gave greater depth to darkness, and struck through
Back grounds like tombs—the tingling spark of light
  That gave to faces freshness of the dew;—
Made them speak out with eyes and looks of mind
  Fidelity that fixed the searcher's gaze—
Evoking Truth, with Alchemy refined,
  That charm'd the spirit with its own amaze!

And he who painted other's portraits so,
  And to Creative Art gave depth more grand,
Here dasheth forth the glory and the glow
  Of his own features—by the same bright hand!
Rembrandt, by Rembrandt painted, shadoweth here
  Deep truthful reflex from the Louvre wall;
The living star shines out as full and clear
  As the Fame-radiance that hath warm'd us all!

REMBRANDT.—PAINTED BY HIMSELF.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE FROM PLYMOUTH.

On Sunday last, his Imperial Majesty's ship *Ingermanland*, 74 guns, with the flag of Admiral Lutke, having the Grand Duke Constantine on board, got under way, followed by the *Vaarrchafsky*, a fine corvette of 30 guns.

Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. N. M. Condy, represents the *Ingermanland* passing the *Queen*, Sir John West's flag-ship, *Albion*, *Vanguard*, *Rodney*, *Canopus*, *Superb*, *President*, 50, Admiral Dacres, and *Daring*; all of which ships fired a Royal salute, and manned yards. It was one of the finest sights we ever remember having witnessed.

During his Imperial Highness' stay at Plymouth, he visited all the public buildings, the Dockyard, and Victualling-yard, and received the most marked attention from all the authorities. His Highness appeared to be much gratified with every thing he saw.

We cannot omit mentioning the delight his visit to Mount Edgcumbe afforded him. Although the noble owner could not be there to receive the Royal visitor, every arrangement was made for his seeing the grounds to the best advantage; horses and carriages being provided for this purpose, at Cremill Ferry. On his Highness landing, a royal salute was fired; and he was received by Deeble Boger, Esq., and J. H. Boger, Esq., who did the honours to the illustrious guest. After the cavalcade had visited the orangery, gardens, park, &c., they partook of a splendid *déjeûner*, and departed much pleased with their visit.

Interchanges of civilities have taken place between the Russian officers and the officers of the *Queen*. Nor were the sergeants of the gallant 55th backward; they gave a handsome and substantial dinner to the non-commissioned officers and petty officers of the Russian ships.

In May, his Imperial Highness' yacht will be ready, when he is ex-

PRESIDENT. RODNEY. QUEEN. ALBION INGERMANLAND CANOPUS. VAARRSCHASKY.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA, FROM PLYMOUTH.—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

pected to make a longer sojourn. She is a splendid schooner of 250 tons, and, no doubt, will be a credit to her constructor, Mr J. White, of Cowes. With such patronage as this, yachting will ever be in the ascendant. His Imperial Highness has honourably R.W.Y.C., by becoming a member

On Wednesday, the *Ingermanland* left Plymouth Sound, with her consort, the corvette *Pantschafsky*, at 11 o'clock, bound to Palermo. At one o'clock, with a light wind N.N.W., under top-gallant studding sails, the two ships were observed off the Ram Head, steadily pursuing their course down Channel.

MUSIC.

THE VETERAN BRAHAM.

"*Braham est mort à Londres du choléra au mois d'août* 1834." Do not be alarmed, readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS! It is only M. Fétis, of the Brussels *Conservatory*, who makes this astounding announcement in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens." Braham, thus killed in 1834 by the great historian, who evidently never wrote to the celebrated tenor to inquire if he was very dead, he heard on Wednesday night at the St. James's Theatre sing the "Death of Nelson," and "Deeper and Deeper still," "dans lequel" (we mean the scena of Handel,), as M. Fétis observed with a closer approximation to truth, "*Il arrachoit des larmes de tous les auditeurs.*" Yes! there on the stage of his unfortunate speculation, stood Braham, with the wig and curls that were worn in little *Harry Bertram*, in our youthful days, to charm susceptible hearts, moved by the eloquent sounds of a tender tenor. Of its *débit*, nothing can be known except by tradition. The precise day of his birth will always be a vexed question. It must have been, however, since the dekane, and that is sufficient What a career has Braham's been, since he sang at the Old Royalty Theatre in the east, to his appearance on Wednesday night with two sons, a tenor and a bass, at the St James's, in the west It is more than half a century since he sang under Ruzzini's auspices at Bath It was in 1795, we believe, that he made his *début* at the Italian Opera House in London. Paris, Florence, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Trieste, Hamburg, &c. were places of great triumph for him. He has been the contemporary of Catalani, Storace, Mrs Billington, Madame Fodor, Grassini, Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, Mrs. Salmon, &c. After a career of unprecedented success, Braham embarked in the Colosseum, St. James's Theatre, &c.; and the result has been his return to public life. The best qualities of a vocalist, dramatic expression, and fine declamation, he still retains His power and register are, of course, diminished; but in the "Bay of Biscay" he still manages to electrify audiences by his startling energy. Charles Braham, the tenor, is greatly improved in his style of singing His nasal defect is less apparent, and he phrases better. In Linley's serenade "Love art Thou Waking," he gained a deserved encore Hamilton Braham has a noble bass organ, but which wil. require much practice to acquire flexibility. He is calculated to make an effective stage singer The father and the sons concluded with Bishop's beautiful and ever-fresh glee of "The Winds Whistle Cold." The patriarch Lindley played one of his fantasias in his usually good-humoured manner, as if he were an still unrivalled as a violoncello executant Miss Hawes, the Misses Williams, Miss Hobbs, and Miss Cubitt, assisted in a very agreeable scheme, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable audience

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fifth Chamber Concert, under the direction of Mr. B. Graves, on Monday night, displayed the gratifying novelty of two Madrigals being introduced in the scheme; the one, "All Creatures Now are Merry" by J. Benaud, bearing date 1598, and the other of the same year, "Flora Gave me Fairest Flowers," by J. Wilbye, the latter being encored Miss Lyon sang Linley's song, "Bid your Faithful Ariel Fly," too ambitiously. Mr. W. H Weiss gave a spirited MS. Bacchanalian Scena, by Mr. H. R. Richards, first introduced in public, in its present form, by Standish, most effectively. Mr. Weiss is improving in his style. Mr. Lockey gains ground considerably as a tenor. He sang a new composition by Mr Tutton, "Good Night," with such tact, as to secure its favourable reception. Mrs. W H Weiss (late Miss Barrett of the Royal Academy) warbled two MS. songs by Mr. W. Rea, advantageously for her fame. With her splendid soprano she may become, with study, a first-rate *artiste* The instrumental pieces were Beethoven's Krentzer Sonata in A, executed by Miss Binckes (piano) and Mr Thirlwall (violin). Spohr's Quartet in E major op. 43, by Messrs. Streather, Watson (violins), Weslake (tenor), and Mr. H. J Banister (violincello). E J Loder's Quartet No. 4, for the same instruments, and Sterndale Bennett's admirable Sestet op. 8, performed by himself at the piano, Gattie and Watson (violins). Weslake (tenor), H. J. Banister (violoncello), and C. Severn (double bass). Mr Lucas ably accompanied the vocal selection. The last concert is on December 22.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

A Subscription Concert was given, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-Square Rooms. The vocalists were—Miss Hawes, Miss Lucombe, Miss Rainforth, Messrs Harrison D. W. King, Phillips, and John Parry. Mr. J. B Richards was Conductor, and executed his fantasia on themes from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with great success The veteran Lindley drew down the accustomed plaudits in his violoncello solo The chief novelty in the scheme was a descriptive song, "the Bear Hunt," by Mr. H Phillips, who was encored; but the composition was not worthy of his high position; it is too common-place, and savours rather powerfully of the good "old style"—the vulgar. Such exhibitions are all very well for Mr. H Russell, who has the merit—if there be any—of introducing this class of works into concert-rooms. The *encores* were frequent; Miss Rainforth and Miss M. B Hawes, in the duet by the latter, "I would not, if I could, forget," Mr Harrison, in Wallace's "Memory of the Past;" and John Parry, in "Young England."

The Concert was arranged by a party of gentlemen, who directed a similar entertainment some months since, and their efforts certainly exhibited energy and taste

Independently of the above Concerts, Mr. H Russell gave his Entertainment, on Monday, at the Marylebone Institution; and, on Thursday, at the Western Institution, Leicester-square On the same days Mr. H. Smith had Nights at Crosby Hall and the National Hall. On Tuesday and Friday Mr. Fraser and his daughters had musical *soirées*. On Wednesday Miss Flower, at Crosby Hall, repeated her performance of Sacred Music On the same night there was the Anniversary Concert at the Mechanics' Institution; and that night the Sacred Harmonic Society met at Exeter Hall. Of these meetings we must take another occasion to report progress.

MR. WALLACE'S "MARITANA."—Drury-Lane Theatre has been crowded to excess through the week; and the opera gains nightly in popularity.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The vaudeville of "Zoé, ou Pamant prêté," has been revived at the St. James's Theatre. The plot and incidents of the piece are familiar to the play-going public from Mr. Planché's felicitous adaptation produced, during the Vestris' management at the Olympic, under the title of "The Lean of a Lover," which is still a favourite piece at our own theatres whenever it is represented. Mdlle. Eugenie Albert assumed the part of *Zoé*, the simple, though sincere-hearted village maiden, with much expression and truthfulness. M. Narcisse is an actor of no ordinary talent. His impersonation of the burly, honest rustic, was very effective: his comic powers, though very great; somewhat as we believe we have before observed—in the style of Arnal. M. Ulric, who played the *amant prêté*, availed himself of all the opportunities the part afforded to be entertaining, and contributed much to the good effect of the revival, which was unquestionably successful. On Monday evening, Picard's comedy of "La Petite Ville" was played. The piece is not likely to become a favourite one, being tedious and uninteresting The plot and situations are weak, and the scene is given to the actors to display their talents It is intended as a satire upon the provincial customs of France, exposing the system of scandal and mischief-making carried on in these places It was, to a certain extent, successful, but did not appear to create any particular impression upon the audience. The amusing vaudeville of "Le Capitaine Rhodomontade," which followed, was an agreeable relief; and Lafont soon banished all the coldness and drowsiness diffused about the house by "La Petite Ville." The theatre continues to be well filled.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The first of the annual "College Plays" was acted on Monday evening in the Dormitory of Westminster School. Only four, we believe, of the six plays of Terence are acted at Westminster: these are the "Andria," "Heautontimorumenos" "Adelphi," and "Phormio," and this year it was the turn of the "Andria" to be represented—a play in which, though there is certainly none of the breadth, either of character or situation, which distinguishes the "Phormio" and "Eunuchus," yet there is an abundance of quiet humour, and many an opportunity for showing a refinement and delicacy of delineation. The Westminster boys showed their usual taste, more especially Mr. Milman, who as *Davus* was a clever piece of acting, although increased confidence will probably enable him to mark too easy, supple adroitness of that arch-p otter yet more distinctly. The first performance is, however, generally considered little more than a dress rehearsal of the play. The great a tractions, also, upon which so much care is bestowed—the prologue and epilogue—are not delivered; and, although we may safely expect that the greater part of the audience remained in the house will go upon railways, with perchance, a word or two upon the potato crop, yet the jealous care of the School authorities will keep it from general eyes and ears at present. We, therefore, postpone a more particular notice of the performance until our next, when we shall be enabled to do full justice to everything and everybody.

There is a rumour in dramatic circles that COVENT GARDEN Theatre is actually to open, after all, at Christmas, for dramatic performances. Further particulars are not yet made public.

The pantomime at DRURY LANE, by Mr. J. M Morton, is founded upon "Gulliver's Travels"

It is probable that Miss MARY KEELEY—the eldest daughter of the popular comedian—will make her first appearance on the stage at the LYCEUM, in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," about to be produced.

Ground Tom Thumb has returned to England, laden with honours and presents; and announces some farewell levees at his old quarters, in the Egyptian Hall. The little hero has become a perfect Frenchman in his absence, and is reported, if anything, to have diminished in size; at all events, he is not an inch taller, and has never had the least misposition.

A WEEK'S GOSSIP.

"He hath strange places cramm'd
With observation—the which he vents
In mingled famine" SHAKSPEARE.

Everything has a lull before Christmas. Just as the children are put upon spare diet, and a mild course of purgatives to prepare them for the heavy load of Christmas dainties, so the London public is gradually weaned of excitements, that during night may gain additional glory from the contrast with previous starvation

But the gossiper has no rest It is his rack to run to and fro, seeking themes and (often) finding none, through the highways and byways of society from the club to the drawing room from the street to the theatre—' from grave to gay—from lively to severe '—a literary chiffonier—a starving caterer, in search of matter for the motley meal he must serve up to his weekly *gaots*

But everything is so dull—for him, that is to say. The City has its excitements in railway speculators who won't pay their deposits, and railway directors who can't go to Parliament, and won't fork out what has been paid. The quidnuncs have their stimulus in the quarrels of *Times* and *Standard*, Silk Buckingham and Peach. Yet we cannot help thinking that all this falls deader—makes less stir and splash just now than it would have done at any other time of the year.

The *Times* still says the Corn-laws are to be repealed, or materially modified Of course the *Standard* and *Herald* pounce on this as equivalent to a withdrawal of the first triumphant announcement. Whether the Corn-laws be repealed or not matters little to the *Times* now that it has shot its bolt Newspapers, like public men, are used to eating their own words, and find them very nutritious diet. Lord Palmerston has fattened upon such feed. Ing. Lord John Russell lately invited the public to see him perform a rapid act of the same political deglutition; and Peel, who, for a carn, has used hardly any other nutriment, seems prepared for his last and greatest bolt in this way, by repealing the Corn-laws. Of course the agricultural societies are loud in their wail—

Oh, Robert Peel! Oh, Robert Peel!
How can you serve us so?
We've sown in hope a breeze before,
But never such a blow

While the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham may call on the protection societies for a chorus to their lamentable duty - -

Pray remember, pray remember,
Now the Parliament is high,
That the Corn laws of December,
Were the Corn laws of July.
Then you know Sir, then you know,
By the Sliding-scale you swore—
How the *Times* says they're to go, Sir,
And Protection throve before!

Once the leaguers, once the leaguers
Were as bad as bad could be,
You called them base intriguers—
Said that corn should not be free.
You were right, Sir, you were right, Sir,
But, if they were so then,
How comes it, now you fight, Sir,
Along side of such men?

We were merry, we were merry,
When the Tenant farmers came,
And o'er their Port or Sherry,
Talked of turnips, stock, and game.
Now we rue, Sir, now we rue, Sir,
That we put you in the chair,
But till now, we never knew, Sir,
What a slippery man you were.

Every one, whatever his political opinions, must pity the unfortunates who put their trust in Sir R. Peel. It is the blessing of the country, however, to find a man as changeful as circumstances, an embodiment of the law that bids men "change and progress" as imperatively as it bids them "increase and multiply"

Political and social changes might furnish excellent matter for the ingenious concoctors of tricks and transformations for the Christmas pantomimes. *Punch* has suggested the change of running street into the Anti Corn law League office In the same way we might have the Accountant General's room changed into the Bank of England, with all its notes and bullion transformed to railway deposits; the Central Agricultural Society's house in Bond street into the Museum of the Antiquarian Society, and the Stock Exchange into Bedlam; Cobden and Sir Robert Peel into the Siamese twins, an Derrymane Abbey into the quarters of the Mendicity Society, in Red Lion Square.

The *Times* Commissioner has been roused by O'Connell's vituperation into something like occasional eloquence, and shows a power of bullying that is not quite excused by the goodness of the cause that calls it forth. In handling the cabman's weapon, slang, few can boast Dan's mastery—

Trained at the bar his tongue to wield,
O'Connell's blade his scorn shield!
While, less foul mouthed but truer far,
Forster maintains unequal war.

The agricultural world has received, in the early part of the week, enlightenment from the Duke of Norfolk, in an after dinner harangue, at Steyning, in Sussex. The Duke has discovered that an excellent thing to make the labourer warm and comfortable, when nothing better is to be had, is "a pinch of curry powder and a quantity of hot water" The Duke intends distributing large quantities of curry powder among his labourers, should the winter bring scarcity with it, and anticipates the most extraordinary effects from this novel diet. We hope he will add to it the rice and rabbits which, somehow, he forgets while expatiating in language as hot as his pickle on the great fondness of the Indians for this condiment We shou'd like to see a labourer fed on curry powder and warm water instead of every cattle show alongside of the oxen fattened on oil cake and bran mash. As we are on the theme of cattle shows we must not forget the Annual Exhibition of the wonderful effects of overfeeding in Smithfield, which came off this week, when

Pigs that weighed forty stone now weigh ten more,
And oxen walked such as ne'er walked before.

Why have we not rural poets to immortalise their favourite stock? It appears, at first sight, a theme to draw out the poetry that walks abroad in the uncongenial garb of drab shorts and mahogany topped boots. Why should not some Milton, now mute and inglorious, thus burst forth in song on the points of a "short horn?"

Oh, give me but my short-horn breed,
No drum so round and tight;
His fatness may impair his speed,
And shorten his wind to sighs—
His legs, his body scarce can bear,
His wind's not over sound,
Including these, I should swear,
He weighs a thousand pound!
At least a thousand pound!
Oh! yes, at least a thousand pound!!!

Oh! with my short horn breed I'll go,
'Gainst e'en the Prince to try,
And for the prize, from show to show,
I'd challenge all the kind e
He can't live long, but still he craves
Of oil cake many a pound;
Show single like this, ye Free-trade knaves,
Except on British ground!
Except on British ground!!
Yes, yes, except on British ground!!'

Or this—

ON A COLESHILL PIG—BY A DISAPPOINTED BREEDER.

The Pig they've given another, they've broken every vow;
The prize they've given another, and my pig's acquished now.
Tt cy looked not at thy breeding, they regarded not thy ears,
They thought not how I tended thee, and fattened thee for years.
Oh! was it well to leave me, to pine in grief, to sob, and grieve thee,
And, after all, deceive thee, the pig I loved so well

The prize they've given another, yet thou liest on thy side,
Thou'rt too fat to get upon thy legs, though often thou hast tried.
A crowning thing 'twould aggravate, but thou art much too mild,
I ought to know thy temper, that loved thee like a child
The judges may be clever, but I must say that I never
Knew a pig served (did you ever?) like the pig I loved so well.

A volume of elegies and sonnets upon as plaintive and as passionate as these might be written, but we will not trespass upon ground we would rather leave to that curious phenomenon called the agricultural mind, and we would suggest to directors of schools, for the training of the mind aforesaid, that prizes might be advantageously bestowed for poems on such subjects as the above, the best to be recited annually, at the Smithfield Cattle Show, the successful bard to be crowned with a wreath of turnip tops and mangold wurtzel, and to recite his composition from the back of the fattest ox in the Exhibition It would be a sort of Beotian Olympian festival, and should be followed by a solemn dance of country gentlemen, blowing cows' horns, or a *komos* of Smithfield carcass butchers, with the classical accompaniment of marrowbones and cleavers.

Some time ago, a suggestion was made for a show of landlords to come off at about the same time as the cattle-show. We should like to see this carried into effect; the prizes to be bestowed by labourers. The list of prizes might run thus—

First Class.—Noble Landlords. Prize. a Medal, inscribed with "rights and duties."

First Prize.—The Duke of ——. Pays his labourers 14 shillings a week, and goes the round of his estates four times a year. Labourers fed on good bread with meat once a day Came to the show 100 miles by railway; carried from the terminus on his labourers' shoulders

And so on for the rest: no landlord to be admitted for competition who was encumbered by mortgages of his own creating, or who employed an agent for every purpose but that of spending his rental. If this sort of thing was carried out it would tend to produce competition in the rearing and educating of that very useful class of stock—the stock of good landlords. Many whom we and the world know could even now enter on the trial, with prospects of a prize: and though the show would no doubt be limited in the number of specimens the first year or two, time and example would do much. Nor should we object to a companion exhibition of master manufacturers. These gentlemen have lately had the best side of the picture to themselves, and the brush in their own hands and have produced a rather exaggerated portraiture of their class; though we do not see how the acquisition of money by manufacturing should tend to make men less worldly, or more alive to the sufferings of their inferiors, than the possession of hereditary acres. Does it? Let the landed interest and the manufacturers fight out the decision of the question not by words but deeds—by a struggle which shall do the greatest good amongst those whose worldly destinies they have in a great degree the shaping of.

Since writing the above, all the quidnuncs have been thrown into consternation by the announcement of Peel's resignation; the Premier has found the sliding-scale a more slippery ground than even he imagined it, and has come down upon it himself. What will come of the change we will not venture to predict—less than most of the world expect, we can venture to assert, without being deep in the secrets of either Clubs or Cabinets. But we wait for the fun which must come of all such changes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. G.*" *Dublin.*—*Your solution of Mr Bolton's amended problem is incorrect We believe it impossible to give mate in less than six moves, if the Rook checks at the first move*

"*A Third-rate Player,*" *Liverpool.*—*By all means join the Chess Club of your city. The terms of subscription we do not know, but believe them to be extremely moderate.*

"*W. B C.*"—*The amended diagrams shall be examined.*

"*T. R. D.*"—*When you have played a Pawn to the adversary's Royal line, and claimed a piece, you cannot, of course, make another move until he has played*

"*R. S. W.*"—*The games in the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant are contained in the fifth volume of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*P. M. B.*"—*The problem you have favoured us with shall be immediately examined. We have no doubt of its excellence*

"*J. F. C.*"—*Study the Elementary Lessons and Problems for Young Players in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. W. P.*"—*We have no recollection of the Problem referred to. Perhaps you will forward another diagram.*

"*Marcus*"—*The mate, at the end of the game between Mr. S. and Capt. R., cannot be forced in four moves if White play properly. Look again.*

"*Philo-Philidor.*" *End "Philo-Philidor" beloved one-fifth part of the attention on Problem No. 97 which we have, he would have spared us the necessity of telling him he has discovered "a mare's nest."*

Solutions by "H. P." "Alpha," "Automaton," "Ebor," "Maron," "W. C," "J B. P." "J. G," and "J. C," are correct. Those by "J. M'L." Edinburgh; "E. G," "A. Z," "R. L. R," "F. F." "P. Q," and "Phi-o-Philidor," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 98.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
2. Q Kt to Q's 8th (dis ch)	K to Kt sq (best)
3. Q Kt to K B's 6th (ch)	K to R sq
4. Q Kt to K Kt 4th (dis ch)	Kt to K's 4th
5. B takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt sq or *
6. Q Kt takes R (ch)	K to R's 2nd
7. K Kt to his 5th—mate	

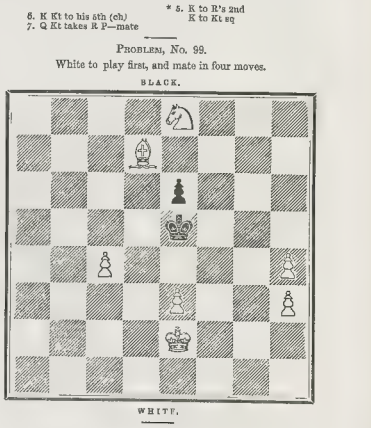
* 5. K to R's 2nd
K to Kt sq

8. K Kt to his 5th (ch)
7. Q Kt takes R P—mate

PROBLEM, NO. 99.

White to play first, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Game of Chess played by Correspondence, in India, between "Amateur," an European, and "Tyro," European and native Chess player Commenced April 15th, and terminated September 18th 1845.

WHITE (AMATEUR.)	BLACK (TYRO.)	WHITE (AMATEUR.)	BLACK (TYRO.)
1 K P two	K P two	19 Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d
2 K B P two	P takes P	20 Q Kt to Q B 2d	Q B to Q 2d
3 K Kt to K B 3d	K Kt P two	21 K R to K sq.	Q R to K sq.
4 K R P two	K Kt P one	22. Q R P two	Q Kt P takes P
5. K Kt to K 5th	K R P two	23. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to its sq.
6. K B to Q B 4th	K R to R 3d	24. Q R takes Q R P	Q R P one
7. Q P two	Q P one	25 Q B P one	Q R P takes P
8 K Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	26. Q B P takes P	Q B takes P
9 K Kt P one*	Q Kt to Q B 3d	27. Q R to Q R 7th	Q R to Q R 3d
10 K to Q Kt 3d	K B to K Kt 2d	28 Q B to K 8th	Q R to its sq.
11. Q B P one	K Kt to K 3d	29. K R to Q Kt sq	Q B to Q R 3d
12. K to K 2 2d	K Kt to K Kt 3d	30. Q Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q B to his sq.
13 Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to her 2d	31. Q R takes Q B P	
14 Kt takes Kt	Q Kt to Q R 4th	(ch)	K to his Kt sq.
15. K B takes K B P		32 Q Kt to Q 8th	Q Kt to Q R 3d +
(ch)	Q takes B	33 K takes Q P	K takes R
16. Q takes Q (ch,	K takes Q	34. Q Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to B 2
17. K Kt to K B 4th	Q Kt P two	35 Q Kt takes R	
18. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq		Black resigns.

* It may be as well to state for the information of Chess players who might otherwise have been surprised at the second opening being adopted in a game by correspondence, how this match originated. In the *Delhi Gazette* of March 1st, appeared a game at this opening, played between Kieseritzki and M. Deschapelles. It was stated, at the time of this move, that the former gentleman had offered to play this game with any one in the world, a certain number of times, taking it up always as first player of this point. In accordance with this spirited offer, the above match was arranged, a challenge subsequently appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* from "Amateur," who offered to play out the game from this point, leaving his antagonist the choice. Tyro accepted the challenge, and chivalrously took up the cudgels of the second player, who, in the game referred to, had been defeated, and here is the result.

Had the second player placed his Bishop at Q 2, Amateur, by playing his Q Rook at Q R's 7th would have equally won a piece.

The King of Prussia has just conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, third class on M François Ries, the oldest German composer, having attained his ninetieth year. He is the father of the celebrated Ferdinand Ries, and was formerly one of the most celebrated violinists of the day. On the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, the musical men of Bonn, his native town, had a gold medal struck in commemoration of the event, and the University of Bonn at the same time conferred upon him the honorary diploma of Doctor of Music.

LITERATURE.

MELAIA: AND OTHER POEMS. By ELIZA COOK. Third Edition, Illustrated. Simpkin and Co

The fame of our gifted poetess, Eliza Cook, has already spread "from English firesides to American prairies." This is the best testimonial to the healthy sentiment of these "wood-notes wild," as the authoress modestly terms the contents of the volume before us. Their pure feeling, deep pathos, and homely, unaffected joy, gush forth from every line, charming the reader through some 150 compositions on scenes and subjects of familiar life, touched with new interest by the master-touches of true genius. The melody is simple and graceful; the descrip tions of natural scenery teem with true and beauty, the incidents have a tinge of domestic romance, and the poetess pays with the affections to a wise and gentle purpose, such as must be welcome to every well-regulated hearth and home.

This edition is embellished with a whole length portrait of Miss Cook, besides eleven vignette illustrations of the poems. It is, certainly, one of the most treasurable gift-books of the season

A BOOKE OF CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Cundall

Many years since, a worthy President of the Royal Society filled up his leisure hours with collating a volume of religious songs, or ballads, in celebration of Christmas, such as he might have heard sung upon his own estate, in Sussex, but which have long ceased to be heard in the metropolis. The pursuit was a holy recreation for our philosopher, released from the Chair at Somerset House; and the simplicity of the pious *chansons* is known to have proved a refreshing relief to his presidential labours.

The volume before us is, however, a more perfect *reproduction* than the President's volumes: for it not only gives us the *ipsissima verba* of the ancient Carols, but the very forms and hues of their antique illustration. First of the Carols, we have the "Christo Caremus Canticum Excelsis Gloria," from the Harleian MS.; then, "Be ruling in the Boar's Head," from Wynkyn de Worde;" "the Star Song," by Herrick; "the Shepherds' Song," by Edward Bolton; Herrick's Ode on the Birth of our Saviour; "Immoral Babe," by Bishop Hall; and some others; finishing with the popular ditty, "God rest you, merry gentlemen."

The Illustrations, or rather the *Illuminations*, include four superb Missal Pictures—the Annunciation—Angels appearing to the Shepherds—the Birth of Our Saviour, and the Adoration of the Magi: these are from the Hari MS; and the Borders are from the Harl. MS.; Royal MS. the De Croy MS.; and Henry VIII.'s Missals in the British Museum; and from a Book of Hours in the possession of the Publisher. Both Pictures and Borders are really fine specimens of illumination: the delicate expression of the former is truly surprising. Some few instances, the loveliness is very charming. The colours of the whole are exceedingly brilliant; and the gilding, though rich, is not over-laded with ornament. The *bordures* are especially characterised by appropriateness and graceful variety.

The labour of taste has been the work of several hands; and it is not a little curious that so exact a reproduction of ancient art should have been effected by means of the invention of yesterday. The Illustrations are drawn and lithographed by Brandard; printed in colours by Harbaur; the whole selected and arranged by the Publisher, and especially creditable to his judgment. To suit these days of *revival*, the old type has been copied. The binding is green velvet set gs upon haghly burnished gold. A more fitting "Books" for Christmas it would be difficult to produce even from the exhaustless stores of illumination preserved in our libraries

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAPTAIN THE HON. CHARLES LEONARD IRBY.

This gallant officer, who died at Torquay, in Devonshire, on the 3rd inst., served with distinction, for a lengthened period, in the active duties of his profession. In 1805, when Midshipman of the *Naroissus*, he was present at the capture of the Cape and Buenos Ayres; in 1806, when attached to the *Ardent*, he received a severe wound at the siege of Monte Video; in 1809, as Lieutenant of the *Sirius*, participated in the taking of St. Paul's, in the Isle of Bourbon; in 1814, commanded the *Thames* in the expedition to New Orleans, and, subsequently, in command of the *Pelican*, was actively employed in the Mediterranean and the Archipelago. His commission bore the following dates—that of Lieutenant, 13th October, 1808; of Commander, 7th June, 1814; and of Captain, 2nd July, 1827. Captain Irby was fifth son of the late Lord Boston, by Charlotte Augustina, his wife, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham, Wilts, and, consequently, brother of the present Lord Boston, and of the recently deceased Admiral the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B. At the period of his demise Captain Irby had completed his 56th year. He married 8th February, 1825, Frances, second daughter of John Mangles, Esq., of Harley, in Berkshire, and has left issue, one son and one daughter.

HAMBLETON THOMAS CUSTANCE, ESQ. OF WESTON HOUSE, COUNTY NORFOLK.

This highly respected country gentleman, for many years a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, died a few days since at his seat near Norwich. He was the eldest son and heir of the late John Custance, Esq., of Weston, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, and great grandson of Alderman John Custance, an eminent merchant of London, who originally founded the fortune, and purchased the Weston estates in 1726. Mr. Hamblet Custance was born 12th February, 1779, and married, 11th February, 1809, Mary, only child of the late Miles Bower, Esq., by whom he has left two sons and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM REID, BART., OF BARRA.

Sir William Reid, who only succeeded to the title last year, died in October on his passage from Ceylon to Mauritius. He was third son of Sir John Reid, Bart., by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Thomas Livingston, M.D., of Dawyn Hills, County of Aberdeen; and great grandson of Sir Alexander Reid of Barra, on whom the Nova Scotia Baronetcy was conferred in 1706.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF HERTFORD.—Mr. Halsey has offered himself as a candidate for the County of Hertford, on the Conservative interest. A requisition is also in course of signature to the Honourable Spencer Cowper, the brother of Earl Cowper, and of the member for Hertford. Mr. Halsey pledges himself to support the present Corn laws, in opposition to the present Ministry or any other party.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY IN SUFFOLK.—The following dreadful accident occurred at the village of Nayland about two o'clock on Friday (last week). As the two daughters of Mr. J. S. Mortimer, of the White Hart Inn, were returning from Colchester in a little pony gig, when passing a waggon laden with coals and drawn by four horses, belonging to Mr. Grimwade, of Postead, in the narrow way opposite the Post office, Nayland, on emerging into the broad way by the Vine Inn, the eldest Miss Mortimer urged the pony forward, by incautiously touching the reins. The animal started a little to the off side to clear the fore horses of the waggon, when she was thrown from her seat on to her head, directly under the traps of the wheel horse, the wheels passing over part of her dress, and though between the wheels they did not touch h r. Assistance was immediately at hand, but, on being taken up, she was dead, her neck being dislocated by the fall. The following day an inquest was held, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—On Wednesday morning (last week), for the first time this season, the mountains in the neighbourhood of Usca (Wales) were partially covered with snow. A few miles further up, the whole country of Monmouth was covered with its winter garb, which is considered to be rather early.

THE BERKESWELL MURDER.—In the course of Wednesday police constable Hoimes, of the Coventry force, took a young looking fellow, of about twenty years of age, before the Mayor of Coventry, and other magistrates, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Thomas Parker, an old resident in the parish of Berkeswell, but who was killed by some person unknown on the 17th ult., as already stated in this paper. The prisoner gave his name as James Reed—the same name as the person who is supposed to have committed the murder, and who has likewise absconded, and the particulars of his apprehension are these: He is a shearer, out of employment, and came from Denham, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-three miles from Coventry. He was detained at the Aylesbury Police office, as applying there on Saturday night last for a bed, on his giving the name of James Reed. On that day, however, he was taken before the County Magistrate, Mr. Boultbee, it was distinctly proved that he was not the individual, of whom a hue and cry was making in all parts of the kingdom, and he was accordingly ordered to be immediately released from custody.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES AT RUGBY.—The town of Rugby and neighbourhood have for some time suffered considerable inconvenience from the non delivery of letters and newspapers. The evil at length increased to such a extent, notwithstanding every attempt was made to trace it to its origin, that recourse was eventually had to the Postmaster General, who, upon being made acquainted with the particulars, thought the most advisable step would be to send down Mr. R. W. Peacock, the Solicitor to the Post-office. Mr. Peacock came to the conclusion that William Garratt, a young man employed to deliver the letters in Rugby, was the guilty party, and he was on Saturday charged before the magistrates, and evidence was adduced that implicated him in the robberies. He was remanded. It is supposed that upwards of 2000 have been abstracted from letters sent through the Rugby Post-office since the prisoner was employed there.

FALL OF RAIN,

In the Lake Districts of Cumberland, &c., in the month of November, 1845.

	Inches.	Wet Days
Whitehaven - - - - -	4.022	17
Do., on the spire of St. James's, 80 ft. above the ground, and 49 yrds distant from the standard gauge	3.350	"
Cockermouth - - - - -	3.095	21
Keswick - - - - -	7.140	19
Emerdale Lake - - - -	6.740	"
Loweswater do. - - - -	6.966	20
Buttermere do. - - - -	8.500	18
Gatesgarth - - - - -	14.490	18
Wastdale Head - - - -	12.310	22
Langdale Head, Westmorland - -	13.240	19
Seathwaite, Borrowdale - - -	20.840	20

REMARKS

From 9 A.M. of the 25th to 9 A.M. of the 27th, there fell at Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, the enormous quantity of 6.62 inches, being the greatest amount of rain which has ever been *measured* in Great Britain in twenty-four hours. The fall on the 25th and 26th was nearly 10 inches. The quantity measured at Langdale Head on the 27th was 6.28 inches, and on the 26th and 27th nearly 9 inches. The consequence was, the heaviest flood which has ever been known in those portions of our Lake district for at least 50 years past. Winder mere Lake has not been so high for the last fifteen years: on the night of the 26th-27th, it rose 6 feet, the quays along the banks of the lakes were immersed in water, and much wood was carried away by the current, and lost. Keswick Lake has not been so high since November 30th, 1833. Except in the Lake districts, the fall of rain in the month of November has not been unusually great.

Whitehaven, December 10, 1845. J. F. MILLER.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 27th of September, state that the Danish Consul had protested against the blockade, and the time granted for neutral vessels to leave, and that the American Minister refused to acknowledge it at all. The British Consul would leave as soon as the last British vessel had left. Great alarm existed among the British residents at the apprehended violent measures of the English and French, as it was feared they might attempt to burn the Buenos Ayres Government.

Extract of a letter dated Florence, November 29.—"A sad accident befel Lady Drumlanrig a day or two since. She was riding in the Cascine, mounted on a race horse, belonging to Mr. Vansittart, when the animal ran away and threw her with great violence against a tree. For a while it was thought her Ladyship was killed, as she was lying senseless, her nose perfectly flattened, with several gaping wounds on the forehead. No bones were broken, and to day the faculty pronounced her out of danger, and it is hoped her face will not be long disfigured."

The *Frankfort Journal* has an extract of a letter from Rio, giving some curious details of the diamond mines recently discovered in Brazil.—"Hats full of the stones have been picked up and brought away. Two thirds of them are of a yellowish tinge and do not possess the usual hardness of the diamond; but many of them are very fine. The house of Bonfin and Reshesler, the largest diamond merchants at Rio Janeiro, at first threw doubts on the reality of this discovery of the mine, but notwithstanding this, every one who has diamonds on hand is endeavouring to sell them at the best price they can obtain, fearing a great reduction in the value."

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult., mentions a report that the Duke de Bordeaux is in treaty for the purchase of the state domain of Wiener-Neustadt, for which the Baron de Sina lately offered 1,800,000 florins (nearly four millions of francs).

The following is an extract from a letter written by Captain Withers, of the *Cockchafer*, at Aden, 9th November:—"During our passage down the Red Sea we were more fortunate than in going up, as we discovered three Islands with guano on. The quality is more like the South American than that from Ichaboe. The quantity, however, is small, say from 20 to 30 tons on each, and it is scattered on the summits of the islands, which are from 400 to 500 feet high, and, as the trouble of collecting would be so great, we left it. A small schooner was examining these islands. We examined from 200 to 300 islands in all."

The *Frankfort Journal* states that the differences between Russia and Rome have been settled. Russia will not even to coerce the Poles to conform to the Greek Church, while Rome engages to watch that Catholics shall not take part in politics, movements against the state This settlement is attributed to the energetic interference of Austria.

A letter from Dresden, dated Nov. 27, gives some interesting particulars, in regard to the religious movement in Saxony. Ronge, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Dresden on the 23rd, in the evening, and had scarcely reached the house of M. P., a merchant, where he was to lodge, when a commissary of police appeared and invited him to go immediately to the police-office, where a communication would be made to him. The elders of the German Catholics who were present remonstrated, but the stone from an enormous avalanche from Mont Mort, to the east of the hospital. It was the contemplation to trace out the road along the Combe, on the side of the valley, and Canon Carl, who was known to be bold, active, and the most intrepid among the brethren in braving storms, went to direct the operation, as several travellers were expected on that day; he and his taree companions were thus cut off, while in the performance of an act of hospitality and charity.

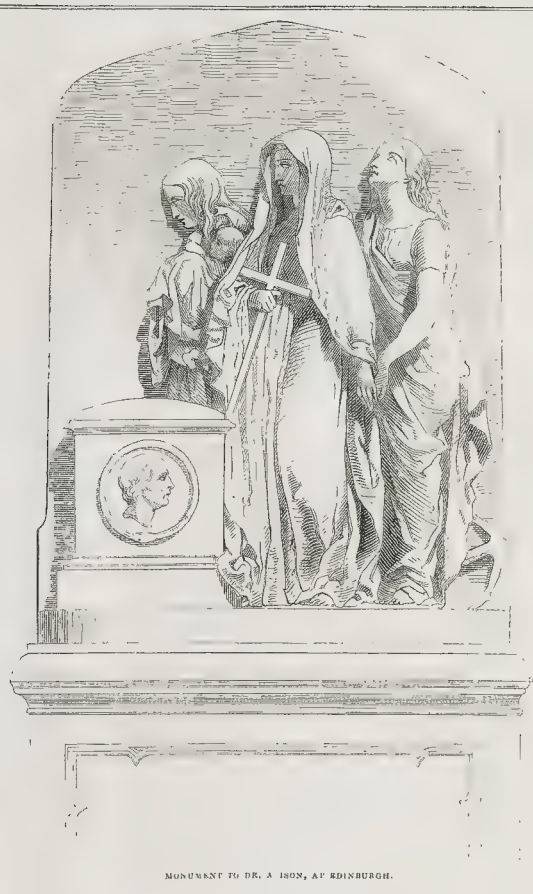
A Berlin letter of the 27th ultimo states that by a Royal Ordonnance, lately published, the decree of Napoleon, which obliged all Jews no having an hereditary family name to adopt one, and which decree is still in force in the Rhenish provinces, where the French laws have been preserved, is now extended to all the rest of the kingdom of Prussia. A delay of six months is given to those Jews who have not a family name to choose one, and which is to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior for his approval.

A Correspondent of the *Chronicle*, in a letter dated Damascus, Nov. 10, gives an account of some atrocious cruelties practised by the Turks in Syria. Men and women have been hung up by their hair, and left in that position till they would tell any secrets where arms were hid. They were then beaten to death—many have actually been carried from under the beating rod to the burying ground! The Turks *suspecting* that arms might be hid in parts of the mountains instead of their villages, they would go there and break them, and so the articles got lost. When the people have no barley to give the soldiers' horses they are made to give raisins. The Turks have boxes of iron, under the lids of which they place the women's breasts, and cut them. Most of those Christians, who are either unwilling to see those acts, or who can satisfy get away, have left their villages, and come to Beirut, where they would tell any countries where arms were hid, and so

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. ALISON.

The chaste and classical *mezzo-relievo* to the memory of Dr. Alison the author of the "Essay on Taste," which has been recently erected in St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, is from the chisel of Mr. Steil, who has already earned a high reputation as a sculptor, not only in his native Scotland, but throughout the country. The work in question is well calculated to increase his reputation, as much from its poetic design as from its beautiful execution. We have reason to know that the medallion on which the profile appears was pronounced by the relatives, at the inauguration of the work in the walls of the church, a complete reproduction of the features of the revered original.

Dr. Alison is chiefly known to the public as the author of his "Essay on Taste;" but, in Edinburgh, he was esteemed as a pious and earnest promoter and preacher of the doctrines of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. His ministry was chiefly carried out at the metropolitan chapel of the Episcopal branch of the Scottish Church—St. Paul's, York-place, which is now most efficiently served by the Very Reverend Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh. Of his life, we have nothing to record: the quiet, unobtrusive existence of a clergyman who devotes his days to his ministry, to the cultivation of the higher branches of literature, and to works of modest charity, presents nothing which is startlingly interesting, nor which, indeed, considering all things, *ought* to be dragged forth to public view. That, however, his memory should not quite pass away, his friends and admirers have subscribed to erect this Monument. It does honour to them, as much for the immediate object in view as for the choice they made of the artist, who has produced a work quite worthy of recording the virtues and character of the author of the "Essay on Taste," of which the Monument is a very high specimen in all respects.



MONUMENT TO DR. ALISON, AT EDINBURGH.

THE LATE HARVEST.—At the meeting of the Agricultural Protection Society on Tuesday, an analysis was read of reports which had been sent in to the society from local societies in almost every part of England, respecting the result of this year's crop; the result of which was that in every district from which returns had been received there was stated to be a full average of wheat and other crops, in many of them considerably above an average; and that though in almost every district the potato crop was more or less diseased, still that disease had been in almost every instance greatly exaggerated, and that the labourers throughout the whole of the agricultural districts had full work, and at good wages.

OPINION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE PANIC.—At the meeting of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society on Friday (last week), the Duke of Cambridge said he felt great pleasure in being able to attend the meeting on two accounts—first, because he had been prevented attending on previous occasions, as he had been desirous; and, secondly, that he understood there was a panic in the neighbourhood. He should not feel so convinced of what he was about to state, if he had not had means of examining into its correctness, and he thought from what he had the means of becoming acquainted with, that no class of persons in this country had cause of complaint. The state of things had certainly been made much worse by the reports of the potato disease, but he was glad to say that it was nothing like so bad as had been first represented—not even in Ireland, where so great complaints had been made. He really believed that the report of a panic was a false one; and he should be the last person to make such a statement if he had not a full opinion of its correctness. (Applause).

COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD COLLINGWOOD, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD COLLINGWOOD.

This magnificent statue of the great Collingwood, the bosom friend of Nelson, has recently been completed by Mr. Lough, and is a fine specimen of the genius of that distinguished sculptor. The material is stone: height, 23 feet. It has been placed on a pedestal about 50 feet high, on a plot of ground belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, at Tynemouth, close to the place of Lord Collingwood's birth; and it is seen well from the sea.

The cost of this truly noble memorial of one of England's Naval Worthies has been defrayed by public subscription. It is, certainly, one of the most interesting tributes ever raised to British merit; for, apart from his brilliant naval services, it would be difficult to point out many names on the scroll of British fame of such untarnished reputation as that of the illustrious Collingwood. In command, he was firm, but mild—most considerate to the comfort and health of his men, averse to flogging, and all violent and brutal exercises of authority; the sailors called him their father. As a scientific seaman and naval tactician, he had few, if any, equals; and in action, his judgment was as cool as his courage was warm. His mind was enlightened to an astonishing degree, considering the circumstances of his life; he was liberal and kind-hearted, and all his private virtues were of the most amiable class. His letters to his wife, on the education of his daughters, are full good sense and feeling.

THE AWAKENER IN THE DESERT.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF FREILIGRATH.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

Far mid the Desert's arid sands
The Desert King, the Lion stands,
Brown as the dust his foot beneath,
Fierce as the burning Simoom's breath.

His flowing mane waves full and free,
Fit mantle of his royalty,
His lip and brow are rayed with hairs,
Those as his diadem he wears.

He roar'd in thunder to the blast
And on the wind the echoes pass'd;
The silence of the sands they break,
They roll o'er Meris' sluggish lake.

The Panther started in the dell,
Affrighted flew the slim Gazelle;
That voice beside the flowing Nile,
The Camel heard, and Crocodile.

Where wondrous piles their shadows fling
Roll'd thy stern voice thou Desert-King;
And woke the Royal Mummy hid
I' the centre of the Pyramid.

He rose within his narrow bed;
"For thy loud summons, thanks!" he said;
Three thousand years in sleep I've pass'd
Till waken'd by thy voice at last.

"Where are ye?—in my dreams alone,
My years of pomp and glory gone!
When conquest's banners round me flew,
When lions yoked, my chariot drew!"

My Car of Splendour onward roll'd,
All richly wrought, and all of gold!
The hundred gated city pour'd
Its people forth to hail their Lord!

This withered foot scarce touched the sod,
But on the necks of slaves it trod!
The Moor and Indian knelt to me,
The Arab bowed submissively!

This shrunken hand a sceptre sway'd,
That all the peopled world obey'd!
All in these graven symbols shown
That hand has done, this heart has known.

The giant walls that round me close—
At my command their vastness rose;
Enthroned, I watch'd my soldiers urge
The toiling slaves, with sword and scourge.

The Nile, my vassal, bore me then,
The King of it, as King of men!
The wave that kiss'd my galley's prow,
As then it roll'd, it rolleth now,

While I, its Lord"—he said no more—
Cess'd had the Desert-awakener's roar
And sank again the Monarch's head
Down—in the silence of the dead!

THE INCOME TAX.—It has been decided by the Stamp Office that a clergyman whose income is derived solely from voluntary contributions, is not liable to the income tax.

A MORAL PARISH.—According to the Statistical Account of Berwickshire (1841), in the Parish of Whitsome, intelligence, sobriety, and industry a generally prevail, that there has been no conviction for capital crime with memory; poaching and smuggling are unknown.—W. R.

PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

ENAMELLED PEARL, GLASS, AND PAPIER MACHE SCREEN PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

Two very elegant specimens of a novel manufacture have recently been presented to the Queen and her Royal Consort, and have been most graciously received.

They consist of a pair of Screens, and a Chess Table, manufactured by Mr. Thomas Lane, of Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, and King-street, Covent-garden, (late Clay's). The materials are Enamelled Pearl on Glass, and Papier-Mâché; their ingenious combination having been patented by Mr. Lane. The effect is splendid even to gorgeousness; and the brilliancy of the colours, heightened by the Pearl Enamel, is indescribably beautiful.

On the Screens are exquisitely painted the rose, shamrock, and thistle, on a ground of pure white. A pearl dove is descending with the olive branch, over which is the Imperial Crown. St. George and the Dragon are immediately beneath the emblems of the United Kingdom, surrounded by illuminated foliage, where all the tints of the choicest mother-of-pearl seem with prismatic hues to radiate their colours.

In the Chess-board, the squares are formed of quatrefoils, blazoned in the centre and on the principal lines with the lion and unicorn's heads, in pearl and gold alternately; the remaining squares have the lion and unicorn rampant, alternately picked out in pearl and gold. The intermediate spaces formed by the quatrefoils have the rose, shamrock, and thistle in mother-of-pearl painted on an azure ground. On the extreme boundaries of the squares, the Queen-bee (emblematical of industry) is represented in pearl on a scarlet ground, and the bed of the table terminates with a border of mother-of-pearl dolphins on a sea-green ground; the board is surrounded by a costly frame in papier mâché, elaborately and richly decorated in gold; the pillar of the table partakes of the same bold character as the rest, having at the four corners of its base shields, on which are vigorously painted lions' heads on azure ground.

Mr. Lane had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on presenting these specimens of his elegant manufacture: they were minutely inspected by his Royal Highness, who made several inquiries into the new process. Within a few days from the interview, Mr. Lane received a letter from Mr. Anson, in the name of H.R.H. Prince Albert, accompanying copies of two valuable works—one on the Alhambra, by Mr. Owen Jones; the other on Gothic Ornaments, by Mr. Pugin.

We have great pleasure in recording this act of Royal condescension; as it evinces the desire of his Royal Highness to cultivate a purer taste in the manufactures of Birmingham. It is, however, but justice to add that the above is only one among many proofs of the interest taken by his Royal Highness in the cultivation of art, and the advancement of this great manufacturing nation.

We have inspected several specimens of the Patent Enamelled Pearl Glass, at the Show-rooms, in King-street, Covent Garden. We were especially struck with the applicability of the invention to interior decoration—as the panels of doors, window-shutters, cabinets, &c.; the subjects, picturesque landscapes, moonlight scenes, &c. The design for a painted window had a truly brilliant reality; although the material is opaque, the play of light gives it a transparent effect. In short, the invention is especially adapted for the embellishment of rooms wherever ornament can be advantageously introduced.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Since her Majesty became the proprietor of the joint Estates of Osborne and Barton, in the Isle of Wight, various improvements and additions, on a very extensive scale, have been carried on with a rapidity almost exceeding belief.

It may hence be inferred, that the health of our Gracious Sovereign, when sojourning at Norris Castle during the seasons of 1831 and 1833, (then Princess Victoria), was so improved by the air of the Isle of Wight, as naturally to suggest to her in future years the choice of this healthful and quiet retreat from the cares and toils of State. The Mansion of Osborne, its Park, and the adjoining Estate of Barton, then the property of Lady Isabella Blachford, being for disposal, negociations were entered into, and her Majesty became the "Lessee for a year," subject to her will and pleasure, after the termination, to become the purchaser. On the 1st May last, the Queen became the proprietor; since which, several small farms and houses in the immediate vicinity, have likewise fallen into her Majesty's possession.

Osborne House, of itself, presents no architectural beauty, it being simply an extensive Mansion in the modern style: engravings of which we presented to our readers in Nos. 123 and 165. The views, however, from the Estate are picturesque and beautiful; but from the situation of the building, an eastern view could only be obtained, the Promontory of Norris, or Old Castle Point, excluding the scenery of the New Forest, Cowes Roads, and in fact all places to the westward of the Estate. To improve all this, was naturally the first thing to be looked to; and Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the eminent builder, received her Majesty's commands to prepare the necessary design for a commodious Mansion, as much as possible in unison with Osborne House.

Her Majesty having approved of the plan, on the 23rd June following, the foundation-stone of the new building was laid; the ceremony being performed by the Queen, in the presence of her Illustrious Consort and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal; the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Portman (the Lady in Waiting), and several gentlemen of the Royal suite.

Such was the rapidity with which the works were conducted, that scarcely three months had elapsed before the walls were ready to receive the roof; and, in the short period of five months, the whole building has been covered in, and a gigantic tower erected; and, before the close of next summer, the building will be in a fit state for occupation.

Already, during the Royal sojourn at Osborne, the old mansion has been honoured with the presence of several of her illustrious visitors. The Kings of Holland and Belgium have domiciled under its roof; and, at one period, the Island became honoured with the presence of three Queens—our Most Gracious Majesty, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians. The want of accommodation for their respective suites was, however, felt; there is little doubt that this, together with her Majesty's visit to the princely palaces on the Continent, led her to extend the building far beyond what was at first contemplated.

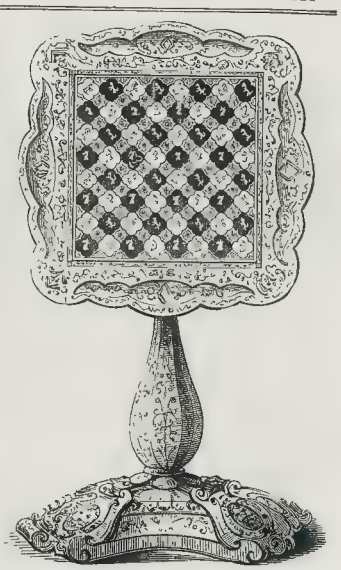
The last, and not the least event at Osborne was, the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, followed by the resignation of her Majesty's Ministers.

New and extensive palace.

Her Majesty's taste for natural scenery is well known; and great care has been displayed, in setting out the building and grounds, so as to preserve

The new edifice is in the *palazzo* style: the south front forms nearly a right angle with the old mansion, and extends in a north-easterly direction about 100 feet towards the sea. The entire building forms nearly a square of between 70 and 80 feet, presenting also a similar frontage to the eastward. At the south-west corner a massive tower rises to the extent of 107 feet. The main building is about 60 feet high: it is entirely of brick and cement, and will be stuccoed so as to give it the appearance of a stone erection; the window cases and quoins of the ground floor will be rusticated. The windows on the first floor will be enriched with pediments, supported by Corinthian columns; and above, the windows will be dressed in proportion. Round the building there will be a massive cornice, supported by trusses, and a parapet above; the whole crowned with a balustrade. The grand entrance to the building will be at the west front, under a handsome portico. The eastern front commands a view of the Solent, and its large bay projecting window will, no doubt, be provided with a verandah.

The tower is erected over the foundation stone, and has reached its intended height for several miles round it forms a conspicuous object. From its summit, the panoramic view is indescribably beautiful: to the eastward, lies the whole anchorage of Spithead and the Motherbank, crowded with shipping; and, in a northerly direction, the eye reaches the Southampton water, with its Transatlantic, Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Then, the Cowes Roads are seen, studded with beautiful models of phantom ships, of every size and rig. To the westward, lie the whole of the Solent Sea, the New Forest, and the Needles Lighthouse; and, still farther to the southward, the whole of the Downs, from west to east; with the serpentine Medina, the town of Newport, Albany Barracks, Carisbrooke Castle, &c.



ENAMELLED PEARL, GLASS, AND PAPIER MACHE CHESS TABLE PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT.

NEW LODGE, OSBORNE HOUSE.

If the new wing of the Palace will be connected with a corridor, or passage, from the S.W. corner to the N.E. of the former mansion. In the centre of the building is a well-staircase, lighted with a skylight from the roof; the latter will be flat, and paved with stone, and form an agreeable promenade. For this purpose, the chimneys have, with some difficulty, been all brought to the centre, round the staircase. Every room will be fire proof, and very little timber has been employed in the construction; the girders are of iron.

The whole of the Park has been enclosed, and several head of stock have been brought from Windsor. Carriage-drives and walks, will lead down to the beach, which is situate in a Bay called Mede Hole, and perfectly sheltered from all winds but the northward; a splendid and capacious landing-place has been constructed, so as to afford every facility to land at any time of tide.

We have engraved the splendid New Wing of the Palace, and a New Entrance-Lodge.

(For the former, see page 376.)

SARCOPHAGUS, IN WHICH THE PORTLAND VASE WAS DISCOVERED.

FINE ARTS.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

A NEW ELUCIDATION OF THE SUBJECTS ON THE CELEBRATED PORTLAND VASE, FORMERLY CALLED THE BARBERINI: AND THE SARCOPHAGUS IN WHICH IT WAS DISCOVERED. By THOMAS WINDUS, F.S.A. Published for the Author, by W. Pickering, Piccadilly, &c.

Some six months since, when, as Mr. Windus states, "an individual, morbid with the organ of destructiveness, smashed this splendid specimen of Greek art (the Portland Vase,) into innumerable fragments," we described and illustrated the lost treasure in our Journal, No. 146. Upon the above wanton act, Mr. Windus ironically quotes—

> "Heu miserande puer; si qua fata aspera rumpas,
> Tu Marcellus eris."

Just at the moment of the occurrence, the work before us was ready for the press, its ingenious author having, for nearly a quarter of a century, devoted himself to the elucidation of the matter in question. In his Introduction, after, stating numerous aids and advantages in his attempts to develope allegorical and mystical subjects of *earth*, Mr. Windus relates that, about twenty-five years since he sedulously examined, like others, the celebrated Barberini, or Portland Vase

and was "naturally astonished at the high perfection of the sculpture on so fragile a material, comprising an admirable circlet of classic allegorical characters." He adds, "After a few visits to this gem of art, it struck me the subject was the discovery of the love of Antiochus for his mother-in-law, Stratonice, which gave so much celebrity to Erasistratus, the physician of Cos; but, finding the sexes were reversed, I concluded I was in error. Afterwards, consulting the writings of many learned authorities, and, with their hypotheses totally different from mine, and at the same time that they were very little in accordance with each other and, lastly, terminating with a mutual confession, that they had not conclusively cleared the mystery—wearied with these contrarieties, I abandoned my pu zzle."

Nevertheless, in 1839, Mr. Windus returned to the study, and recommenced by taking up his original surmise; and, considering that the character of one of the male figures, (called by some Pluto, by others Neptune,) had a medical appearance similar to that of Esculapius, or Hippocrates, on the coin of Cos. Mr. Windus referred to the biography of Galen, when the whole allegory blazed on him at once, in unison with his favourite hypothesis—the sexes correct—and all the attributes, recording an event which occurred in the second century. Upon reference to Bartoli's engravings of the Sarcophagus which contained the Vase, Mr Windus found his opinion confirmed; though several persons have repudiated the idea of affinity between the characters of the Vase and Sarcophagus. Our zealous Antiquary trusts that he has proved to the contrary. By special favour at G permission, and at considerable expense, he obtained a facsimile of the tomb itself from the Museum of the Capitol at Rome This he presented to be a constant study in honour of Galen, the physician, who was esteemed above all others, while living, and was worshipped almost as a divinity after his decease. "The characters sculptured thereon are of different periods, and most if not the whole, in a transitive state." Although Galen's body was burned, he died at Pergamus, Mr. Windus infers that his ashes were brought to Rome in this Vase and placed in the Sarcophagus. The handles of the former, and of its serpents, he regards as the usual attributes of prayer; and the cameo sculpture "an event, or rare, on which Galen valued himself most, the cure of a noble lady who was said to be in a very dangerous state; whose attendants requested to be love, the object of which was an actor of the profession." "In the circlet of figures, he (Galen) is represented in a dignified attitude, contemplating the progress and effect of a remedy he has just produced, in the introduction of Pylades, (the actor or rope-dancer,) dancing with Bacchus, the wine, and cured of pollusion. (He

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EXPLANATIONS; by the Author of "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

NEW MAGAZINE.

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To allow Volumes, together with all other Publications of a like kind, are sold at M JULLIEN'S, Regent Gene al de Musique Dansante 214, Regent-street, and every one in addition remembering that o the Napoleon des Reines de la Jour de l'An is

N.B. On account of the time necessary for the production of these elaborate volumes, a second edition is rendered impossible, M. Jullien therefore, invites his Patrons to an early inspection.

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THE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER'S POCKET-BOOK and ALMANACK for 1846. This Manual contains all the actual information to be found in pocket-books and almanacks, the time and expense of search being saved by the arrangement of many rate per share, for compul ng brokers' commissions, tabular forms for entering applies tions for shares in new companies a diary, with forms and directions for keeping it, and concise correct account of all purchases and sa es. Useful Hints to Speculators New Ra Map of England, coloured, and corrected up to the present time. Also, lists of all esta blished and projected companies showing the amount of their capital the amount paid up—the names of the chairmen and secretaries, &c. &c.—Published by H. BOSWELL, 86, Fleet street, and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers, in Town and Country.

NEW MUSICAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CINDERELLA, a Fairy Legend, for the Pianoforte. Splendidly Illustrated in Chromo-Lithography by BRANDARD and Co. and Colours, by BRANDARD Price 3s. London: LEONY LEE, 84, CORNHILL, 48, Aldersgate-street.

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THE PERUSAL OF NEW BOOKS.—The Rules and Regulations of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, having been revised and adapted to the present reading fashion, for the convenience of subscribers in the Country, Families, &c., at any distance from Town, may now be furnished with all the New Works for perusal as they issue from the press Particulars may be had on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY Publishers, Conduit street, Hanover-square

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FOR NOTHING.—A Pamphlet on Nervousness, or Mind Complaints, with Testimonials.—The Nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, for the above pamphlet as published, on the most successful TREATMENT of NERVOUS, or MIND COMPLAINTS, by which he cures these diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, and which he will restore, for a stamp to send, free of charge.

Just published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition),

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JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, are very accurate time keepers, and have the half a minute pat work. The great reduction of price at present made advantageous to all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watches &c, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY; Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Register, Fire-irons, box Steffield Plate, Tea and Urn Trays, Patent Dish Covers, Baths, &c. Japan Tea Trays, Patent Shower Baths, &c.—PARKINSON and BAKER'S IRON WORKS, adjoining Shaw Terrace's, 56, Baker-street, Portman-square.—N.B. Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silent by d-structive weapons now on sale at Wheeler's, 29, Strand, corner of Northumberland-street. Air Canes, with bamboo shaft, 5in with barpoons, &c. Price commencing at 30s each, pumps and apparatus complete TRIAL ON THE PREMISES.—REILLY, GUN MAKER, 5, 5, HOLBORN, near Chancery lane

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION ON NELSON'S PATENT GELATINES, for making BLANC-MANGE, JELLIES, &c.—Sold in Packets, from 6d. to 1os. each, by most respectable Grocers, Oilmen, and Medicine Venders; of whom also may be had NELSON'S LEMON-FLAVOURED GELATINE LOZENGES, an article particularly recommended for Singers, and giving great relief to Coughs, and all Affections of the Throat.—5, Bucklersbury, London.

PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVE.—The sixth thousand of this invaluable stove, now on sale in the Suspension Stove department of GEORGE and JOHN BEARD'S Warehouse, 31, Cary-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, with the most extensive assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Conservatories, and Offices. They have also been awarded unanimously with 5, 3, or 4 C medals, in Hall's Patent Kitchen Ranges, and Cooking Apparatus. The first economical practitioners give this desirable invention their unqualified recommendation because it not only yields a most genial warmth, but, as will be seen by the Pamphlet, the cost of fuel, and labour of attendance, is reduced to a mere trifle. The Suspension Stove is also to be seen in the Museum, 6, King William-street, London-bridge

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THE ELDER DOWN QUILT. List of prices on application, or may be had gratis, a variety, only at HEAL and SON'S Bedding Manufactory, 169, Tottenham-court-road.

FAMILY LINENS of the highest character, and at the lowest prices, for immediate payment, only, are sold by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 39, Regent-street, two doors below Vigo-street, Corner. John Capper and Son's general business are in Gracechurch street, and their establishment, for nearly Seventy Years, is continued without change

THE NEW PORTABLE ALARUM, a ze of a small snuff-box, can be placed on the dressing table, and set to ring at any hour that may be required three gu neas foreign made, or three guineas and a half English made. T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.—N.B. A stock of 500 gold and silver alarums on hand for sale.

PIANOFORTES.—WARREN'S TWENTY GUINEA COTTAGE PIANOFORTES to be had at the Manufactory, No. 1 and 2, Liverpool street, Bishopsgate street, opposite the Catholic Chapel. These 6 octave instruments are the most improved of the last season and have Trichord Treble. A written warranty given with each instrument. (Established 21 years.) Sole Manufacturer of the Twenty Guinea Cottage Pianoforte. Warren's Improved Grand Pianoforte.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in tuition for many years, is desirous to INSTRUCT a few PUPILS during the ensuing Christmas Vacation, in the Greek, Latin, and French languages. Every exertion in the power of being a gentleman will be used. Experience—The highest testimonials and references can be produced. Terms moderate Pupils attended in any part of London and its suburbs.—Apply, by letter only (prepaid), to Mr S. S. Shepherd, care of Mr T. Baron 8, Sydney street, Sloane square, Chelsea.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST, are readily prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the improved ELASTIC SELF EXPANDING, which is light, simple, easily employed, not heavy or irritating, while very comfortable for constant wear, or impediment to exercise. Sent by Post, with Mr. A. LYON Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 46, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

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DEANE'S DOUBLY REGISTERED STILOS COFFEE POT The strictly scientific construction of this article involves two simple processes which, by their rapid and certain action, secure a cup of rich, boiling, and clear coffee, and that also, without trouble. When the interior of the pot is filled with boiling water, the latter drives out all the cold air from the body, into which the current instantly flows, and gives it a fitful but second rush, and a shock, through a meter, at the top of the pot, the last of which is small diameter is by a well-known law of pneumatics, instantly coupled into the pot below, and the coffee is at once ready to be drawn off. Sold by GEORGES and JOHN DEANE, Opening to the Monument, 46, King William street, London-bridge

MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.—At this season of the year the use of soda water Lar al most always been abandoned, in consequence of the coat ed coating in ure of its effects not being found to be the great objection, but to doubt the opinion of a most all gentleman of high authority, expressed in a let er to Mr. Maughan that "possesses the pure and delicate flavour of the spring, is the purest, and most agreeable, and wholesome beverage in use." Sold wholesale by Mr. A. Dunlop, 240, 78, Upper Thames-street, and retail, by all respectable Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NIMROD DRIVING CAPE, Registered by Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65, Water proof.—These little distinguished Capes with the wide sleeves are making a great sensation, and must surely be what we all want the one garment for the day among our persons in these gracefu garments. They have already received the name of "real appropriate," "Anything Capes on the Road," &c. &c. Most flattering are the encomiums bestowed on this beautiful contrivance, the cloak and sleeves being formed in one piece, and the circular pieces, especially as a protection from rain. A perfect fit without close lined with fur, and invaluable as an Army cloak, or for the Sea, or as a Driving Cape, which can be put on and off without trouble. The following is one of the certificates received from people, as worn by Her Majesty and the Royal family, either lined with fur or not, and of all grades and ranks in society Unless May be had through any Draper in town who are supplied with pattern cards and books of price. DODDANCY Brothers, Great Coat Makers to H. R. H. Prince Albert, 17, Old Bond street, —Bellingham-arcade, and 57, Fleet-street.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

Capital, accumulated and now sted, upwards of £2,500,000 0 0
Annual Revenue, upwards of 100,000 0 0
The Amount of Capital, Bonus included, at the commencement of the Society is upwards of SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

The next periodical investigation takes place on 31st December 1850.

Parties are particularly reminded of the important benefits to be secured by entry in the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society previous to the 31st December 1846, with reference to the Profits of the current year, as well as that of coming within the next period of investigation.

Forms of Proposals, and every necessary information, may be obtained at the Head Office, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or at any of the Society's Agencies.

JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager.
WM. TOUNG, Secretary.
HUGH M'KEAN, Agent.

LONDON OFFICE, 7, PALL-MALL.

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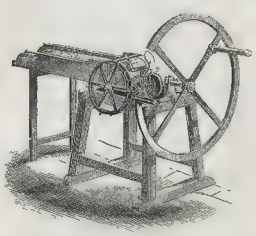
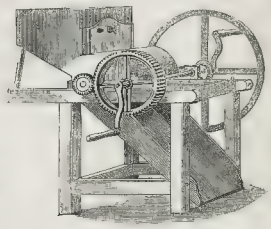
Sir D. Cameron, Bart. | Lieut.-Col Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.B. | Joh. Adair, Esq
Sir Alex. Grant

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

In the Implement Department of this year's show, the display was unusually large. The actual Novelties were not very numerous; but of well-approved and Prize Machines, there was a great variety. We have selected several of the most striking Implements for Illustration; and regret that our limits will not allow us to include a greater number of the ingenious, useful, and well-executed specimens.





Mr. Gardner.—Stand 26.

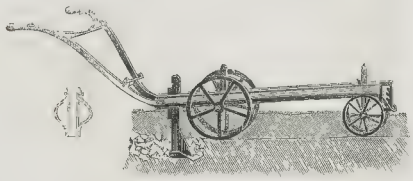
A New Patent Chaff Cutter, invented and manufactured by Mr. Gardner of Banbury, Oxon. The novel feature in this machine is that the knives are placed (as shown in the Engraving) in the centre of the mouth, and cut both up and down at the same time. Another peculiarity consists in the arrangements (also shown) for varying the length of cut.

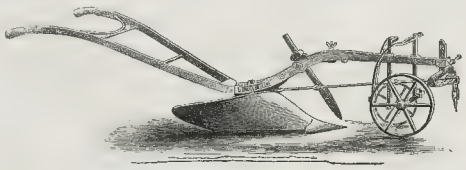
Mr. Wm. Crosskill.—Stand 30.

A Liquid Manure, or Watering Cart, constructed of Iron. It will hold 200 gallons. The outlet valve (acted upon by an iron lever rod) is opened or closed, and the supply regulated by the driver; the spreading apparatus behind is adjusted on the principle of a pendulum, and preserves its level, and, consequently, the uniform distribution of the fluid over the most uneven surface, 6 foot broadcast. This implement, invented and manufactured by Mr. William Crosskill, of the Beverley Iron Works, Hull, received honorary rewards from the Royal Agricultural Societies of England and Ireland, the Highland Society of Scotland, also the Agricultural Societies of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.

Mr. Alexander Dean, of Birmingham.—Stand 35.

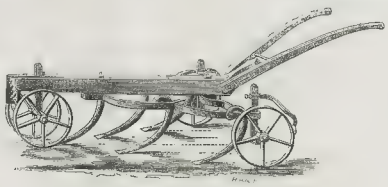
A Potato Pulping Mill. This mill acts on the grating principle, reducing the potato to a firm, smooth, and soft pulp, of the consistency of rich cream, from which the starch or flour for general use can be rapidly and economically manufactured. These are also made of various sizes, for horse or steam power, with dressing apparatus attached.





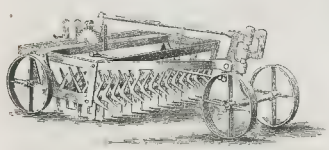
Mr. Stratton, Bristol.—Stand 41.

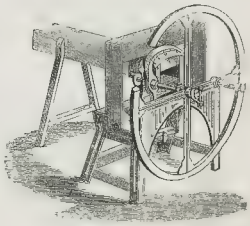
Read's Sub-pulverising Plough obtained a £10 prize at Shrewsbury. Its mode of operating is shown in the Engraving. The beam is constructed of B. T. Stratton's patent corrugated iron, possesses immense strength, and is a most important implement.



Mr. Jno. Howard.—Stand 69.

The "Champion Plough," improved and manufactured by Mr. John Howard, of Bedford. To this excellent implement the first prize was awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their meetings at Liverpool, Bristol, and Shrewsbury; and was designated by P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., "The Champion Plough of England."

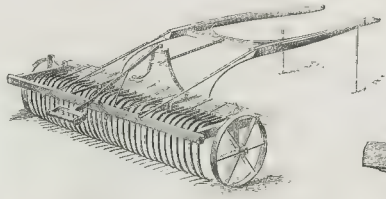




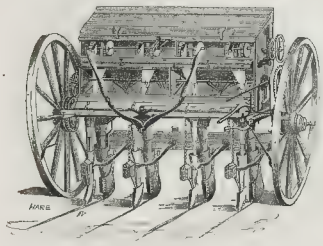
Mr. Read, 37, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.—Stand 64

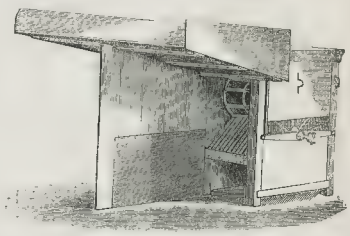
Read's Improved Scarifier is an appendage to his Patent Subsoil Pulverising Plough, manufactured and exhibited by himself, Mr Stratton, of Bristol, and others. To the same frame, three broad shares may be adapted, for paring the surface of pea or bean stubble, from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 4 inches wide.

The Norwegian Harrow obtained a £10 Prize at Shrewsbury, manufactured by Mr. Stratton, of Bristol. This is a new improvement for pulverising the surface, and is, in the opinion of practical farmers, a valuable acquisition to agriculture.



Garrett and Son's Patent Chaff Cutter (Horse Power). The principal feature in this machine is, that the hay or straw is advanced by separate impulses to the cutting knife, thereby preventing any undue friction by pressure against the under surface of the blade. The lengths are adjusted from ¼ to ¾ in., by simply shifting a bolt into the various holes made for that purpose.



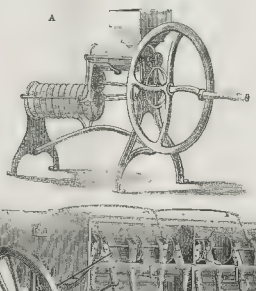


Messrs. Sanders and Williams.—Stand 76.

A Patent Horse-Drag Rake. This implement obtained the Royal Agricultural Society of England's prize, at Southampton, in 1844, and is one of the most useful implements employed by agriculturists. Messrs. Sanders and Williams, patentees, Bedford. Implements for similar purposes were exhibited by Messrs Grant, of Stamford, Wallake, Hornchurch, &c

Mr. R. Garrett.—Stand 47

"Garrett" and Son's Patent Lever Drill, for Seeds and Manure, having undergone several important improvements, is entitled to especial notice. 1st. It is adapted to drill corn or seeds, with or without manure, in any required quantities, and at any distance apart; the regular supply of manure being secured by a double-action stirrer, combining a perpendicular with a rotary motion. 2nd. As a simple corn or grass seed drill; an improved apparatus is adapted to regulate the delivery of seed up or down hill, and the steerage machinery worked by the stag-horn levers behind, enables the attendant to keep the rows of corn perfectly parallel with the preceding course of the drill. 3rd. As a turnip and manure drill the axle is made to slide so as to suit the different widths of ploughing, and fit it for either flat land or ridges. The deposited seed is slightly covered with soil by small chain-harrows, appended to the end of each lever.



Garrett and Son's Barley Awles, or Hummelling Machine, (A) with registered improvements, exhibited for the first time at this meeting. It is for separating the Awl, or horn, from the Barley, which is performed in the most effectual manner. The small cylinder to which the hopper is affixed has within it a barrel of wood running the whole length, leaving about an inch space between it and the cylinder all round; on the outside of the barrel a number of short stubbs are arranged in a spiral direction, from end to end; these stubbs also forming segments of a screw, similar to Lowe's Patent Ship Propeller. Thus, when put to work, the barley, being admitted from the hopper, is allowed to fill the cylinder quite full; the barrel is then put in motion, and the stubbs, passing through the mass of barley, break off every horn, at the same time *screwing* it forward towards the revolving cylindrical screen, through which, as it passes, it is cleansed of the broken horns and dust, presenting a fine sample, perfectly fitted for the market.

Mr. R. Hornsby, Grantham, Lincolnshire.—Stand 14.

Hornsby's Patent Drill, (B) for Corn and General Purposes. Prize Machine, constructed with 10 coulters (for clearness, five only are shown in the Engraving), fitted with a rotary stirrer, with lever to throw the same in or out of work as the Drill travels, for depositing compost, bones, or other manures, either moist or dry. The Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded prizes to this drill at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby.

Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes.—Stand 22.

A Two-Horse Power Threshing Machine, invented and manufactured by Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading—the peculiarity of which consists in the concave, or breasting, being made to expand or contract, so that, at whatever distance it may be placed from the drum, that distance is equal throughout. This contrivance renders it applicable to all kinds of grain and cover.

Public Testimonial to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N.—The services of Lieut. Waghorn are well known, and the daily-increasing importance of the relations of England with India, renders the Overland route between the mother country and her magnificent dependency—of which he was pioneer—one of the most remarkable improvements of the time. In fact, not only England, but Europe and even America, participate in the advantages which Mr. Waghorn's services have secured. Before Mr. Waghorn stepped forth to devote himself to a task of such magnitude, no part of India could be reached in less than four months. The mails from Bombay now reach England in about thirty four days, and the regularity with which the Overland communication is conducted, is the practical demonstration of his original views on the subject. We are glad to perceive that a committee has been formed for marking the sense entertained of the advantages derived by the British Empire from Lieut. Waghorn's spirited enterprise.

Directions for Affixing Postage Labels.—The most effectual plan is to dip the label wholly into water, to shake off the water immediately, and to press the label upon the letter with a piece of clean blotting paper. When the gum is dull in appearance, it will require rather more time and moisture to make it stick firmly, than when it is glossy. N.B.—The purpose of wetting the label wholly, is to counteract the tendency it has to curl up from the letter, when one side only is wetted, a tendency caused by the expansion of that side, as it imbibes the moisture

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 13, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 190.—Vol. VII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Downing-street has been without its regular official tenants, its inmates only holding possession and answering the calls as a matter of accommodation till it is known who is to have the key of the door. The centre of political interest has still been Chesham-place, and many and anxious are the eyes directed towards the mansion of Lord John Russell—the possible, or proximate, or probable Minister, or maker of a Ministry, for everything is so uncertain that we hardly know how to class him. It appears that all the deliberations of the chiefs of the Whig party have been, not on the actual construction of the new Government, but on the question whether they shall undertake the task of constructing it. The question debated for so many days has been, shall we do it? not, how is it to be done? This delay in accepting a task at the command of the Sovereign, proves, at least, that great difficulties surround it. One party being out, is by no means the same thing as another coming in; and whatever may be the "hunger for the vacant chair," it would be useless for the successor to take his seat on it merely to be pushed from it immediately. It is very easy to be bold in opposition, but office plunges every man into the midst of intricacies that require caution and dexterity. Lord John Russell naturally asks, "If I take power how long can I keep it? and what support can I depend on?" In short, what are his prospects on taking office? Another question should, perhaps, go before it—what made Sir Robert Peel resign it?

The true explanation of the reasons for that apparently inexplicable step, would give us the clue to the maze in which all parties seem at present involved. To ordinary observers it appears unaccountable—an effect without an adequate cause. At the present moment the winter is mild—the stock of Corn in England reported to be quite an average one—prices by no means high or excessive; and employment still sufficient, though symptoms of a decline in the demand for some kinds of labour are showing themselves. Ministries have steered frailer barks than the vessel commanded by Peel, over rougher seas than now threaten us. Why, then, is the helm abandoned to other hands? Such are the feelings of many at the present moment—a mixture of dislike, suspicion, and perplexity.

On the other side it is replied, the present condition of things is not the sole point to be considered; the failure of a great staple of food in the poorest and most populous division of the Empire is proved. There are many months to be provided for between the present time and next harvest; should we want a supply from other countries, Europe has not got any surplus to send us; on the wide plains of Poland—the great terror of the English farmer as the source of an overwhelming competition against him—there is at this moment actual famine. There is an universal impression that a scarcity threatens the greater portion of the Old World, for every Government of Europe has taken measures of precaution against it. A statesman governing a nation like this, and judging from knowledge as full and perfect as unlimited means of enquiry can procure him, and feeling his awful responsibility, cannot but be influenced by this general, though, at present, somewhat vague terror, and wishes to do something; he cannot remain quiet while all other Powers are acting. What he proposed to do, is not fully explained; all we know is, that his colleagues refuse to coincide with him, and that a Government with a great majority in the Commons, and with any opposition to it hopeless in the Lords, has fallen to pieces, giving to its political foes an opportunity they could hardly have dreamed of winning for themselves.

Either, then, there is a great and stern necessity which compels the late Premier to adopt a certain course to meet it, or the resignation is—not exactly a trick perhaps—but an experiment on the capability of others to govern instead of him; if the Ultra-Protectionists under the Duke of Richmond are afraid to try—if the Abolitionists under Lord John Russell try and fail—what then remains but for Peel to come into power again with more influence than ever? There is one alternative besides, but it is scarcely possible; it is that of a Russell holding office, and the late chief of the Conservatives supporting him! Years of gradual approximatition may end at last in an actual alliance; but we must confess, of all the speculations of a time when nothing but speculation is to be met with, this seems the most improbable, though Sydney Smith, some years ago, predicted something of the kind: "There never was an instance in this country where parties were so nearly balanced, and in a very few years either Peel will swallow Lord John, or Lord John will pasture upon Peel; parties will coalesce, the Duke of Wellington and Viscount Melbourne meet at the same board, and the Lion lie down with the Lamb." When that was written, parties were very equally balanced, but the last General Election gave an overwhelming preponderance to the Conservatives; and when that was gained, their Leader immediately began to assimilate as much as possible his policy to that of his opponents, gradually breaking down the great distinctions between them. The more able he was to govern on his own principles, the greater disposition he exhibited to abandon them. The whole history of party for the last four years has been a contradiction and an anomaly, and now it has become confusion worse confounded. Something must shape itself out of the chaos, but it almost defies calculation to predict what it will be. In fact, at the present crisis, "making a Ministry" is a task of unusual difficulty. We cannot recall an instance in which any party Leader was called on to undertake it, with a clear majority of ninety against him in Parliament: how can he encounter such desperate odds? He can only meet them officially to encounter assured defeat; and then the whole matter is thrown upon the country for decision.

In whatever way, then, this "making a Ministry" may terminate, it is a matter of secondary importance compared with the next stage of the proceedings—the appeal to the country. Men may take office, but to another and greater authority they must look for power. Compared with that part of the struggle, the *personnel* of the new Ministry, whoever may compose it, is a thing indifferent. It seems to us a marvel that the great landed interest, so strong in both Houses, should not at least have made a trial of the possibility of a Government of their own. Why are they always content to let others act for them, with the liability of being, as they have unquestionably been, deceived and betrayed?

As we write, the rumours are strengthened, that the decision of Lord John Russell is a determination to attempt to construct a Free Trade Government. Conversions have been rife lately in the Whig ranks—some so close on the eleventh hour, as to induce misgivings of the motive. With these recruits he may succeed; but it would be better, perhaps, if he gave to the country an Administration including men chosen a little beyond the small circle—almost a family one—of the Whig Aristocracy. Old associations, and the traditions of office, allot the chief posts to the old names; but for the subordinate departments, a few more fresh and unworn might be introduced with advantage. The last few years of the Liberal Government left disastrous recollections. A mere re-production of that ill-starred body would not awaken much enthusiasm on the hustings, and on that decision everything, beyond a few feverish months of official existence, must depend. The question here broached may become more pressing a few years hence than it is now, but still it is one which those who have the "making of a Ministry," will find worth consideration.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S HOUSE, CHESHAM-PLACE.

During Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Lord John Russell's house in Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, was the meeting-place for the most eminent members of his party. There were daily interviews, some of them of long duration; and of course, during the Ministerial crisis, the public took great interest in watching the progress of these conferences. We may add that, in spite of the important matters which were under arrangement at Chesham place, that locality on Tuesday did not present the least symptom of excitement. Our artist, who went there to take a sketch of the spot, mentions the disappointment he felt at not seeing any objects to afford scope for his pencil. He says—"A profound silence, uninterrupted by even the humblest vehicle, reigned all about the place. There was no *crowd*, as I or anybody would have expected, waiting anxiously for the decision of the important matters under discussion inside the *house*. No rattling of chaises and four, bringing into town the future arbiters of the British empire, disturbed the usual stillness of this spot. Indeed, without the assistance of a postman, who happened to knock at the corner house, our artist might have doubted whether this very corner house, that had been pointed out to him by a butcher boy as Lord John Russell's, was really the scene where at that moment the interests of millions of people were at stake."

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell returned to town on Thursday morning from Windsor Castle. A meeting was held shortly afterwards at the noble Lord's residence, in Chesham-place, Belgrave-square. There were present, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cottenham, Earl Grey, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Auckland, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Monteagle, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the Right Hon. Thomas B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. Francis T. Baring, and the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. The meeting broke up at a quarter past two o'clock.

After the meeting, Lord John Russell left his residence in Chesham-place for Windsor Castle, to have an audience of her Majesty. The noble Lord returned to town in the evening.

The purpose of the noble Lord's visit to Windsor was to submit to her Majesty a list of an Administration proposed by himself.

THE LATE MINISTRY OF SIR R. PEEL.

We believe that when an explanation takes place in Parliament as to the causes of the resignation of Sir R. Peel, the following division in the Cabinet for and against him, will prove, in every particular, correct.

There were for Sir Robert Peel, in support of his views, including the right honourable baronet himself:—

The Earl of Aberdeen.	The Earl of Lincoln, and
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.	Sir James Graham.
In opposition to those views—	
The Duke of Wellington.	The Earl of Ripon.
Lord Stanley.	The Earl of Haddington.
The Duke of Buccleuch.	The Lord Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst).
Lord Wharncliffe.	Lord Granville Somerset.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn).

As regards Lord Lyndhurst, we can state that the noble and learned lord contemplated, previous to the meeting of Parliament, to relinquish the high unctions of Lord Chancellor, owing to the uncertainty of his health.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It may be well supposed that the news of the resignation of the Peel Ministry excited immense sensation in Paris. In that capital, however, the formation of a new Cabinet was considered a matter of much more easy accomplishment than it was found to be in London For instance, the *Débats* of Monday last treated the matter as settled, little imagining that, even on Thursday, nothing would be known about the new Ministry in London

When the resignation was known on 'Change, the Three per Cents. fell nearly ½, and there was a general fall in the price of railroad shares.

The *National* asserts that the "crisis" has caused much pain in the high est quarter, as, with Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, the *entente cordiale* could no longer exist. This journal pretends to know that a course has been sent to England with despatches, the object of which is a renon strance against the appointment of a nobleman known to be the persona enemy of the King. All this may be, and most likely is, a fable; but it is valuable to the extent of showing how strong is the general conviction in Paris that the Whigs in power will be the signal for a return to that danger ous "isolation" which Lord Palmerston and M. Thiers contrived to create, and to which Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot put an end.

Considerable uneasiness continued to be felt in Paris respecting the con test probable for the Creil and St Quentin Railroad Line. The *National* states that a most respectable and universally esteemed gentleman connected with the Strasburgh and Bale Railroad line had committed suicide. The unhappy person is M. Gabriel Ivoi, brother of the *Agent de Change* whose failure caused, a fortnight since, so much confusion and regret. It appears that he shot himself with a fowling-piece at his country house at Grenelle on Thursday morning (last week).

The news from Algiers, given in these papers, is to the 6th inst. It is stated that Marshal Bugeaud had penetrated into the territory of the Flittas, and had made numerous razzias, taking 500 Arabs prisoners, and captur ing an enormous quantity of cattle. Bou Maza, who had retired from the Dahra upon the approach of the French columns, had produced fresh trou bles in the subdivision of Orleansville, the column of Lieutenant Colonel St Arnaud had entered and re establ shed the communications be tween Tenez and that point That officer had attacked a large body of Arabs in the Medjajas territory, and killed a great number of them, and completely despoiled the two insurgent tribes, Ou el Faren and Hamiss. Great agita tion was said to prevail in the Ouaresseni, where a new Scherif, called Hadi Hassoun, had arrived from Morocco

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*W. U.*"—*We are not acquainted with the game.*

"*J. v. ', well-street.*—*The solution of Mr. Bolton's beautiful three mooe problem so long the ornament of the wrapper on each Number of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle,' was sent as you requested.*

"*J. B. C.*"—*Some remarkably skilful positions by Mr. Horwitz are under consideration, and will appear shortly. The problem you send, by Dai-No. is eminently beautiful. As it is probably new to many of our readers, we will give them the benefit of it. White: K at the R square, Q at her 4th, R at Q square, Kt at Q R 5th, Pawns at K R 2nd and K Kt 3rd. Black: K at Q Kt square Q at K B 4th, R at K Kt 5th, B at Q Kt 2nd, Pawns at K B 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd White to play first, and mate in four moves*

"*J. B. P.*"—*We must crave a little loss for the examination of two problems; we have more on hand now than we can go through in a mon'h*

"*G. W. Z.*"—*The supplies, "without moving the Rook," is very objectionable*

"*R. M.*"—*See Mr Lewis's "First Series of Chess Lessons." The other works you mention are dear at any price.*

"*Automaton.*"—*Our very limited space prevents the insertion of your interesting version of the Knight's march over the Kiesteiper.*

"*M. K.*" *Taunton.*—*The position you send us a novelty has been published for months on the cover of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," and is known to every player as the Indian Problem*

"*J. E. C.*" *Park-street.*—*We see no mate in six moves in Problem 98.*

"*P.*"—*Your notable suggestion would lead to mate in three, instead of five moves. We can assure you every possible variation was examined; it is, therefore, quite unnecessary to send us any further emendations.*

"*A. J. M.*"—*The last strikes us as very inferior to the previous one, which, although an obvious imitation of the Indian Problem, was not unsatisfactory.*

"*W. C.*"—*A player may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time.*

"*A. M.*" "*W. W.*" "*S. P.*" *and* "*V. W. X.*"—*Vol. VI. of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" may now be had, complete, of the publisher,* 13, *Carey-street.*

"*J. S.*" *Oxford.*—*Your solution of No 97 is wrong. As we have before said, mate cannot be given in less than five moves. The variation you propose on Black's first move of K B P one, would only accelerate the mate, because White would immediately play R to Q 4th*

"*Pug*"—*The suggested move will not defer checkmate.*

"*Masselle*"—*See the notice above to* "*J. J. S.*"

"*Theta*"—*We have not seen a reprint of the amusing pamphlet, "Observations on a New Treatise of Chess." It certainly deserves a more extended circulation.*

"*F. G. W.*" *West Down.*—*Mr Kenny's interesting Collection of Problems can be got of Hastings, in Carey-street*

"*A Subscriber*."—*The problem forwarded is the celebrated Indian one. Its solution is—*1. *Q B to his square, Black plays his Pawn;* 2. *R to Kt square, Black again moves a Pawn;* 3 *R to Q 2nd, and, when the King is moved,* R *to Q 4th, double check and mate*

Communications by "*C. S.*" *Brighton;* "*A. J.*" *Tottenham;* "*H. P.*" "*G. S.*" "*P. W.*" "*H. W.*" "*S. P.*" "*King's Pawn,*" "*R. R.*" "*Tyro,*" "*T. H. G.*" "*P. G. P.*" *and* "*X. Y. Z.*" *are under consideration.*

We have a pile of correspondence which came too late for examination this week, but which shall be replied to in our next Number

Solutions by "*Horace*;" "*A. C.*" *Maraven;* "*F. F. de J.*" "*A German,*" "*A Tyro,*" "*E. C. T.*" *Whitehall,* "*J. R.*" *Penzance,* "*P. W.*" "*J. B. P.*" "*Park Hill,*" "*Automaton,*" "*Alpha,*" "*B W.*" "*H. W. G.*" "*G. P.*" "*W. P.*" "*E. W.*" "*Mr. P.*" "*S. R.*" "*W. J.*" "*The Captain,*" "*J. C.*" "*P. P. P.*" "*H. P.*" "*R. T.*" *and* "*J. R.*," *are correct. Those by* "*P. S.*" *and* "*R. M.*" *are wrong.*

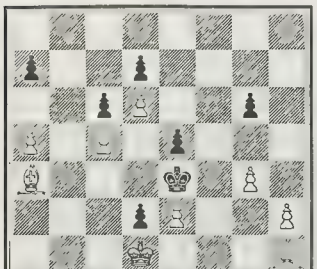
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 99.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R's 4th	K to B's 4th or K 5th
2. B to Q B's 2nd (ch)	K to his 4th
3. K to Q's 3rd	K to B's 4th
4. K to Q's 4th—discovering ch and mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 100.

BY P. M. R.

White moving first, to mate in four moves.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sometimes I hunt the fox, the vowed foe
Unto my lambes, and him dislodge away;
Sometimes the hare I pursue by fraudes of the doe,
Or from the goat her kidde how to convey
Another while I bayte and nets display,
The birds to catche, the fishes by begyle:
And when I wearie am, I down dos lay
My limbes in every shade, to rest from toyle,
And drinke of every brooke when thirst my throte doth boyle.
—*Fairy Queene.*

Although, as recited in our last week's article on this subject, practical sporting, as regards the million, is just now in pretty general abeyance, theoretical sporting, as concerns the million, is in very spirited operation; indeed, the matter was probably never so energetically agitated. Whether it be sympathy or some other mysterious working of nature that hath brought it to pass, certain it is that the Corn question is now both politically and socially before the public in an attitude to command universal attention, whatever its deserts. Leaving it, in the former relation, to be dealt with by the combined wisdom of the nation, we take the liberty of investigating its claim in the latter respect, inasmuch as, whatever may be urged against the legislative treatment of the Corn-laws, the annals of Parliament afford no parallel of a pressing case of impolicy being suffered to remain in such a predicament as the existing state of our Game-laws. The practice of preserving beasts and birds of game had, no doubt, obtained before the days in which Spenser wrote; but the original privilege, as then enjoyed in reference to field sports, was in spirit that which, in the above stanza, he draws obviously from a familiar subject.

The time has come—the occasion is even after date—in which our code o Game-laws should be revised. It was never meant to bring about the plague of hares and pheasants by which many of our counties are now overrun; it was never designed for the sport of the unsporting system now carried to an unEnglish excess in many of our great shooting districts. Last year a pamphlet in defence of the Game-laws was published by Mr Granthy Berkeley, a Member of Parliament, and well known for his contributions to the sporting periodicals, as the uncompromising champion of aristocratical monopoly in the *fere naturæ*. The beast replies and rejoinders, all as wide of the mark as the declaration of a senator opposed to the passing of a Bill to legalise the sale of game, that a year after it became the law a hare would be as scarce an animal in Great Britain as a wolf. How stands the fact? During the past season hares had so multiplied that many acres of Manors had to call in the aid of poachers to put them down—or to reckon on cultivating their own wastes! We throw out of the present treatment of this question all consideration of the moral evil brought about by the existing system of preserving; we divest ourself of the argument against it which its premium for poaching affords; we repudiate all the advantages which the unpopular sophisms, and the popular fallacies of Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Bright would lift up to us—and simply seek to place it before that tribunal, which certainly is the fittest to deal with it—English sportsmen of the good old English school.

A few days since, a leading journal published a letter from an officer of rank, residing in the neighbourhood of Windsor, setting the case of game preserving in a very strong point of view generally, and winding up his denunciation of the system with this startling assertion: "The carnage (by shooting) about here is not less than elsewhere. After about *two hours'* firing, the game and rabbits being hemmed in by keepers, to prevent escape, my information leads me to believe the amount of the slain generally exceeds *two hundred*, some of which are sold at Eeham, fattened by my neighbours. My contribution towards it—I mean this in the most literal sense of the words, and smartly mean to prove it, by the sale of competent witnesses—*amounts this year to the entire rental of my estat* 7 If we beueve this deliberate assertion of Captain Forbes—and how can we doubt it? does it not establish a case calling aloud for the repeal of a law, which, even in one solitary instance, could be made the instrument of such inustice as this? We are the earnest, uncompromising advocates, of the National Sports of this country, because we are convinced they act beneficially on the popular tastes and resources. We are for the like reason opposed to that new fancy of woodcraft known as the *battue*. It is a foreign invention, and the sooner it is abolished the better. When the Duke of Brunswick was Viceroy of Hanover one of those exhibitions was got up, thus alluded to in "Blame's Fancy Sketches:"—"At the extremity of the enclosure a sort of pavilion was placed. None were admitted into the arena but the Royal Highnesses and the Grand Duke of Austria, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz: thirty-five victims fell to the first stark I saw a bear running about the ground with his entrails hanging out, and one of the young Dukes of Brunswick thought it a great exploit to place his spurs in the very part where a mortal wound had been already inflicted. Sir Edward Nagle having laid four hares dead at his feet, exclaimed in the language of his profession as he wiped his sword—'Now that I've dined, I have done.' I've given the gamboons of four pigs, by ——." Save the soliloquy, a recent scene of the sort at which we assisted, as the phrase is, presented similar features of attraction and humanity. Upon the ground of justice, the Game-laws must be revised. The following was the price current at the close:—

50 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	CHESTER CUP (NAME OR NOT). 1500 to 1 agst Baronet (t) 1000 to 15 agst Morpeth (t)	1000 to 15 agst Hope (t)
7 to 1 agst Sting 6 to 1 agst Bernardo 30 to 1 — Iago (t)	EPSOM. 30 to 1 agst Malcolm (t) 30 to 1 — Sortrel (t) 33 to 1 — The Traverser (t)	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy 40 to 1 — Hoorrah
	OAKS. 15 to 1 agst Varnish (t)	25 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)

THURSDAY.—A few members looked in, but with so little disposition to speculate, that not a bet was laid.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTORS OF LONDON AND THE CORN-LAWS.

On Monday there was a numerous meeting of the electors of the City of London at the Guildhall, upon the subject of the Corn laws

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the hall, and was followed by Mr Cobden, who was greeted with loud cheering. Among the other gentlemen who occupied the platform we noticed the following: James Pattison, Esq., M.P.; Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; William Williams, Esq., M.P.; T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.; Arch. Hastie, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; John Dillon, Esq.; R. Ricardo, Esq.; Alderman Sir John Key, Bart.; Alderman Wood; Mr Sheriff Laurie, D W. Harvey, Esq.; William Hawes, Esq.; C. Wordsworth, Esq., barrister; John Lock, Esq.; R. Taylor, Esq.; and W. H. Ashurst, Esq. The following letter was received from Lord John Russell:—

Chesham place, Dec. 14.

My Lord Mayor,—As I understand that your Lordship is to preside at the meeting of the City of the Lord on Monday next, on the subject of the Corn laws, I request you will have the goodness to state, that the peculiar circumstances of my position at this moment will prevent my attendance.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL.

The first speaker was Mr. Dillon, who urged the repeal of all laws which operated as a premium upon famine, and moved "That the principle of protection in commerce is unsound—false in theory and in practice; delusive to the classes who seek protection, and injurious to the community at large. That the great practical rule of leaving all commerce unfettered applies more peculiarly, and on still stronger grounds of justice as well as policy, to the trade in corn, and in all articles wnatsoever which form the food of the people, than to any other trade."

Mr. Wilkinson created much disapprobation and some derision by arguing that there was no deficiency of food. The resolution was agreed to, as was also one declaring that the principle of protection had failed in realising the advantages promised by its supporters.

Mr. Charles Perkins, brother to the brewer of that name, in proposing the next resolution, said, the Peel Administration were afraid to face the speech of the President of the United States, which would arrive in this country with the next ten days. The Western States of America had now a majority in the Congress, and they never would meet this country upon terms of amicable feeling and mutual interest until they had free access to the markets of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Hawes, in seconding the resolution, hoped the meeting would be content with nothing less than a total repeal of the Corn laws.

Mr. Cobden then came forward, and was received with prolonged shouts of applause. After complimenting the electors of London upon their power and influence, he said, "Who are the opponents with whom we have to deal on this occasion? Who are the men to tell us, the inhabitants of London and the vast multitudes of the populous north, that we should not be allowed to exchange the fruits of our industry for the food which is offered open-handed by every country on the globe? Who are they that will stand up in array against this magnificent meeting, and tell us that we must not do this? Oh, we must find them, forsooth, in Buckinghamshire and Essex (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, in Essex they had an old Protectionist gathering, and they tell us that that which is to stem this mighty avalanche of opinion—this great movement—is to come from Chelmsford. (Laughter.) If there is plenty in the land, there is no use to go 3,000 miles to America for a supply; but if there is not plenty, then that system which prevents the people from receiving a supply must be an unrighteous system—a system abhorrent to every law human and divine. (Loud cheers.) Every law is bad, and to be condemned, that interferes to prevent a supply of food to the people of any country. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, with regard to the protective societies, of which we have heard so much. They tell us confidently that there is a sufficient supply of corn and potatoes in the country. If this is so, I wish to know what is the matter in head quarters. If there is no potato rot, what is that murrain which we have got in the Cabinet? (Cheers.) No, gentlemen, there are ominous signs in the sudden rupture of the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) I believe it is based on some reports received respecting the crops in Ireland, and in many parts of England; reports, forsooth, for Sir Robert that the evil is much worse than any intimation the public have yet received, that this sudden break up has taken place. I believe that, by next spring—and it is my duty to state it—there will not be a sufficiency of food to be applied for the purposes of seed. (Hear, hear.) It is easy for our dukes and squires, manœuvring like old women at agricultural meetings, to say there is no scarcity, and to attempt to arrest the opinion in favour of free trade. They can go out to shoot and hunt during the day, and when they come in they can regale themselves with venison, champagne, and the like dainties. With them there is no scarcity; not so with the people. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Cobden concluded in these terms:—"Your struggle is against a large section of the landed aristocracy of the country, whose everlasting struggles are to keep you, the people of England, without the earnest wealth they possibly can for the exercise of your skill, and the reward of your industry. (Applause.) They wish rather to live great amongst a little and impoverished people, than to rise with the greatness and increased power of those who will rise higher still, if they will only allow claims to those beneath them. (Applause.) Your struggling is with the monopolising landowners of this country, who are but a handful of men. Confront them with the people of this country, and they are as but a cork upon the cataract of Niagara. Why there are men living now, old enough to remember how the thousands assembled round the Mansion House to sign the petition, not merely against the laying on of this tax, but to give time to consider what its effects might be upon the nation. Upwards of 40,000 names were put to that petition in one day. London was moved from its very centre to oppose this very law. We say, therefore, down with the very idea of compensation—down with the very idea of compromise—we go for the total, immediate, and unqualified repeal of the Corn laws!" (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst thunders of applause.)

Other resolutions complimentary of the Corn-laws were agreed to.

Dr Bowring, in seconding one of them, said his friend Mr. Cobden had spoken of those who will probably be some of the new Ministers, but he (Dr. Bowring, believed public opinion would not be satisfied until a portfolio was in Mr. Cobden's own hands. He should be President of the Board of Trade. (Applause.)

MEETING OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The first meeting for the season of the Anti-Corn Law League took place on Wednesday night at Covent Garden Theatre; and, as may be well imagined under present circumstances, it was a most numerous one. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The *Chronicle* says—"From the roof the house was a living human pile, in which the fairer portion of creation held a large proportion; the open floors of the boxes giving vistas of anxious countenances, extending along the circles, and an occasional murmur of distant struggling, evincing the fact that there were crowds content to take their chance of catching the voices of the speakers from the distant passages and staircases." It was stated that applications had been made for 30,000 tickets of admission. The chair was taken by the Hon. C P. Villiers, M.P., and the speakers were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Fox. Amongst other members of Parliament present were—Henry Metcalfe, Esq., Howard Elphinstone, Esq., Benjamin Smith, Esq., Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., James Pattison, Esq., and Adam Smith, Esq. Altogether, the assembly formed a splendid manifestation against the Corn Laws.

A WEEK'S GOSSIP.

"He hath strange places cramm'd
With observation—the which he vents
In mingled fancies."—SHAKSPEARE.

We might gossip at abundant length of Cabinets and rumours of Cabinets, but really just at the present hazy conjuncture, politics are anything but safe ground for planting jokes. Nothing so absurd that invention can conceive, which may not be on the cards, a startling fact. Had we ventured a fortnight ago to predict that the strong Peel Government would have been scattered to the winds, and Lord John Russell busied in forming a Cabinet, the world would have looked for the cap and bells, and taken our predictions for an anticipation of some of the pantomimic tricks and transformations. Yet all this has come about. Then the wildest fancy flights of ours could not surpass in extravagance the conjectures of our sober daily brethren; and altogether we feel that the changes and chances of Cabinets just at present, are better food for the red-tape gossipers of the Carlton and Reform Clubs, than for us, who have no place to lose nor pension to hope for.

We were present on Monday last at the Westminster Play. An account of it, with the Prologue and Epilogue in their classical garb, will be found elsewhere. As the Epilogue, however, is full of allusions to the day, and turns entirely on the Railway madness, we have thought we might be doing our lady readers some service (and we are grateful to say that we *have* lady readers), and save their unhappy brothers or husbands some trouble in construing, and a great many excuses for not construing,—by subjoining a translation of it. The task is not an easy one to render Latin Hexameters and Pentameters into corresponding English metres. But we have ventured upon the attempt, and present the results of our essay:—

EPILOGUE.

Enter DAVUS, *with a "share list!" in his hand.*

DAVUS. Not a day passes but out comes a line! and then the premiums still rising,
Rising as fast as they can. (PAMPHILUS *crosses stage.*)
Pamphilus! as I'm a man
PAM. Pray do you come from the city? From Capel Court? It's surprising
Tho' the *Times* makes a dead set, higher the prices still get.
PAM. *not recognising* DAVUS. Really. Sir you've the advantage. DA. You don't mean to say you don't know me!
DAVUS, your flunky of yore. PAM. But the old Davus no more!
Rigged out so smart and so spruce! How is this? DA. By prospectuses, blue ones.
PAM. Well if your prospects look gay, 'tis more than your master can say.
But what's the news in the world? DA. Why, everyone's going it rather;
Up come *committees*, like beans, *of ways*, tho' perhaps not *of means*.
The iron age is restored, 'twould astonish my worthy old father—
Could he come to life, I'd go bail, at railways in sad way he'd fall.
Money is made now like smoke, and like smoke goes in puffs in the papers,
How can we meet with a check who have no *specie* but *spec?*
But, pray, excuse the remark you appear to me troubled with vapours,
Surely you find Mrs. P. all that a good wife should be?
PAM. My family, Sir, 'is very dear!—and though the confession's unpleasant,
I'm hard up, I confess. DA. I'll get you out of the mess. (*tosses scrip.*)
Here, take this scrip, 'tis the real philosopher's stone, just at present,
Were you as poor as a rat you'll make a fortune by that.
There! What a name for a line, the Albens and Megara Junction,
With a great Pelopons nesian branch, all in one!
All my own work, every inch! Of director you shall have the function—
PAM. Nay, nay, you're joking. DA. All right! 'Twixt friends, you know, honour bright!
I'll let you know how we do it—first take up the map, choose your cities,
Needn't be nice, any two places whatever will do.
Then make a fine sounding list, to humbug your local committees,
Of every village that lies, right in the line the crow flies.
Make out a wonderful show of the traffic, the commerce that *will* be,
With a great Pelopons nesian branch, all in one!
All my own work, every inch! Of director you shall have the function—
PAM. Nay, nay, you're joking. DA. All right! 'Twixt friends, you know, honour bright!
I'll let you know how we do it—first take up the map, choose your cities,
Needn't be nice, any two places whatever will do.
Then make a fine sounding list, to humbug your local committees,
Of every village that lies, right in the line the crow flies.
Make out a wonderful show of the traffic, the commerce that *will* be,
Multiply prices by ten, 'tis but the stroke of a pen!
PAM. I see. DA. The country, of course, just the one to establish a line in.
A.1 the way thro' quite a fat (like the subscribers in that),
Gradients easy; say, perhaps, one in fifty, your steepest incline in,
Ca'l on a lot ments two bob—never was such a cheap job!
PAM. What can you do with a trifle like that? Such a sum I'd be scorning.
DA. *Do* them subscribers, friend mine, nothing we can't *do* the line.
The traffic we drive is in shares, not in passengers. Well, the next morning,
Out comes your line in the list, into your mill comes the grist.
Capel-court's full of your shares, the stags in a state of commotion,
Then's the time for you to *bull*, and the hard cash in to pull.
Not one share kept for yourself, to the public serve in your devotion;
Let them have all, that they'll buy, slip out yourself on the sly.
Of the Capel court school, all the schoolmen in capital *Nominalists* are,
Brimmy be called *realists* when the fin's safe in their fists.
PAM. Well, it's a wonderful plan, but doubtless some dangers and twists are
In such a game? DA. There's no risk, only in selling be brisk.

Enter SOSIA, LESBIA, CHERMES, *and* MYRIS.

SO. I say, DAVUS, old fellow, of the new line you're a director?
DA. Yes. ALL. Then scrip—scrip—scrip! Come, the certificates tip!
(DAVUS *distributes scrip*
PAM. All of you buying, I see. So 'I was Myus. PAM. Oh! I recollect her;
Women, too, *staggering*, 'tis queer! MYRIS. Why not, you know I'm a *dear!*
DA. Oh! we've all sexes and sorts.

Enter SIMO *in a passion.*

SI. Where's that rascal? (*to* DAVUS) It's you I address, Sir.
DA. Well, old gent, how d'ye do? Pray what's the matter with you?
SI. Here's a *posse* of fellows, with bags, set my grounds in a mess, sir,
Sending my hedges to pot, whether I like it or not.
DA. Oh! the surveyors, no doubt. YES—I own that 'tis I who command it;
Our new line's running up through your estate, old chap!
SI. Right through my hall and best bed-room, ecod. I'm blessed if I stand it
Property rights are a joke! DA. Pooh, Sir, 'it will all end in smoke!
SI. Terminus once was the god who marked fields out with hedges and ditches,
But your terminus, zounds! hedges and ditches confounds!

Enter CRITO.

Whom have we here? 'Tis Crito! CRI. Huzzah! such a prospect of riches
I've such a scheme! SI. You too mad! zounds, this is really too bad.
CR. A plan for a grand atmospheric to join all the islands together;
Into the ocean 'twill fly, running on bridges of air.
DA. Magnificent! So. to CRITO. What, you too scheming? CR. Why not?
My nest I must feather
Every one does it, I find, why should I linger behind?
SI. Here's a rise state of things! Well, DAVUS, what think you of doing?
DA. Doing the public's the thing, I am the great Railway King!
ST. A King! You a King? But no matter,—the times I've no time for reviewing.
(*To public.*) You are the Kings at whose throne all our allegiance is sworn.
Ever to stick to the ways of our forefathers here we'll endeavour,
And let the world take its course, be it for better or worse.
With these the Muses be pleased, and Honour and Honesty ever
Keep up their glorious rule over our Westminster School.

"Amen, to that, sweet powers;" though it struck us, on Monday night, as we surveyed the dormitory, with its ranges of unsavoury-looking stumpbedsteads, and dirt encrusted floor, that there would be no harm if Honour, Honesty, and the Muses, had a little cleanlier dwelling place, and one which recalled a little less forcibly to the recollection the casual ward of a union workhouse.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL REID.—Colonel Reid, the recently elected M.P. for Windsor, has just retired, upon half-pay, from the lieutenantcolonelcy of the 2nd regiment of Life Guards. It is expected that Major M'Dowall, who stands next for promotion in the regiment, will succeed to the vacancy created by the retirement of Colonel Reid. A step in their respective ranks will also be obtained by the senior captain, lieutenant, and cornet.

DEATH OF COLONEL HUGHES, C.B.—News has been received of the death of Colonel J. Hughes, C.B., who expired on the 29th ult. at Poggibouzzo, in Tuscany. The gallant deceased served in Portugal and Spain under Sir John Moore, and was present at the cavalry actions at Mayorga and Benevento. Subsequently, he again proceeded to the Peninsula. The gallant Colonel was brother to Lord Dinorben.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst, the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Academy, its Members met at Trafalgar-square, for the election of the various officers, and the usual biennial Distribution of Prizes. The chair, in the absence of Sir M. A. Shee, the President, who, from continued indisposition, could not attend, was taken by the Keeper, Mr. Jones. The Prizes were awarded in the following order:—

A gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West, for the best historical picture in oil colours; the subject to be—"Finding the Body of Harold." To consist of at least three figures; the size of the cloth to be a common half-length, viz. 4 feet 2 inches, by 3 feet 4 inches; the principal figure to measure not less than 2 feet in height. Awarded to Mr. C. J. Hooke

A gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West, for the best composition in sculpture; the subject to be—"The Hours lead-

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

SCULPTURE PRIZE.—"THE HOURS LEADING OUT THE HORSES OF THE SUN."—BY MR. A. BROWN.

ing out the Horses of the Sun." Basso relievo—imbost not to exceed 2 inches; the figures not to be less than 2 feet nor more than 3 feet high; the principal figure to measure not less than 2 feet in height. Awarded to Mr. A. Brown.

We have engraved these two Prizes, which are highly indicative of the advance of art among the Academy Students.

The remaining prizes were.—To Mr. A. Johnson, for the best architectural design for a National Record Office.—silver medals, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fusell, to Mr. T. Clark, for the best copy in oil; and to Mr. W. Gale, for the best chalk drawing from the living model:—silver medal to to Mr. G. A. Sintzenich, for the second best drawing; and to Mr. T. Clarke, for the third best drawing:—silver medals, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fusell, to Mr. A. Brown, for the best model from the life; and to Mr. W. Walters for the best architectural drawing of the Strand front of Somerset House;—a silver medal to Mr. S C Capes, for the second best drawing:—a silver medal, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fusell, to Mr. J. A. Vinter, for, for the best chalk drawing from the antique:—silver medals to Mr. G. B. O'Neil, for the second best drawing; and to Mr. W. Anderson, for the third best drawing:—a silver medal, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fusell, to Mr. G. Moss, for the best model from the antique:—and silver medals to Mr. Kelsey, for the second best model; and to Mr. L. Wyon, for the best medal die from the head of the Apollo Belvidere.

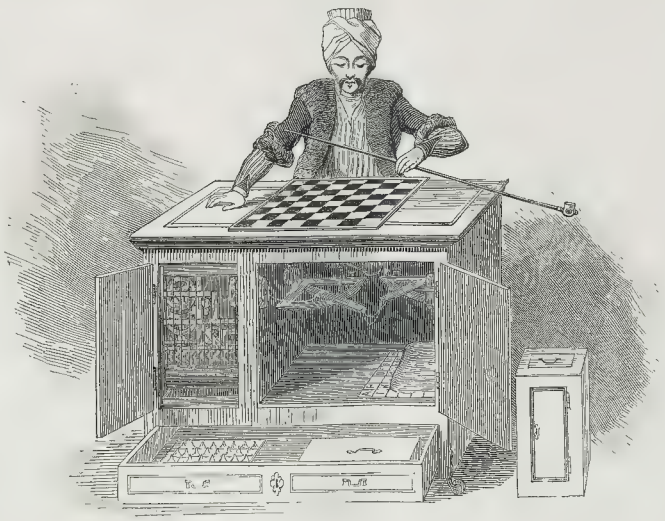
The meeting concluded with the reading of an address to the students, which had been composed by Sir M. A. Shee, for the former biennial meeting, but not delivered by him on account of indisposition. We understand, by the way, that Sir M A. Shee has been induced to recal his resignation of the Presidency of the Royal Academy.

PAINTING PRIZE.—"FINDING THE BODY OF HAROLD."—BY MR. J. C. HOOK.

NEWSPAPER

THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER REDIVIVUS.

By an extract of a letter from a Correspondent in New York, we learn that, after years of oblivion and neglect, this marvellous piece of trickery, which so long excited the admiration of the scientific world at Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London, has been dragged from its dusty obscurity, once more to delight and astonish the sight seeing multitudes of the other hemisphere. Our communicant, indeed, speaks of the figure now exhibiting as of another wonder, the invention of a pianoforte maker of New York; but we have cogent reasons for believing that the long celebrated Automaton of Kempelin, and the Chess-playing Turk of the Broadway, are one and the same. Age may have dimmed the lustre of his eye, and weakened the thin, small voice which of old astounded the gaping visitors with its feebly enunciated "check;" but there, in his ancient turbaned glory, with beard and calumet, and flowing robes—there, in unmistakable imperturbability, sits the Wizard who, for half a century, put at nought the penetration of the wisest heads in Europe. Since the revelations of M. Mouret, the celebrated Chess-player, whose skill directed the movements of the Automaton for years, a good deal has been written explanatory of the means by which this remarkable deception was carried on; but even now, except among people immediately interested in the game of Chess, very little is known upon the subject. Most persons, to be sure, have heard of "The Automaton Chess Player," and entertain a vague notion that it was in some measure conducted by human agency—a sort of "Jack in the Box;" but how this was effected—the wonderful ingenuity shown in the concealment of the player—the exquisitely delusive semblance of massive wheels and springs, and intricate mechanism, with which every nook and cranny of both chest and figure were apparently filled—and, above all, the originality of conception displayed in the device by which the imprisoned agent became acquainted with his opponent's moves during the progress of a game—are as much a mystery to the world at large, as ever—and we shall therefore take advantage of the present opportunity to say a few words on the subject.



THE AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER.

The Automaton Chess Player was invented in the year 1769, by Wolfgang de Kempelin, a native of Hungary, Aulic Councillor to the Royal Chamber of the domains of the Emperor of Germany, and long distinguished for his skill in Mechanics. His object in constructing it appears to have been merely to afford a passing amusement to the Empress Maria Theresa and the Court; and there is much reason to believe that the exaggerated enthusiasm with which it was received, and the pompous announcements of its marvellous powers, afforded but little gratification to the inventor himself, who frequently spoke of it as an ingenious trifle, the chief merit of which consisted in the happy choice of means employed to hide the deception. In 1783, the Chess Automaton was publicly exhibited in Paris, and excited the surprise and admiration of all who saw it: from thence it was removed to London, where at the time Chess was extensively practised and patronised by the higher classes. It was subsequently taken by special invitation of the Emperor, to the Court of Frederick the Great, at Berlin; this Prince was devotedly attached to Chess, and in a moment of liberality he proffered an enormous sum for the purchase of the Automaton and its secret. The offer was accepted, and in a private interview with De Kempelin, he was furnished with a key to the mystery which had baffled the whole scientific world. In a short time, however, Frederick threw aside the novelty so dearly bought, and for many years it lay forgotten and neglected amidst the lumber of his Palace.

M. de Kempelin died in 1804, but in two years after, when Napoleon occupied Berlin, we find the Chess Automaton in the field again, under a new master. On one occasion of its exhibition at this period, Napoleon himself is said to have entered the lists. After some half-dozen moves he purposely made a false move, the figure inclined his head, replaced the piece, and made a sign for Napoleon to play again. Presently, he again played falsely; this time the Automaton removed the offending piece from the board, and played his own move. Napoleon was delighted, and to put the patience of his taciturn opponent to a severer test, he once more played incorrectly, upon which the Automaton raised his arm, and, sweeping the pieces from the board, declined to continue the game.

After a second tour of the leading cities in Europe, where it was received with unabated enthusiasm, in 1819 it was again established in London. Of its subsequent history but little is known. For some years it was exhibited in Canada and the United States, and was finally understood to have returned to New York, where it has remained ever since.

Of the appearance, and manner of exhibiting this remarkable figure, the reader will obtain a pretty intelligible idea from the cut prefixed, and the following brief description:—

Upon entering the apartment where it was exhibited, the Automaton, attired in handsome Turkish costume, was seen seated behind a chess-board, affixed to a chest, about three feet high, two feet deep, and four feet long. Both the figure and the wooden chair on which he sat were attached to the chest, and this being upon castors, the whole was moved with facility about the chamber. The exhibitor commenced operations, by showing the interior of the chest, which was divided by a partition into two unequal parts, both apparently so occupied by machinery, that the concealment of a human being appeared impossible. After opening the doors in front and behind, pulling out, at the same time, a long shallow drawer, at the bottom of the chest, containing a set of chess men, a cushion, and some counters, two lesser doors were also opened; and then, in order to make the exposure of the inside complete, lights were shown at the back openings, enabling the spectators to see right through the interior. The machine was then turned round, and lights were again exhibited at the different openings, in such a way that every corner seemed visible. At the same time, the Automaton's robe was turned over his head, so as to display the internal structure, which was seen to be full of wheels, cylinders, and other clock-work; and, in this exposed state, the whole apparatus was wheeled round, for the inspection of the visitors. After allowing sufficient time for examination, the exhibitor closed all the doors, removed the machine behind a balustrade, and invited any one who chose to play a game of chess.

As soon as an antagonist appeared, the eyes of the figure were apparently directed to the board, and, after some moments of seeming meditation, it began the battle. First, leisurely raising its arm from the cushion on which it rested, the hand was directed towards the piece to be played; the fingers then opened, took hold of the piece, and deposited it on the proper square; while, during the operation, a noise of wheel work was heard, which ceased only when the Automaton's arm had returned to rest again on the cushion. Many attempts, like that just related of Napoleon, to disconcert it, by playing falsely, were made for fun by visitors, but always without success, for, upon the least infringement of the established rules of the game, the Automaton, after tapping upon the chest, with an air of offended dignity, would replace the erring piece, and then proceed to take advantage of the illegal move, by playing one of his own men.

Upon the termination of every game, the doors were again unclosed, and the whole machine subjected to a second inspection by the persons present.

It is certainly difficult, in the face of this gratuitous display of the whole internal structure of the machine, to conceive the possibility of a concealed confederate, and yet, such is the simple and unscientific solution of this celebrated mystery. The chess-player who directed the movements of the Automaton was really hidden in the interior; and all that mass of finely executed clock-work, wheels, and springs, and cylinders, so ostentatiously

FOOT BALL AT RUGBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—SCENE FROM "THE ANDRIA" OF TERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

exhibited to the admiring world, was merely a sham, substantial enough in appearance to fill up every portion of both chest and figure; but so contrived that it would collapse or expand to suit the exigencies of the hidden agent's various positions while the inside was shown. Thus, during the exhibition of one portion of the machinery, he was enabled to take refuge in another, sometimes in the body of the automaton, and at others in a portion of the chest. These changes were of course in obedience to preconcerted arrangement, and a few repetitions were sufficient to accustom him to the routine. While conducting a game, he sat at the bottom of the chest, with a small jagged chess board and waistcoat of the figure; others, that an illumination of every move was conveyed to him by the exhibitor; but upon reflection insuperable objections to both these theories were found, and the problem remained unsolved till M. Mourez himself furnished an account of all the mysteries connected with the Automaton. From him we learn that the chest-shaped figure was seated immediately under the chess board of the Automaton, and that the centre of this chess board, which formed part of the ceiling of his narrow cell, was an exact representation of the chess-board above, but to the side presented to the imprisoned player *at every one of the sixty-four squares was suspended, by the finest silk, a tiny metallic ball.* Now, as the chess men with which the Automaton played above had each of them a magnet inside, the moment any one of them was placed upon a square it attracted the little ball attached to the corresponding square below and fixed it to the board, so that, by the time the exhibitor had arranged all the men on the board, thirty-two (the number of the pieces) of the balls beneath would be drawn up close to the under chess-board, while the other thirty two would remain suspended. To illustrate this portion of the subject we will imagine the pieces duly arranged, and the game about to be opened by the Automaton. Looking up at the chess board on his little ceiling he sees by the thirty two balls drawn up that the men are properly placed on the board before the public, so, duly turning the handle which directs the arm of the figure, and putting in motion the springs by which its fingers act, he causes it to take up the piece intended to be played, and, watching the board on his ceiling at the same time, as the Automaton's fingers take up the piece, the corresponding ball to fall, as before described, and when this piece is placed on the destined square, he sees also the ball below it drawn up. Having completed his first move, and carefully repeated it on the small board in his lap, he sits anxiously awaiting the move of his opponent. Presently he sees one little ball fall and another rise; he makes the move thus indicated on his own board, and in this manner proceeds with the game to its conclusion.

This brief description of the once celebrated "AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER" may not be unacceptable to the general reader, and for the amusement of Chess amateurs we append two games recently played by the Automaton in New York.

GAME NO. 1.

Played by the "Automaton," at a private exhibition of it at New York, against Mr. Stanley:—

WHITE (AUTOM.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (AUTOM.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Kt takes Q	B to K 5th
2. K B P two	P takes P	22. R to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	23. B to K B 4th	R to K B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	24. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
5. Q P two	K B to Kt 2nd	25. Q R to K B sq	R to K Kt sq
6. Q B P one	Q B P one	26. B to K 4th	Q R to K B sq
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	27. B to Kt 3rd	R takes Kt
8. Kt takes P	Q takes Kt	28. R takes R	R to K B sq
9. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq	29. K to Kt 2nd	R takes K
10. B takes Kt	Q takes K Kt P	30. R takes R	Kt to K B 3rd
11. R to K B sq	Q takes K P ch,	31. K to B 2nd	B takes R
12. K to B 2nd	K Kt to 3rd	32. K takes B	K to Q 2nd
13. Q to K B 7th	B to K B 4th (ch)	33. B to K 4th	R to K 3rd
14. K to Kt sq	P to K B 6th	34. B takes Kt	K takes B
15. R takes P	Q to K 4th (ch)	35. K to B 4th	Q P one
16. K to K B sq	B to K B 7th (ch)	36. K P two	K P two
17. Q takes B	R takes B (ch)	37. Q R P two	Q R P two
18. K to R sq	Q to K 5th (ch)	38. Q Kt P one	Q Kt P two
19. Q to B 3rd	B to K 8 4th	39. K to Kt 3rd	K to B 4th
20. Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Q	40. K to B 3rd	

Drawn Game.

GAME NO. 2.

Played by the Automaton at New York, against Mr. Z——, of the New York Chess Club.

WHITE (AUTOM.)	BLACK (MR. Z.)	WHITE (AUTOM.)	BLACK (MR. Z.)
1. K P two	K P two	19 Q B P one	R to K B 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. B takes P	Q to B 2d
3. Kt takes P	Q P one	21. K R P one	K Kt P two
4. K Kt to B 3d	Kt takes P	22. R P takes P	P takes P
5. Q P one	K Kt to B 3d	23. Kt to Kt 4th	P takes P
6. B to K 3d	B to K 2d	24. B takes P	B takes B
7. Castles	Castles	25. Q takes B	Q takes Q
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P one	26. R takes Q	Kt to R 4th
9. K R P one	K R P one	27. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
10. K Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to K 2d	28. K takes B (ch)	K takes B
11. K B P two	K B P two	29. Kt takes Kt	Q R to K B sq.
12. B to K B 2d	Kt to Q 2d	30. R to K sq.	R to S 4th
13. Kt to K 2d	Kt Kt to K 3d	31. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
14. Kt to Kt 3d	Q P one	32 Kt to K 4th ch	K takes Kt
15. B to K R 5th	Q to B 2d	33 K Kt P two ch	K to Kt 4th
16. B to K Kt 6th	B to Q 2d	34. P takes B	K takes P
17. Q to B 3d	B to K 3d	35 Q P one	
18. B to Q 2d	Q to her 2d	Black resigns.	

FOOT BALL AT RUGBY.

This truly English game is played in perfection at the fine Elizabethan school, at Rugby, in Warwickshire. Our artist has sketched a match, at the moment of a "skrummage;" the buildings in the background being the Chapel and part of the School house.

Foot-ball, a term used metonymy for the diversion of driving the ball itself, is mentioned by Fitzstephen, among the games of the Londoners, in the time of Henry II. Pepys, in his *Memoirs*, 1665, says, "January 2, to my Lord Brouncker's by appointment in the Piazza, Covent garden; the street full of foot balls, it being a great frost." About a century since too, matches of Foot ball were played in the Strand, where the Maypole streamer flaunted in the breeze.

Nevertheless, Foot ball was mostly played by "sturdie plowmen, lustie, strong, and bold," or, as the courtly Waller sings:—

> A sort of lusty shepherds try
> Their force at foot-ball, care of victory
> Sometimes, pease and horse-beans were put into the ball, a blown bladder; and then,
>
> It ratleth, soundeth, and shineth clear and sure;
> While it is thrown, and caste up in the ayre,
> Each one contendeth and hath a great desire
>
> Formerly, money was given at weddings for Foot-ball play; and, not many years since, it was customary, in the north of England, among the colliers, to watch the bridegroom coming out of church, after the ceremony, in order to demand money for a foot ball.
>
> Makes them salute so rudely breast to breast,
> That their encounter seems too rough for jest.
>
> With foote and with hande the bladder for to smite
> If it fall to the grounde, they lift it up anyone,
> And this wynneth the victory they count it no payne.

"THE ANDRIA" AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER.

We gave a brief notice of this classical and interesting perf rmance last week. It is curious to see the old fashion of Latin playacting survive in our own matter-of-fact times, when even the universities and colleges have left off the celebrations of the classics has almost disappeared. We cannot but think it is well such old-world customs should survive at our public schools. They form a link between the present and the past, and do much to perpetuate in England that conservative feeling which, as earnest advocates of progress, we wish to see active, in order to make progress safe and sure. Attrition is as necessary for advancement in politics as in medicine, and without such a healthful opinion we could no more get on in the one than we could without friction in the other.

Of the costume of the play we must speak in the highest terms. All was Greek, and correct. The whole *Triumph* was in character, and the groups of actors *attitudes*, while old *Solus* cringed his polished knees and chin and "played acting" admirably to the audience. We may except the *Davus* of Mr. Milman, which was rugged and significant enough. However, the enunciation was as distinct, the parts as perfectly committed to memory as ever.

The dialogue, with allusions to the railway mania, was taken by the audience in every point, and lost nothing in delivery at the hands of *Davus, Pamphilus*, and the other interlocutors.

We subjoin the Latin. In our columns of gossip will be found an English translation, with the Latin metre preserved and added by rhyme.

PROLOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

Salvete.—Prologum fortitus comœdiæ,
Spectator simplex rerum non peritus,—
Hujusce nostri scribæ spectandi,
Dum nova promat, ut altera, vetus tertia,
Illuse. Prologum hic agatur, ne semper
Placeat eare.
Nonnus Terentii fabulæ prodiderat—
Partim a Terentiano nomine perierat—
Esto arbitretur lectus, qui sequerat
Tenero histrioni quale se præberet
Quum ei non quidem nova esset, at impotens
Exul Andriæ optimates Anglicæ
Bonam partis fiat et pictoricæ.

Æternæ, ut aiunt, urbis omnes diligunt
Ipsas causas—Intergnum hic nidum opus
Quod facit Quæso me ut ex prologum
Sint qui d nove Roma, non ex nihil
Est hic in Græca verba, per Græci locuta,
Per Græca vestis: scena Græca pendituir:
Linguam loquitur Roma tinctus sanguine.
Quis ut quæsivit mihi mentor parvula?
Quis ut Terentio meæ vocavit ex?—
Ne sum quæ ad hoc per Latin et gratiæ;
Mus, si vocat me pectoralis ardoris,
Mens favorumque Apollo cantationes.

EPILOGUS.

Enter DAVUS, *with a newspaper or "share list" in his hand.*

Da. Nulla cies sine fraude fit. Genuine! pramium in horas
Accrescit nostræ. [*Pamphilus crosses the stage*] Davus continues *calling to him.*] Pamphile, si, rogo, est.
Quoso Cephisera respice prudens Anna?
Sursum tendebant manibus noster, heri
Pa. Quamobrem hic? quid agis? Da. Tu nos me, Pamphile, nosis?
Davus sum. Pa. Davus! Davus sit iste novus—
Quid tu tam mane agis et commentum hoc? Da. Ah! mihi tandem
Perspici. Pa. Me ita quæ vobi prospicitur.
Die vero, nostra agitur? quid cupitus? Da. Imo:
Omnia mihi visa ea, redire, labor.
Vix quemadmodum non vero dicto, si sit
Reprendendus, "animal mobile" natus bonus est.
Ordo unum rerum—nec ordine ordo rerum
Sursit—nemmus stare loco aut locutis
Pa. Ah! verum id verum est. Da. Sed tu, mi Pamphile, vias es
Subtristis—nimis an nostra valetudo placet?
Pa. Unde et infantes prorsus negotia sunt, hoc
Reppetere—et mi pectus ex profilis. Da. Restimum.
Hoc? metalla tibi tremendabentur, ab Iro
Cressus erat: tabulas accepi cruciferas!
Audisti nomen? Magarensis. Athen. quo-cunus,
Et Grandis Pelopponesus, necne ita est:
Totum ego confeci solus.—Director era tu!
Pa. Lusis me. Da. Mini ne quidem unus agat.
Audi jam—imprimis tabula, confidence locorum est;
Urbes in blanc, res velut, eligitur.
Ordine tum cautis, quæ mercimonia operati,
Quæque ad vicinitatem et usum attendique jacent.
Comodis attentus quæque, hominique futurus,
Pernoce aces decies multiplicandi. Pa. Probo.
Da. Nunc accipe artes est optimum. Omnia plana—
Vix quinquam dignum novisse collicit!
Dantur secunda tenli, sensique credulæ,
Postremo drachmæ non erit ratio dari!
Pa. Tantilne nostri quasti? Da? quibus inteis armis?
Da. Ah. non res facimus, non, mihi credo, Pias.
Si nuvet ipse! sunt restant, quæ sequenti
Promulgat nostrum mentis charta novum.
Callistratum—Si tum ad pecuniam quæque feminæ
Derivatur, inque dies exhibitur pretium.
Accipitur ne? Pa. Si non ipsum semper vendas!
Sic summa ex nihilo: acture sic solidum.
Nonis octobus Bacchus hortus hodierni,
At, ut Reginæ pene mihi vitæ.
Pa. Mimo—si quidem tutum non, expergue periculi,
Dave, mihi affirmas! Da. Expergite modo;
Ne te pigmentaria, ne tibi canat tibicinis
Unica.

Enter SOSIA, LESBIA, CHREMES, and MYSIS.

So. Dave, novum hoc antiquius Vium?
Da. Immo. (*All together.* Script—scrip—scrip—Scriptum nihil disribosedum
Curvum est. Si—Sosia! quæ, Davus
So. Mysteriosa ejus. Da. Lan a mirum valeat
Ambages? Mr. Midas? tenue ego aerus (nova) voas?
Da. Omnigerum grex est.

Enter BYRRIA, *fuming.*

St. Ubinam gentium sit, ego, lapido, magister!
Da. Oh! salve! ingre aliquid here vicere, Simo!
St. Cur vultiferum, quæso, colorem, volueris,
Hau alibe nostro consilat agmen ago?
Da. Denigrandum ingressus habuse pugnat
Jam locus? Da. Ah! o mihe hunc erebulisse puto.
St. Servulus! secret Deus simi, remissus agros;
Confundit vester terminus omne solum.
At prosat!

Enter CRITO.

Syro contenus—Quisnam hic properat? Crito!
Vix recitat. Da. Salve Sanne Athenas cogit opus:
Tranice salus e ferre St. Di magni! vestra furorem hunc
Insula convert? Da. Cave ne cave fari!
Ch. Fatis quo cyclonum jam ab incorporis jungat.
Tempestatem ingens hujusce ego mihi—
Da. Mane, desine. St. At cave id dicta moves! Ch. Ah vera fatebor;
Jam nova vestrum interum est Cyclon a sequi.
Proximus jam navis. St. Proxima hoc nostra tulerunt
Secula! Quæ nam? Ch. Ignis. Dave pace o!
Da. Lucem portum? para et mox levia Sostaius
Ignem—quo Rex—jam—mox! St. Ita, furieus!
Tu—mihi—ne—Da. Ne—ne—ne—sed tandem hæc ludicra cessent—
Jam portum—ne—ne—
Stare vas super antiquas, grassamque pyrorum
Impetus pervadat, non ne manus, ergo,
Quæquid e nova first ant exterus—tabulas,
Unque nostra Mysis—Ch. Mysis—Mysis quæ!
Semper sa va Fides; semper ast cultus Deusti
In præsens et plenis invisitata domum!

Our illustration is from *Act* iv. Sc. 11, of "The Andria" (though this division is a modern one), where *Pamphilus, Charinus, Mysis*, and *Davus*, lay their heads together to outwit the old folk, and bring about the marriage of *Pamphilus* with *Glycerium*, and of *Charinus* with *Chremes*. *Pamphilus* and *Charinus* wear the *chlamys* and *tunic*, *Mysis* the *peplos* and *kredemnon*, or Greek head dress; while *Davus* wears the common slaves *chiton*, which often left one shoulder bare, and is then technically called the *exomis*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERIES AT RUGBY.—Garratt, the young man employed at the post office, Roy, who was charged with stealing money from various letters, was re examined on Saturday last, and fully committed for trial on all the charges.

MONUMENT TO SOUTHEY AT BRISTOL.—A monument, the funds for which were raised by subscription, to the memory of Robert Southey, is now in course of erection in the north a le of Bristol Cathedral. It com-ists of a bust, executed in white marble by Baily, R.A., also a native of Bristol, in his best style, placed on a pedestal of Gothic design, which bears the following brief inscription "Robert Southey, born in Bristol, Oct. 4, 1774: died at Keswick, March 21, 1843."

ROMAN REMAINS AT COLCHESTER.—A Roman tesellated pavement of great, tabe extent, but without any variegated design, was discovered last week in a garden at Mile-end, Colchester, the property of Mr Bryant. Remains have also been discovered of Roman walls, and from portions of charcoal and other appearances it is supposed that the building originally must have been destroyed by fire. Portions of urns, the remains of human bones, and a coin in a fine state of preservation, have also been found. The latter bears on the obverse, "VRBS ROMA," with helmeted head; the reverse, Romulus and Remus with the wolf.

THE AGRICULTURISTS AND THE CORN LAWS.—Several meetings have been held in different parts of the country during the week, at which resolutions condemnatory of the Corn Laws were agreed to with great unanimity. Among them was a most important meeting of the West Riding of Yorkshire, held at Wakefield. There have also been meetings of the advocates of the Corn Laws. At the Banbury cattle show on Monday, a Mr. Elman denounced Sir Robert Peel as "a renegade and a deserter from the ranks of the agriculturists." This opinion was received with "tremendous applause."

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings on Monday at the Repeal Association were interesting, because Mr. O'Connell gave his views upon the present state of affairs. The honourable and learned gentleman said—that we had arrived at a most important, a most critical period, of which no intense was his conviction, that he thought it right to double his subscription to the Repeal fund for himself and sons, and, therefore, instead of now banging in £5, the outlay he meant to transmit double that sum, namely, £10. (Cheers). He had now come to the business of the day. (Cheers). Is Repeal—(cheers,—no compromise—(cheers)—no postponement—no surrender. (Cheers). Come what may, we will struggle for Repeal. In this sentiment he had the coincidence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and he would read a letter from him on the subject. [Here the learned gentleman read an epistle from his worthy colleague, dated from Cahermoyle, county Limerick.] Yes, Repeal and no compromise shall be our motto. Still he must look to the pressure of immediate circumstances. One-third of the potato crop was destroyed, and none could tell how much further the disease would go. Then how to live scarcely. Fish is invariably the case. In Waterford, Limerick, Dro heda, and Wexford, the fishing fever was actually prevalent. The agricultural labourers were on the verge of starvation. At Mullinavat (county Kilkenny), on his way to Waterford, he inquired the rate of wages of labourers, and found it was only 1s. 6d. a week. What did the Government do? Oh, they sent over a *scientific* commission! What a mockery! There were differences of opinion as to when the famine would commence. For his part, he thought it would commence so early as January. What the Government should have done was, to open the ports. But the Government was broken up, and what was it dissipated them? He attributed it to the interference of the Whig-elect Prime Minister. Hear, hear They could agree upon Coercion Bills, but they could not agree about feeding the people. What is to be our course then? Why, to join the Minister that will feed the people—to work with the people of England who seek for the abolition of the Corn laws (Hear, hear.) For his part, he would work with Cobden and Bright and Lord John Russell. Why should we not support the abolition of the Corn laws? Do these laws make wages high here? Certainly not. The Corn laws give a fictitious value to land. They were, to his mind, most abominable. He now proclaimed every man an *enemy* who did not support Cobden and Bright against the two-elect Prime Minister. Hear, hear They were for justice—for cheap food—for *feeding* the hungry. He was therefore at once for supporting the new Administration. Let them not think, however, that, in supporting the new Minister, he was compromising Repeal. No, while determined to fight by the side of Cobden and Bright for a bigloaf Administration, he had nothing in view but the best interests of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.)—The week's rent was announced to be £207 19s. 11d.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ending December 13, was 970, only eight more than during the previous week. The deaths from measles, bronchitis, and pneumonia, are still greatly above the average.

MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL PRESENTS
TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

GRAND PICTURE EXHIBITIONS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the month of December—and, as it were, on the threshold of another prosperous year—we are again enabled to make one of those joyous announcements to our readers, which are ever sources of pleasure to ourselves in the proportion in which their fulfilment tends to the profit and enjoyment of the Public, "for whom we live"—or, at least, of that portion of it with whom we are in weekly and friendly communion.

The perfect honesty of principle and purpose with which this Journal has *continued* its career, has maintained for it the undeviating confidence of those who placed reliance upon its early promise, and have had no reason to regret their trust. This is our boast; and it will be seen that we uphold our right to it.

It was in this spirit that—destined little to profit, but much to please—we prepared those magnificent commemorations of our early patronage, and afterwards confirmed prosperity—the GRAND VIEW OF LONDON—and superb PANORAMA OF THE THAMES—presented, at fitting intervals, to our readers.

It is in the same spirit that NOW—towards the close of our Seventh Volume, and at other year—with foot arm in the stirrup—gratitude inspiring, and confidence insured—we announce our intention to present our readers with Noble Presents, in appropriate form, and with the best genius and illustration that modern art can afford, and without a thought of expense,

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

It is not more our determination that their production shall surprise all who receive them, than that the faithful illustrations themselves shall become so many records and monuments of what the good-will and hearty friendship of the public enabled the first Illustrated Newspaper in the Nineteenth Century to achieve. Edinburgh and Dublin put forth their sister cities with London, and we may well aspire to reflect on a grand scale the Chiefest Cities of Europe when not Europe, nor any territory short of the whole known world, is able to affix a limit to our circulation.

The minute details of our plan, in presenting these Magnificent Pictures to our Subscribers, will be immediately placed at their disposal. For the present, we are glad to believe that there is not one of them who will not feel confidence and pleasure in its plain ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Number of our Journal, with the Presentation Print, price 6d. No extra charge will be made. The first Print, a VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, will be presented early in the ensuing year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 21.—Fourth Sunday in Advent—St. Thomas, Shortest Day.
MONDAY, 22.—*Holcroft* born, 1744.
TUESDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688—Antwerp surrendered, 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve—Robin Hood died, 1247.
THURSDAY, 25. Christmas Day—Nativity of our Saviour.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, stoned to death—Stephen of England crowned, 1135 John Wilkes died, 1797.
SATURDAY, 27.—St John the Evangelist died, A D 100.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 27

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.
7 11	7 32	8 5	8 29	9 14	9 40	10 23	10 48	11 32	9 0	0 2	0 31

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*B.*"—*In answer to our Correspondent and several other Subscribers, respecting the chance or legality of a Sham Lottery, put forward by an obscure society yourself, we have attended to offer one or two observations, to put thoughtless people on their guard against parting with their money. As to the plan of numbering receipts, and appearing to issue them to the public, how can it be supposed that a house can receive "a thousand" bona fide receipts, and, in case of any one of such receipts being the number entitled to a prize, of course the public would not know the actual position of the holder? From beginning to end, the whole is illegal, and no one claiming a prize could recover it. The whole is, therefore, "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare?"*

"*J. F. M.*"—*Whitehaven, is thanked for his very interesting Meteorological Report.*

"*An Incipient Author.*"—"*The fashion of the day*" *and the practice of the publishing trade require that a Novel be in three volumes.*

"*H. S. W.*"—*is thanked for his correction. The g is hard in physiognomy, though the omission of the g in a prevailing mispronunciation, whereas g should always be pronounced before* n *when it is not in the same syllable.* (See Walker.)

"*Alpha,*"—*St. John's Wood.—The Croydon Atmospheric Railway has succeeded experimentally, but it has not yet been opened to the public.*

"*W. S. N.*"—*Hanley, wishes to ascertain how many places of worship (Established Church) have been erected in England and Wales since* 1835. *Our* Year of the Clergy or Ecclesiastical Almanacks *may give the required statistics.*

"*M. S. C. R.*"—*is thanked for the hint.*

"*Modena.*"—*The term of the copyright of "Scott's Lady of the Lake" has expired. In reply to our Correspondent's second question, he should address his inquiry to Mr. Grey, Zoological Department, British Museum.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The hint shall be attended to.*

"*Marcus*"—*There are, at the present time, about* 2550 *Hackney Coaches and Cabs in the metropolis. The number in the provinces are not known. Hackney Carriages in the country are either licensed under local acts, or are working under licenses from the Excise. We are indebted for this information to the courtesy of a gentleman at the Hackney Carriage Office.*

"*H. H.*"—*We are not in possession of any information beyond that contained in the paragraph in question.*

"*Unanimous*"—*referred to our Correspondent at Gloucester that the name Norton is a contraction of North Town. Each point of the compass is similarly marked by the names Eaton (East Town), Weston (West Town), and Sutton (South Town.*"—"*A. A.*" *New City Chambers, has commonly called a like explanation.*

"*Investigator.*"*—near Manchester, is assured that he and his friends are ultogether in error.*

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"*Investigator.*"*—near Manchester, is assured that he and his friends are altogether in error.*

"*W. H.*"—*The title of Right Honourable is applied to Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, to Members of the Privy Council, to the Bishops, to the sons and daughters of Dukes and Marquises, and to the eldest son and the daughters of Earls.*

"*A Subscriber*"—"*The Property Qualification for a County Magistrate is, with certain exceptions,* £100 *per annum in freehold.*"

"*D. B.*"—*We regret that we have not the information our Correspondent requires.*

"*An Junior.*"—"*An Attorney's Clerk, not articled,*" *can be called to the bar after keeping the usual terms, and abandoning for a certain period before his entrance his former occupation. The payments required are* £24 *or* £25 *at entrance, for stamp duty, and the deposit of* £100, *which will be returned when the student is called to the bar. Of that sum, however,* £30 *will be then required for fees. The cost of commons is extra. At the Middle Temple, three years' attendance will suffice.*

"*L. G. S.*"—*Calais*—*Your subscription will expire at No.* 194.

"*C. G.*"—*Upper Islington Terrace, will, perhaps, forward the MS for our examination.*

"*A Subscriber*"*informs us that there is yet a deficit of* £700 *or upwards, in the funds for the completion of the Statue of Lord Collingwood, engraved in our Number of last week. This is an an English as*

> '*Forgetting Nelson, Duncan, Howe, and Jervis.*"

"*F. J. M. F.*"—*A Pedometer, (foot measure,) is an instrument in the form of a watch, consisting of various wheels with the teeth entering in each other; and by means of a string fastened to anything in motion, it numbers the paces gone over from one place to another.*

"A Stranger."—Fleming and Tubino's Great French Dictionary, 2 vols., as a complete work.

"Scotus."—Lord Brougham is in his sixty-sixth year.

"An Inquirer" is recommended to apply to an Army Agent.

"Dennis" says we have not room for it.

"Junior M." Liverpool.—We are not aware that the celebrated villa of Marble Hill, at Twickenham, has been taken down, though Mr. Henry Hill has been dismantled.

"A Subscriber" should apply to a Navy Agent. The pay of a Midshipman is £21 per annum.

"D. T. R. C." Nottingham.—By order, of any bookseller.

"Inquisitor."—A note addressed to Messrs. Rivers, Bell founders, White chapel, may succeed. Crawford's work was published several years since.

"B. T. F. D." Trowbridge, is thanked for the loan of the Sketch, which has been duly returned.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Portrait has not appeared in our Journal.

"Zeta," Liverpool.—See Kett's Elements of General Knowledge.

"C. H. W."—The pay of an Ensign is 5s. 3d. a day. An application for a commission should be sent to the Commander in Chief

"A Subscriber."—A younger son is entitled to his father's Arms and Crest.

"Ignoramus."—A Chamber Counsel is a Barrister whose practice is confined to giving opinions, drawing conveyances, pleadings, &c, and who seldom or never goes into court.

"A Civilian."—The pay of a Lieutenant of Infantry is 6s. 6d. a day: after 7 years' service, 7s. 6d.

"A Forlornuth Subscriber."—The pay of a Clerk in the Navy, 1st rate, is £4 14s. per month; of a Clerk, 2nd and 3rd rate, £4 0s. 4d.; of a Clerk, 4th rate, £3 18s. 8d.; and of all others, £3 11s.

"Aoreios," Dublin.—Her Majesty's late Visit to Warsburg is illustrated in No 176 of our Journal

"Inquisitor."—Any music seller will reply.

"Spectrum."—By a minute passed in 1831, 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32. the word Game is decared to include hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bus tards.

"Zodiac" is referred to the Key to our Views of London in 1845. "The Queen of the North" will be early in our series of Views of Cities

"A curious Fact" cannot do better than continue his present method.

"A Subscriber," Glasgow.—The "Evening Meadies" have been anonymously contributed to our Journal.

"G. L. C." Gower street.—A joke that requires a "solution," must either be a poor affair, or the hearer a dullard. If our Correspondent has ever read when on a journey by railway, he must have perceived that the joke is but a humorous exaggeration.

"E. H. B."—Declined.

"C. H. W."—"Cooper's Medical Dictionary."

"N. D. V.," Kirkcaldy.—The titles are synonymous.

"C. B., an Old Subscriber's" question is better fitted for reply in a school than in a newspaper.

"C. B."—The story has already appeared in a Leicester journal.

"A Constant Reader" may purchase a qualification to vote for a county for as low a sum as £60: the purchase should be completed in January, to secure a vote at the next registration.

"A Constant Reader," Knighton.—The books at the Bank of England are only closed for about one month half yearly, before the payment of dividends

"D. D." Bishops Waltham.—The impression of a pending scarcity prevails in every country of Europe. The measures of precaution taken by Foreign Governments have produced the crisis here

Minster and Cathedral are not quite synonymous, as we stated lately: the one being a corruption of Monasterium, and denoting properly an abbey, but now, when the abbey churches are almost all left of them, it denotes an abbey church: Cathedral from the Greek καθεδρα, "a seat," is the church in which the Bishop's throne is. Generally, each cathedral is a minster or abbey church as well; but there are several minsters, as, for instance, Beverley Minster or Southwell Minster, which are not cathedrals. Camdenensis.

"R. S. H. K."—Miss Cushman, her sister, will re-appear in London, in a few days.

"Subscriber from the Commencement."—Certainly not.

"W. W," Leeds.—We scheme Mr. C. Matheus to be Mr Buckstone's senior.

"G. B. S." East End.—Mr W Harrison is 35 years of age: he is a native of London, but was brought up in the North of England.

"C. O." Dundee, is thanked; but we have not room for the Illustration.

"Miss," Warwick.—Certain of the liner possess merit; but, as a whole, the communication is ineligible

"Madelesne." Dover.—We have not room.

"Junior" should apply to a Solicitor.

"Query."—The dispute cannot be settled by the practice of the trade.

"G. D," Ventnor, wishes to ascertain the dimensions of the smallest Church in England.

"R." Wilton. Next week.

"J. L.," London Road.—Apply to Messrs. Nicholls and Co., York Road.

"Eppeus," St. Austell.—Postmasters are appointed by the Postmaster General.

"A constant Reader," Knighton.—A person may learn the Accordion by an Instruction Book.

The Seventh Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price Eighteen Shillings, will be ready the First Week in January, 1846 elegantly Bound in Cloth and G. H. G. E. Edges, rich in Illustrations of the passing events of the last Six Months, forms a most complete and valuable Illustrated Chronology. No expense or exertion has been spared to render this Journal worthy of the high and extensive Patronage which it has obtained both at Home, Abroad, and in the Colonies Amongst the Engravings will be found Graphic Illustrations of Her Majesty's Visit to Germany Portraits of Eminent Men in Art, Literature, Science, Music, and the Drama; Sketches of Yacht Matches, Races, Steeple Chases, Agricultural Meetings, Fêtes, Fashions, Locomotive and Atmospheric Railways; Railway Stations, Concerts, Fires, &c; Views of all Remarkable Towns, Places, &c, connected with the Events of the last Six Months

Subscribers are informed that Cases for binding Vol. 7 are now ready.

Vol. 1, price 21s.; Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, price 18s. each.

Cases for binding any of the Volumes, price 3s. each.

*** All the back numbers are reprinted, price 6d. each, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller in the world.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

At the time we write, various reports are in circulation, but we forbear to notice them, in the belief that we shall, in a later impression, be enabled to give an authorized statement respecting the formation of a new Cabinet, about which such anxiety prevails.

In the meantime, we may state that, on Thursday morning, Lord John Russell arrived from Windsor, and forthwith a meeting of the leading Whigs took place at his Lordship's residence. This conference lasted a considerable time, and, at its conclusion, the Noble Lord went back to Windsor, and had an audience of Her Majesty, to submit the result of the conference. It is obvious that, until this was done, the decision of the Noble Lord upon the important matter under consideration could not be made public. We are in a position to communicate the particulars as soon as they can with propriety be allowed to transpire.

The *Times* of Wednesday mentioned a rumour that the post of Commander-in-Chief had been offered to Prince Albert, and states that it had obtained currency on Change. In our late edition of Saturday last we mentioned the report, which was then current at the West-end.

From the latest information, derived from the best sources, we can state positively that the new Administration is at length formed.

There is one question connected with the present state of political affairs which appears rather to be overlooked in the manifold speculations as to who is to be in and who is to remain out, though, to the country, it is of as much importance. If the present Parliament is dissolved in a few weeks after it is called together, what is to become of the six or seven hundred new Railway Bills awaiting its decision? How will these partly proceed with last session to be disposed of? By a special regulation the progress they had made in Committee at the time the session closed, was allowed to be reckoned in the next, and that they should be resumed at the point where the inquiries then closed. This might be done from one session to another of the same Parliament, but we know not how this Parliament can establish any regulation that would be binding on the new one that succeeds it. Without committing a breach of the Constitution we doubt if it is possible for it to make any such order. A new Parliament must begin *de novo*; thus, the progress made and interrupted last year will go for nothing, and the bills now lodged will make no progress at all. There is an absolute necessity that the Legislature should be called together as the earliest possible period in order to come to some decision on this question alone.

It requires but little reflection to perceive the excessive injury that this great and growing public interest will receive from this check, produced by political circumstances, with which, itself, has nothing to do. When Parliament meets, its attention will be engrossed by the great question on which the "to be or not to be" of parties depends. Private business will be of very secondary interest; whatever is done in it will rather be directed to clearing off the *remanents* from last session, than forwarding the new-born schemes. This, in the few weeks which political sears allot to the approaching session, will be but imperfectly accomplished: then comes the dissolution, and the consequent scattering of all parties to the winds, to gather themselves together again in new combinations. The election will take some weeks, and a new Legislature will meet again, with the same great public question before it to be set at rest; many of the members, it is not unnatural to suppose, will be new to that practical part of their duties which the experience of past sessions has so thoroughly impressed on the old ones. Then, unless the new Parliament sits unusually late into the next year, but little will be done, in proportion to the enormous mass of private business which is before them to do. All the augurs ill for the actual progress of Railway business in the ensuing year.

The energy and improving spirit of the country is thus checked and fettered by making them dependent on the changes and chances of political events. Questions of pure calculation, matters of practical and scientific enquiry, which base no claims on principle, are left floating on the capricious sea of politics, which sometimes, like the ocean itself, does indeed "ebb and flow by the moon." Should this be so, and could not the inconvenience be remedied?

The subject of enquiry before a Railway Committee is plain matter of fact; the necessity of a line between point and point, the amount of traffic, the difficulties to be surmounted, and the means of overcoming them, the comparative advantages and disadvantages of rival lines, are all matters of fact, detail, and figures, which could be as well decided whether a Parliament was sitting or not, or whether the Treasury Bench is occupied by the Whigs or the Conservatives. The confusion and embarrassment into which the greatest branch of national internal business will be thrown by the impending dissolution, will more strongly than ever press on the attention of the public a question more than once mooted before—whether it is not both desirable and possible to create some permanent tribunal for the preliminary investigation of railway undertakings.

The supreme power of our Legislature should be in all things upheld, or that body would sink in importance, and our constitutional system gradually degenerate into a weakness which might be abused even to the loss of national freedom. The Parliament then must remain the last grand court of appeal from all inferior and permanent bodies, and the source of the necessary powers to purchase, occupy, and construct. We should not wish to see one particle of its power in these respects taken from it. But from the irksome task of enquiring into traffic, gradients, and levels, the checking of accounts, and the examination of plans, it might wisely be saved to the great advantage of all parties. This work of preparation might be trusted to a Board, which should sit in permanence, combining its labours free from the interruptions of Ministerial "crises" and "difficulties." Composed of competent and scientific men, it would be more capable of selecting the best and most practicable lines than gentlemen chosen with little or no regard to their fitness for the task imposed on them. Sitting continuously, it would become thoroughly acquainted with the subject; as one body, it would act with more unity and a greater knowledge of the bearing of one scheme on all others, than the numerous little knots and parties into which the Legislature now divides itself. Give it the power to crush all bubble, fictitious, and useless lines in the bud, but compel it to make a clear and succinct report to Parliament of the lines it did elect upon, and the reasons for so acting, and no doubt can be entertained of the great advantages that would ensue. Other kinds of business have been deputed to Boards and Departments, which can act while the Parliament, by prorogation or dissolution, is in abeyance; and when we consider that the pending Railway Bills represent hundreds of millions of capital, and affect the traffic and communication of the whole empire, it is evident that some further, more certain, and permanent, but still subordinate power, must be created to dispose of them.

The only strong expression of opinion excited in France by the change in the English Ministry, is one adverse to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as a member of the new Cabinet. In all other respects, the break-up of the Conservative Government is regarded as a matter of little importance, but the nomination of Lord Palmerston to the Foreign Office is considered as unfavourable to the continuance of peace. The Eastern Question, and the Treaty of 1840 are not forgotten; and as our Minister of Foreign Affairs did then, for a time, take a position independent of France, and caused a passing excitement which took a warlike tendency, his coming into office again is looked upon as ominous of war. But, though our policy at that time was one independent and exclusive of France, we must deny that it was hostile to that country or its interests. The integrity of the Turkish Empire was threatened by the revolt of a rebellious Pacha; the Powers of Europe were bound to interfere to maintain that tottering State, which has long been unable to maintain itself. France was invited to join in that interference, and, on her refusal, what would have been done with her, was effected without her; *mais tout.* In does not appear that the unique interest of France, either territorial or commercial, was injured. But the nation is, perhaps, more susceptible of an apparent slight to its dignity, than of a real blow to its material welfare, and the journals raised a war-cry, which, if it failed to involve Europe in a war, was rather to be attributed to the good sense of the people, than the moderation of their leaders. A remnant of the feeling remains; because Lord Palmerston has been once charged with the isolation of leading France, it is taken for granted that his whole foreign policy (if he gets into office) will involve a series of insults to that country. But any Minister who should exhibit the least tendency to indulge such a disposition, would immediately lose confidence and support. There is no war party in England; we have for many years turned our attention almost exclusively to commercial questions: when the mind of a people takes this direction, war becomes more than ever repugnant to its inclination. Without a war party in the country, a war Ministry in power is an impossibility. Our ambition is to weave and spin, and manufacture for the world; and it would be a strange inconsistency of us to harbour a desire of shooting our customers. The Paris journals may magnify Lord Palmerston into a sort of bugbear, but the tendency of public opinion in England compels him to be a conservative of the peace of all nations. We suspect, however, it was more the manner in which the late—perhaps, we should say, the present—Secretary for Foreign Affairs did a certain act, than the act itself, which excited the anger of our brethren across the Channel; thrice, within the last few days, we have seen the *National* quoting a passage from some alleged speech of Lord Palmerston's, to the effect that he would make the French Government "go through the eye of a needle." What is meant by it we cannot fathom; nor does our memory of past debates recall any such expression. Does it shadow out a Scriptural allusion, perverted by translation? Was it used as a threat, or to deplore a great impossibility? We know not, and we fear Hansard would not assist us; but, whatever it was, it gave great offence, and has been long remembered; for we not only see it often alluded to by the French press, but have heard it denounced as an insult by Frenchmen in society. We should like to see it cleared up; there is some mistake at the bottom of it, for such decided language appears anything but diplomatic; and Palmerston is too adroit in Ministerial practice to commit the very unofficial blunder of letting his words betray his feelings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW WHIG MINISTRY.

Some of our contemporaries publish lists of the new Ministry; but as we know that all the arrangements are not finally settled, we decline to copy them. At the same time we are enabled to state that the names will include nearly the whole of the members of the last Whig Administration, although some of the leading appointments will be differently distributed. Lord John Russell held a long conference with his official friends in Chesham-place yesterday, and it is probable that a perfect list of the new Ministry will shortly appear in an extraordinary *Gazette*. At all events we hope to be able to present it to our readers in the course of this day (Saturday). We have made arrangements to gratify the public curiosity with the least possible delay.

DEATH OF LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

We regret to learn that Lord Wharncliffe, late Lord President of the Council, expired at his residence in Curzon-street, at half-past ten o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning.

The deceased Lord was born in October, 1776. He married, the 30th of March, 1799, Elizabeth Caroline Mary, daughter of John, first Earl of Erne, by whom he had issue: the Hon. John Stuart Wortley, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Charles Stuart Wortley; James Archibald Stuart Wortley, M.P. for the county of Bute; and Caroline Jane Wortley. The deceased Lord represented the county of York for several years in Parliament, and obtained his Peerage by patent on the 13th of July, 1826. A vacancy is thus created in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Hon. John Stuart Wortley being called to the House of Lords by the title of Lord Wharncliffe

Woodstock Election.—Lord Alfred Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, was on Thursday morning elected without opposition for Woodstock, in the room of Lord Lodlow, who has been raised to the peerage by the death of the Marquis of Ely.

Explosion in Staffordshire.—An explosion of a steam engine boiler, attended with loss of life, injury to 16 or 17 persons, and considerable damage to property, took place at a colliery belonging to Messrs. G. C. Thorneycroft and Co., near Wilenhall, on Monday last. Mr. Thorneycroft was badly scalded and bruised; Edward Hood, engineer, was killed, and John Reece, engineer, had his legs broken. All the persons injured are going on favourably.

Fire at Wandsworth.—On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive premises of Mr. R. Bell, sawmill proprietor, and lucifer match manufacturer, situate in Garrett-lane, Wandsworth. It originated in the saw mill department, a building 70 feet long by 40 wide. By five o'clock the contents of the place in which the fire began was destroyed and the building nearly consumed. Several of the adjoining premises are also severely damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Bell was unassured for stock, but the buildings were insured in the County Fire Office

The late Murder in Lambeth.—A subscription has been entered into on behalf of the widow and family of the unfortunate man Fitzgerald, who are left entirely destitute by the melancholy bereavement.

Atrocious Barbarous Murder in Ireland.—The south riding of Tipperary has become the scene of a blood stained and cruel murder. The victim in this instance is Mr. Charles Acheson, formerly a respectable and extensive hardware dealer in Clonmel, but being unfortunate in business, was obliged to take a situation as clerk in the employment of Messrs. John Stein and Co., the distillers, at Marsfield. He went into Clonmel on Monday evening, and delayed some time at the house of Mr. M'Gloin, town clerk, which he left about nine o'clock, and was accompanied by Mr. Gibson as far as the Union workhouse, where he bade him good night, when the unfortunate man proceeded on his way home. He was waylaid in a limestone part of the road near Birdhill, and within forty perches of his own house, and beaten with stones in the head and breast in a most frightful manner; the eyeballs were driven from their sockets, and his brains dashed about the road. The lifeless body was found next morning in the horrible manner above described. The only cause that can be assigned for this horrible murder is, that Mr. Acheson discharged three men from the distillery last week for misconduct.

Murder at Jersey.—There has been a murder at Jersey, which has excited a great sensation in the Channel Islands. The name of the victim is Thomas Hodge, the name of the murderer John Noon, both seamen. It appears that the individual who has thus fallen a victim to brutal violence had formerly been a sailor belonging to a vessel in a trade between the port of Jersey and Newfoundland. About three weeks ago he arrived in St. Helier's from the latter place, and took up his lodgings in Munster Street, generally frequented by the better class of seamen. He was universally respected as a quiet, orderly individual. On Wednesday, the 10th instant, being the anniversary of his birthday, he treated his friends to an entertainment in the house in which he resided. In return for the compliment, his fellow lodgers, being just on the eve of departure for a distant port, invited him on the evening of the following Saturday to a farewell entertainment in the house at which they had all mutually taken up their residence. The hour of ten had arrived, and the whole party were quietly seated at supper, when the individual who is at present the unhappy object of atrocious charge of wickedly depriving a fellow creature of his life, intruded upon their innocent hilarity. Seating himself down in the midst of the company, he forthwith began to use bad language. At last his conduct seems to have proceeded beyond all further endurance, and the landlord of the house was obliged to rebuke him for his unmanly behaviour in the company of females. Noon still continued his oaths and imprecations as before. All efforts proving unavailing, it was at length found necessary to remove him from the apartment. The deceased, with the view of seeing that no harm should result to the individual, volunteered to accompany him on board his vessel, where he was to take up his quarters for the night. Hodge had only proceeded a few steps upon his way, and was descending a flight of steps which led from the door of the house to the court below, when the murderer was observed to draw from his pocket a large knife. Before, however, the murderous instrument reached the spot at which it was evidently intended to be struck, it fell upon the assailant's hands; but lastly stooping to the ground, it was in a moment plunged into the thigh of the individual who, regardless of incohvenience, had so willingly volunteered to do an act of kindness. The unfortunate victim still survived for a short space of time, and in three minutes from the receiving the fatal stab of the assassin, he had breathed his last. The assassin has been arrested

Fearful and Extraordinary Occurrence at Forfar.—About 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Wednesday (last week), the whole community near Forfar were thrown into a state of extreme excitement by a report that William Brown and William M'Leish, two labourers, had been precipitated through a seam of wood which was lying across his breast, and thus got himself relieved. Throughout Thursday Brown's spirits continued to rally, while those of M'Leish, from the pain of his injuries, fell somewhat. Brown, in the forenoon, encouraged him Abernyte cane, and still they had to penetrate further down, into they got as low down as Brown. The workmen, after much trouble, were enabled to communicate freely with Brown, who was at a depth of about 40 feet, by means of a tunnel between the two excavations; but being so closely wedged in by the fallen rubbish, he was unable to avail himself of that means of escape. At this critical juncture his cousin Brown passed through the tunnel, and, at the risk of being precipitated to the bottom of the well, reached him from his perilous situation. He is now considered out of danger. Great anxiety was now manifested for the extrication of his unfortunate companion, M'Leish. On Sunday night it was determined to make another attempt to save the unfortunate man M'Leish, by beginning at the top of the well, and to renew the blasting at all the way down to where he was, but all their efforts were unavailing. M'Leish existed in his awful situation about half past eight next morning (Monday). Early in the morning he appeared to be in good spirits, although much more pressed than before the rubbish slipped down with him.

SNAP-DRAGON. (A CHRISTMAS SCENE.) BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

"BRINGING IN CHRISTMAS."

"A merry Christmas! and a happy New Year! I'm very glad to see you."

The pair of noble pictures upon the preceding pages—by two of the master pencils of this graphic age—require but a brief literary illustration. Perhaps, they tell their own national story. We say national, for the common memorials of Christmas in th s country is peculiar, and exclusively its own. Bear the evidence of a contemporary, in a passage which has been, as it were, the epigraph of our Artists' "Bringing in Christmas:"—

"Of the 'high days of the Calendar,' Christmas was always the one which held the chief place in England, where it was celebr ted in a manner so different from what was customary in other countries, as to excite the astonishment of foreigners. As soon as the Christmas holidays had arrived, work and care were universally thrown aside; and instead of devotional practices, by which other countries commemorated the sacred occasion, E gland rang from one end to the other with mirth and jovi lity. Christmas Carols were trolled in every street; masquerades and plays took possession of houses and churches indifferently; a lord of misrule, whose reign lasted from All Hallow Eve till the day after the Feast of Pentecost, was elected in every noble household to preside over the sports and follories of the inmates, while each member prepared himself either to enact some strange character, or to devise some new stroke of mirth. The towns, on these occasions, assumed a sylvan appearance; and houses were dressed with branches of ivy and holly; the churches were converted into leafy tabernacles; and standards be cked with evergreens were set up in the streets, while the young of both sexes paraded around them."

No description, however, can give us an idea so vivid of the reign of this madcap potentate, and the character of an English Christmas, as the following sketch, in which the bile of Stubbs rises into absolute eloquence:—

"First, all the wild heads of the parish, conventic g together, chuse them a grand captain (of mischief), whom they ennoble with the title of my Lord of Misrule, and him they crown with great solemnity, and adopt for their king. This king anointed chuseth for him twenty, forty, three score, or a hundred lusty guts, like to him self, to wait upon his lordly majesty, and to guard his noble person. Then, every one of these his nobles he inve ts with his liveries of green, yellow or some other wanton colour. And as the ught that were not gaudy enough, they bedeck themselves with scarfs, ribb ns, and laces, hanged all over with gold rings, precious stones, and other jewels, this done they tie about either eg twenty or forty bells, with rich handkercl efs in the r hands, and sometimes laid across over their shoulders and necks, borrowed for the most part of their party of pretty Mopsies and loving Bessies for bussing them in the dark."

Our Artist has grouped the most characteristic celebrities of the season. High above the merrie band hangs the evergreen. The stern rages without, but not to chill the Mummers and Minstrels, with their ludicrous frolics, not forgetting the Hobby horse Dance:—

We are come over the Mire and Moss;	A Dragon you shall see,
We came all on Hobby horse;	And a wild man there to be.

Then we have the Loving Cup, borrowed from the Wassail-Bowl, though the latter was carried about with an image of Our Saviour. Nor is the huge Yule Log forgotten—to light up "the lood festivity of mirth."

OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS.

(See the Engravings.)

While young and old, and grave and gay,
Have all put off modern way
Of making "Christmas Mame;"
Come let us see, how full of glee
The jolly Monsers used to be
All in the Olden Time!

His fun and frolic, by your leave,
We're full as bright on Christmas Eve
As ever was by me!
He used to have his bowl, I ween,
And quaff his toast of "Death to Spleen"
Beneath the kissing bough!

He used—, but mercy on our rhyme!
Here is his Majesty sub me,
By all the hog-chold n own
As jolly Christmas—and, ere I see
They clear him, like a new M.P.,
In triumph to his throne.

Ay, thus it was the ancient way,
For every home on Christmas Day,
To have its proper King;
They drew'd his bowl, they rear'd his throne,
T'e rigg'd a Christmas of their own,
And made him dance a d sing.

And so they bore him hand in hand,
The Bacchus of their merry band,
With cup, and crown, and bough,
And made him drink, and laugh—ho! ho!
Beneath the kissing mistletoe—
Even as we see him now!

Look out! Look out! Beyond the door
The white snow driveth m re and more—
The moon rides through the cloud!
But there are warm hearth's earth her light,
And though it be a winter night,
Their mirth shall yet be loud!

Look in! Look in! the sports begin,
Now listen to the merry din,
What gleeful voices sing
Their well-dressed *Christmas* on his way;
Arch Pre-ident of all their play,
And in their homestead, King!

Maiden and yeoman—ripe for kisses—
Together bear this king of blisses,
With mistletoe in hand.
The Wassail Bowl is borne before,
The huge Yule Log is on the floor,
The blaze is near at hand.

But ere he reach his throne, I vow!
Well placed and velvet-cushioned now,
They make him pause beneath the bough,
With bacon full in view!
There must he pledge a cup of joy
To chubby little Cupid boy
("Love, life, and youth, without alloy"),
The pet of all their band.

Fair lovels women round him group,
And reverend age that still can stoop
To mix in childish mirth;
And lusty boys, who proudly bear
The bowl in which he drowns his care—
That mighty Christmas river there,
Enough to drown the earth.

Now let him on his throne alight,
He's brought us all a jovial night;
Of old it was a pleasant sight,
To see him brisk and m.e.low!
But whether in the days we've sung,
Or modern moments, old or young,
CHRISTMAS is ev'ry where the king
To be a Rare Old Fellow!

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who arrived at the Castle last evening, at a few minutes past ten o'clock, took their departure this morning for Bhomley, and proceeded on the Basingstoke to Fadd ington, by the train which left at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Lord John and the noble Marquis were elected with her Majesty for upwards of half an hour previously to their departure from the Castle. In consequence of the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Infant Royal Family, have been prevented from taking their accustomed airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. A special messenger arrived at the Castle this afternoon with despatches from Lord John Russell. The Royal dinner party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, and Lady Fanny Howard.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—We are happy to say that the Lord Chancellor is considerably improved in health since the departure

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

Michael Solomon Alexander, D.D., Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, died on the 23rd ult., near Balbeis, on his way across the Desert from Syria to Cairo. This learned divine, by birth a Jew, became a convert to Christianity, and, being a man of great erudition, was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, where he gained such high esteem and reputation that, upon the foundation of the Bishopric of Jerusalem, he was selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. M'Call having declined the office) to preside over the Anglican Church of the Holy Land, and consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem in 1841. The disease to which his Lordship has fallen a victim is stated to have been either apoplexy or ossification of the heart, and the fatal result seems to have been accelerated by the fatigues of travelling. At the time of his death Dr. Alexander was on his way to England, accompanied by his wife and daughter; but his constitution sank under the exertion of the journey. His remains were brought to Alexandria for interment. The next presentation to the Bishopric of Jerusalem vests in the King of Prussia.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF OSSORY.

The Right Rev. William Kinsella, D.D., the respected Bishop of Ossory, died suddenly, on Friday, the 12th inst. He's health had been for a length of time declining, but the melancholy event we record, came unexpectedly on his Lordship's friends. This venerable Prelate was consecrated 26th July, 1829; and has since fulfilled his sacred duties with the respect and esteem of all parties. His last public act was the affixing of his signature to the renewed protest of the Irish Hierarchy against the College Bill.

SIR LAWRENCE JONES, BART.

The Smyrna paper, the *Impartial*, gives the following details of the murder of this youthful Baronet.—"On the 6th November last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two English gentlemen, Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., and Captain Twopenny, late Macri for Smyrna: they were accompanied by a Greek dragoman of the name of Nicoli, and also three conductors. On the night of the same day they all slept at Karghi, and the next, at 12 o'clock, they found themselves at the foot of the mountain called Khassils Bel, where they stopped to breakfast. During this repast, one of the conductors ran secretly to the dragoman that two or three Zhybecks were at a distance in front, but as he, in a short time, lost sight of them, the voyagers were undisturbed, and their route was continued. But they had not proceeded more than ten minutes another journey, when they were suddenly assailed by a warm fire of musketry from behind one of the rocks of the mountain. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead, as well as the Greek, Nicoli, by this fatal discharge, and Captain Twopenny, who was grievously wounded, miraculously escaped."

Sir Lawrence Jones, who had not quite completed his twenty-ninth year, was eldest son of the late General Sir John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, who, after a long course of active and confidential service, as an officer in the Royal Engineers, was created a Baronet in 1831, and died in 1843. Sir Sir Lawrence never married, the title devolves on his brother—now Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following is an extract of a letter from Naples, dated Dec. 1:—"The Emperor of Russia is expected here for a few days at the end of the week, when a grand review is to take place, besides various other fêtes. The beggars and pickpockets are all in prison, to be carefully kept there till the Emperor's visit is over. Potatoes are now shipping here for Ireland, as also wheat for England, in considerable quantities."

A letter from Dresden states that M. André Seizler, chapel-master at the cathedral of Zchopau, in Saxony, has just discovered, at the town of Pisek, in Bohemia, an autograph paper of Mozart, containing the notes of some couplets composed for the baptism of his son Charles, lately deceased, at Gratz, in Styria. This *morceau* is shortly to be published at Bonn, in the "Album of Beethoven."

The Turkish Government has issued circulars prohibiting the exportation of corn from Roumelia, after the expiration of a month, on the pretext of the great scarcity that exists throughout the empire, but especially in Syria.

The Levant Mail brings an account from Smyrna of the murder of Sir Lawrence Jones, by brigands, apparently Albanians. A Greek servant was killed by his side, and Captain Twopeny, who had left Macri with him for Smyrna, was also severely wounded by the brigands, who fired at them from an ambush. Greece was comparatively tranquil.

A letter from Alexandria of the 30th ult., states that the Pacha was entirely engrossed with the preparations for the marriage of his daughter, which was to take place on the 15th of the present moon; 20,000 spoons had been purchased at Alexandria for the pilaus to be given to the poor. All kinds of amusements were to take place on the occasion. The Pacha was much flattered by the reception given to his son in Italy. It was said that he had forbidden him to visit Rome, to avoid any remarks that might be made at Constantinople respecting such a visit. At Gibaishit, near Tripoli, in Syria, the Ottoman troops wishing to force the inhabitants to deliver up their arms, a revolt had taken place, and 900 of the Turkish troops had been massacred.

On Tuesday week the Antwerp Theatre took fire, and would in all probability have been reduced to ashes, had it not been for the prompt assistance of the firemen, who exerted themselves with unusual zeal. The fire was soon extinguished after having done but slight damage.

The *Frankfort Journal* publishes accounts from Berlin of the 7th inst. The conspiracy was occupied in investigating a conspiracy which was said to have been discovered. A private letter had been addressed to an advocate with the King, and had made certain important revelations to his Majesty. It is said that this soldier had been obliged to swear that he would not reveal to mortal but the King himself the secrets intrusted to him by an unknown individual. The King is said to have been greatly affected. The whole affair is enveloped in the most profound mystery.

The private letters from America anticipate a much less hostile message from the President than had been looked for; and it is believed that far more good temper will be shown than had been calculated upon a few days back.

The new breakwater at Harwich is expected to be commenced in a very short time. A contract for 50,000 tons of Kentish ragstone has been already made.

A letter from Osnabruck, in Hanover, of the 9th inst., says:—"Father Mathew, of Ireland, has found an emulator in M. Marc Christian Frederick Seiling, a Lutheran minister of our town. This venerable man has just returned from a tour through the province of Hildesheim, in the fifty towns of which he has received pledges from about 20,000 persons, of both sexes and all ages, to abstain entirely from drinking spirituous liquors. During this two years and a half that M. Seiling has been engaged in this pious work, he has procured for the different temperance societies in Germany, 83,582 members, of whom 25,141 are men, 27,770 women, and 29,741 young persons of both sexes, of from 12 to 21 years of age."

We learn by accounts from Dresden of the 12th, that the Saxon Chambers had, after an animated debate passed a resolution for the adoption of open trials by public instead of secret and written testimony in criminal trials. In pursuance of this resolution, Government will be invited to present next session a law affirmatory of the principle of oral testimony. A proposition for the introduction of trial by jury was also agreed to be postponed.

A letter from Lansanne, of the 11th, says:—"It is currently reported that the Conservatives would attempt on Sunday an attack against the Government, arms were secretly brought from the arsenal of Morges, and placed in several houses of the town. In the night a band of Radicals seized on the cannon destined for the exercise of the college. A sharp struggle ensued, in several persons were wounded. In the morning the place was covered with blood."

Letters from Bologna, in the *Mannheim Gazette*, state that a suspicious looking vessel, under the Greek flag, has lately been several times seen in that quarter, and it is supposed, was fitted out at Malta, to make a descent on the States of the Church. A rumour had been circulated in various towns along the coast that a fresh landing was intended by the Italian refugees, but it appears that the strict surveillance kept up by the vessels of the Pontifical Government has prevented its taking place.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 26th ult., which announce that, in consequence of the bad harvest, the export of corn from the ports of Varna and Kodosto had been prohibited, to commence from the 25th of December next.

A letter from Hanover, of the 8th, states that the Prince Royal has been indisposed for some time, but not so seriously as some of the journals had represented. His Royal Highness is now convalescent, and is able to take out door exercise.

We have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22nd of October. They state that landed property in the eastern province had very decidedly increased in value within the last twelve months, several Dutch farmers having paid an advance of 25 to 50 per cent. for estates. The Natal colonists were pleased at their intended annexation to the Cape Government. A slight shock of earthquake had been experienced at Pietermaritzburgh. The thieving propensities of the Kafirs in the neighbourhood of this latter village were complained of as much almost as on the frontier of the old colony.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fair average supplies of English wheat have come to hand during the present week, and the stands to day were well filled with samples: but their active disposal on Monday the demand was in a very languid manner, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday last. In free foreign, as well as bonded wheat, but little was passing, and the quotations were almost nominal. The finest malting barley was quite as dear, but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, and rates from lower to 2s per qr. was in short supply, and being retailed slowly at late rates. The show of oats was not large. The best qualities sold at full currencies. In other kinds very little was doing. Beans and peas might have been purchased on easier terms. The flour trade was very dull, the highest price of the best town-mad[illegible] 47s per 280 lb.

English wheat, 3,850 barley, 36,010; oats, 7,960; rye, —; wheat, —; barley —; oats, —; beans, —; wheat, 1,230; barley, 1,970; oats, —; 31 quarters. Flour, 5,060 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 52s, ditto, white, 56s to 57s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s to 52s, ditto, white, 56s to 58s; fine, 59s to 60s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s, distilling ditto, 34s to 35s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; rye, 34s to 36s; mixed ditto, 32s to 34s; brown ditto, 30s to 32s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s. Chevalier, 62s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding, 30s to 32s, potatoe ditto, 36s to 38s; Tweed and Cork, black, 28s to 30s, ditto, white, 32s to 34s. Black beans, new, 32s to 34s, ditto, old, 37s to 40s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 37s to 39s; white, 41s to 43s; boilers, 40s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made flour [illegible] to 47s per 280 lbs. Stockton, and Yorkshire, 39s to 41s, per 240 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, [illegible] to 60s; fine, 62s to 64s. *In Bond*—Barley, 25s to 27s; beans, new, [illegible] ditto, 26s to 28s; beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 41s to 43s; per quarter. Flour, American, 35s to 36s; Spanish, 34s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed still continues to move off, at full prices; but all other articles remain very inactive.

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s. Rapeseed, 34s to 40s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 19s, per cwt. Canaryseed, 46s to 48s per qr. Mustard seed, 5s to 8s; white ditto, 12s to 18s. Tares, 3s 6d to 5s 6d, per bushel. English, foreign, 40s to 42s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 4l 15s to 5l 5s; ditto foreign, 4l 5s to 4l 15s per 1000 pounds; coarse cakes, 4l 0s to 4l 5s, per ton. Canary, 54s to 58s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 59s; extra, 52s to 56s; white 60s to 62s; extra up to 65s. Trefoil, red, 6s to 8s; extra, 10s; white, 10s to 12s; extra, 14s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 32s 9d; oats, 24s 6d; rye, 36s 1d; beans, 40s 8s; peas, 41s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 31s 9d; oats, 24s 2d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 40s 3d; peas, 41s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 14s; barley 8s; oats, 3s; rye, 6s6d; beans, 1s; peas, 1s 6d.

Sugar.—On the whole, rather more business has been doing in West India sugars since our last, and in the refining kinds, a rising influence exists in the market. Of 1,500 hhds. of this description of sugar, 1,000 hhds. have sold at an early advance. Refined goods are dull, at 42s to 43s 6d for brown, and 44s to 45s per cwt. for common lumps.

Coffee.—In the market very little business has been transacted. Good ordinary Ceylons, 41s to 44s; and ordinary native Javas, 42s to 43s per cwt.

Rice.—Nearly all descriptions of rice have declined in value, from 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. with a fair demand.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Dutch butter move off freely, at 106s to 112s per cwt. while Irish is in good request, at 96s to 98s. Inferior sorts are unaltered. Fine butter dull, at 80s to 86s per cwt. Hams, 58s to 62s for Westphalia, and 56s to 58s for Yorkshire. Lard, 48s to 50s per cwt. Bacon, 52s to 56s for Waterford, 56s to 58s for Limerick, and 54s to 56s for Londonderry. Irish beef nearly steady, at 110s to 120s per drum for fresh, and 60s to 68s per firkin for Cork. Bacon hams, 80s to 90s per cwt. Pork, 60s to 70s per barrel for Irish, and 70s to 80s for mess. Limerick, middle, 62s to 66s; and fancy, 68s per cwt. The best Irish hams support previous rates; but the inferior kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tea.—This article may be considered steady, at 2d to 3d per lb. for P. Y. C. on the spot. For delivery, several lots of common have been entered into, at 2½d per lb. Much more will be done in Congou, at 2½d to 3d for Pekoe, and Moyun Congou, at 3d to 3½d per lb.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 45s to 80s; old do., 60s to 90s; clover ditto, 70s to 85s; old straw 25s to 30s; wheat straw, 26s to 30s; new ditto, 18s to 24s per load.

Seeds.—Linseed (Friday).—Our market still remains in a very languid state for all kinds of hops the supply of which on offer is by no means large, yet prices rule about stationary. New Hops: Kent pockets, 46s to 80s; Weald of Kent ditto, 40s to 80s; Sussex ditto, 40s to 75s; Mid. Counties ditto, 70s to 90s; Yearlings, Sussex pockets, 40s to 46s; Wealds, 42s to 50s per cwt.

Seeds (Friday).—Our market still remains in a very dull state for all kinds of hops the supply of which on offer is by no means large, yet prices rule about stationary. New Hops: Kent pockets, 46s to 80s; Weald of Kent ditto, 40s to 80s; Sussex ditto, 40s to 75s; Mid. Counties ditto, 70s to 90s; Yearlings, Sussex pockets, 40s to 46s; Wealds, 42s to 50s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Stanley, 18s 3d; Killingworth, 16s 6d; Stewart's, 17s 3; Lambton, 17s; Hetton, 17s.; and Adelaide, 17s per ton.

Potatoes.—The best qualities move off freely, at 80s to 120s per ton; but other parcels are s[illegible]

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, being large, even the time of year considered, the beef trade ruled very quiet, at a decline on Monday's quote[illegible] of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. There were on offer 70 oxen and cows, imported with 770 sheep and lambs, from Holland. The sale of sheep was moderate, while the mutton trade was steady, at unaltered currencies. The supply of calves being rather limited, the veal trade was steady, at full prices. The inquiry for real good qualities of stock was heavy, at a decline in value of 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade was firm, at previous rates. Much more was sold in town, at 4d to 6d per stone. Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; first-rate small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 22s each. Beasts, 1,626; cows, 125; sheep, 7,080; calves, 68; pigs, 450.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a steady general demand at full prices.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 4d.

ROBT. HUDSON.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

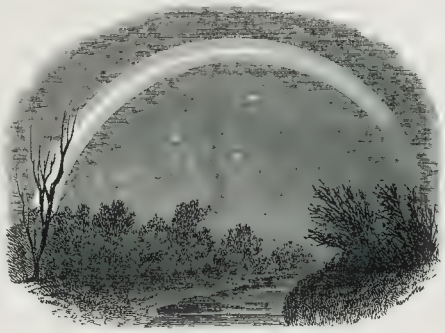
The still pending question of who will carry the repeal of the Corn-laws is the exciting topic of commercial circles. It is generally considered probable that if Lord John Russell cannot form office, he will be willing to open the ports, and thus provide for the approaching scarcity before it actually arrives. Such a measure would necessarily affect the price of the Funds, and in the anticipation continues to depress the Consols for the account, under the impression that would compel a free importation of foreign grain, would also prove the ex istence of a considerable scarcity at home. Large purchases must be therefore necessary, and as it must be done at a time when the Bank will be in ordinary channels of exchange cannot be rendered available in paying for it. Gold must be, consequently, the only medium of discharging the debt, and for every five sovereigns exported, the greatest diminution in the Bank of England's withdrawal from circulation of a note of equal value. The circulation of the Bank of England will, therefore, be contracted by as much as the amount of money paid for foreign grain, which will be required, from not having its requisite accommodation, and the rebarding, if not ultimate withdrawal of many of the bona fide railway schemes will inevitably result. This could not create a panic, but would be an arrest of merchandise like any other production, either by total repeal or a small fixed duty. From these causes Consols advanced a point on Monday, strong doubts existing of Lord John Russell's ability to form a Government, and the chance of the ports being opened diminishing in consequence. The closing price of Money was 9¼ to ⅜, having been done at the higher quotation. On Tuesday the business was very limited

PRIZE FANCY RABBITS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LUNAR RAINBOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

Not finding any mention of a very beautiful Lunar Rainbow observed near Northwich, Cheshire, on the 3rd inst., in your last week's paper, I venture to enclose a slight sketch as it appeared, about half-past eight on that evening. The afternoon had been very stormy, thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and hail; but, as evening approached, the rain was less frequent, and at the time I name, the sky was clear and starlight—the moon much obscured by a cloud and near the horizon, but affording sufficient light to form the perfect arch. I have tried to represent the delicate shadowy whiteness that floated over star and cloud while scarcely obscuring them. Jupiter shining brightly above the constellation of Orion, was at first under the centre of the bow; but, during the half-hour of the duration of the phenomenon, several changes took place in its appearance; sometimes fading nearly away, then rising again with fresh brilliancy, till it seemed to divide into two arches, so much flattened at the top as to cover Jupiter; when, finally, this interesting object disappeared.



LUNAR RAINBOW.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BEDFORD AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

On Saturday last, the works of the Bedford and Birmingham Railway were commenced at about the centre of the line. The spot appointed for turning the first turf was that portion of Brogborough Hill, about four miles from Woburn. At about two o'clock, a large concourse of people had gathered here from Bedford, Woburn, Ampthill, and the surrounding villages; and a profusion of flags and standards were planted along the lands in the direction of the proposed line. A carriage and four with postillions in scarlet livery, arrived, and it was then announced that the Duke of Bedford, who had arranged to turn the first turf, could not do so, in consequence of his Grace having been suddenly, summoned to London to meet Lord John Russell. In order, however that there might be no delay in the proceedings, the Duchess of Bedford consented to officiate for the Duke, and Lord Alford attended to assist her. Her Grace was conducted to the site of the proposed works, where she was welcomed by the Directors of the Bedford Railway, Mr. Theed Pearse, the secretary, the deputations of the London and Birmingham, and the Eastern Counties lines, Mr. Scott, the engineer, Messrs. Grissell, Peto, and Jackson, the contractors, and a large party, composed principally of the county families and clergy. Her Grace's arrival was announced by a salute of cannon, which was followed by three cheers from the assembly, and a band of music struck up as her Grace was conducted along the temporary platform.

Mr. T. J. Green, of Bedford, the Chairman of the Directors, then explained to the Duchess the line of railway, and invited her Grace to do honour to the proceedings by commencing the works, and handed her the spade. The Duchess curtseyed, and, taking the spade, pressed it into the earth. Lord Alford then took the spade, and, having addressed the company, his Lordship then took off his hat and great coat, and began digging the clay most diligently, until he had filled the barrow, amidst loud cheers. Having filled the barrow, he wheeled it away along the platform, and led the way to a splendid marquee. The cannons were again fired off, flags waved, and the National Anthem was played. On arriving at the marquee, his Lordship emptied his barrow, and then deposited it, together with the spade, at one end of the tent. The barrow was made of beautifully grained oak, grown on the Woburn estate, richly carved and polished. On the front the arms of the Duke of Bedford are carved in a very elaborate style, and beneath them is a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—

"With this barrow
The works of the Bedford and London and Birmingham Railway
Were commenced by his Grace the
Duke of BEDFORD,
Who turned the first sod on the 13th day of December, 1845,
Upon lands in the parish of Husbo Crawley, and county of Bedford."

The Spade, in the lower part, whence the twist terminates, is electro-plated, and has the ornaments in full relief; on the centre of the shovel part, are the arms of the Duke, and beneath is engraved an inscription similar to that on the barrow. From the commencement of the twisted part of the spade shaft is oak, cut from the Woburn estate; and just below the handle is a group of oak leaves, acorns, &c., in bold relief, electro-plated. The wood-work was executed by Messrs. Saunders and Woolley, of Regent-street: and the electro-plate by Mr. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The company then retired to partake of an elegant collation served in the marquee, of which about 200 ladies and gentlemen partook. After several toasts had been drunk, the party broke up; and, on the Duchess of Bedford entering the carriage, another salute was fired: the contractors requested her Grace to accept of the barrow and spade, and they were placed in the carriage. Three cheers were then given, her Grace took her departure, and the company soon after dispersed.

RAILWAY SPADE.

FEARFUL COLLISION OFF GREENHITHE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

EGREMONT CASTLE, CUMBERLAND.

The fine ruins of this noble fortress, which was once the seat of the potent Lords of the great Barony of Copeland or Egremont, occupy an eminence about 300 yards to the south-west of the town. Some parts of its walls exhibit indubitable traces of great antiquity, from the occasional introduction of that peculiar kind of masonry known as herring-bone, and from the similarity of its arrangement to the grains in an ear of corn, sometimes more classically termed, 'spicata testacea.'"

EGREMONT CASTLE.

This Castle was built towards the conclusion of the eleventh century, by William de Meschines, on whom the Barony of Copeland was bestowed by his brother, Ranulph, who had received a grant of the whole county from William the Conqueror. It occupies the summit of a mount apparently artificial: the principal remains are a square tower, entered from the south-west by a semi-circular archway, with a ribbed roof; and a part of the wall which probably divided the inner and outer wards, where are two windows; and a gateway, with grooves for a portcullis, of a more recent date, with pointed arches. The Moat is still to be traced, nearly encircling the Castle; and a stream of water, by which it was formerly supplied, flows on the eastern side. This Castle suffered materially from wanton spoliation, until measures were taken for its prevention by the late Earl of Egremont.

THE CASE OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.—The division of the Judges in the Brazilian pirates' case was eleven against the conviction and two for it. Baron Platt was one of the two, and Baron Alderson the other. Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Cresswell did not sit.

PRIZE CATTLE AND IMPLEMENTS.

Upon the present page we have engraved a few of the finest Prizes from the Grand Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club.

On the two first animals we find the following notes :—

OXEN.

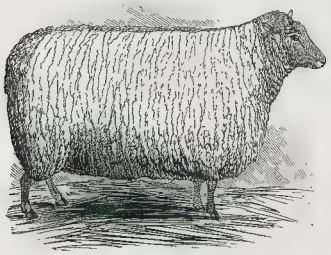
Class I.—A 3 years and 10 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Lord Huntingfield, and fed and entered by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. —Third prize of £16. A fine large animal, and decidedly superior to the one entered by his Royal Highness last year.

MR. TWITCHELL'S PURE LEICESTER WETHER.

Class V.—A 4 years old West Highland ox, entered by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Commended by the Judges : a fine large beast of its kind. His Royal Highness appears to be partial to the Scotch breed, perhaps because he has a vivid recollection of his reception among the northern Thanes.

The following are the details of the remaining Prizes engraved :—

Class VIII.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, a 11 years and 2 months old North Devon cow, bred by the late Mr. G. Talbot, of Temple Guiting, near Winchcomb, Gloucester, and fed on Swedish



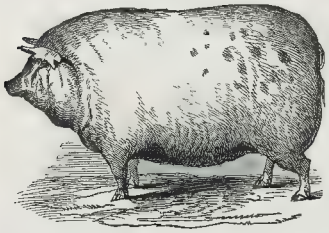
MR. S. WEBB'S SOUTHDOWN WETHER.

turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, oil cake, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 70 miles; has had four calves.—First prize, £15, and silver medal.

SHEEP.

Class XI.—Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near St. Neots, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 20 months old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickering's Park, near Woburn, Bedfordshire.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Class XV.—Mr. Samuel Well, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by Mr. H. J. Adean, of Babraham, from rams hired of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.



MR. C. ELEY'S BERKS AND YORK PIG.

PIGS.

Class XVI.—Mr. Charles Eley, of Heathfield Farm, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a pen of three 18 weeks and 2 days old Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, bred by Mr. C. Eley, sen., and fed on buckwheat, barley, and pea-meal, and milk.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

Class XVII.—Mr. H. M. L. Whiting, of Heston, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a pen of three 23 weeks and 4 days old improved Buckinghamshire pigs, bred by himself, and fed on barley and pea-meal, skimmed milk, and linseed.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

We next submit to our readers a few Engravings of important Implements, for which we had not room in our last number.

MR. H. M. L. WHITING'S IMPROVED BUCKS PIG.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SHORT-HORNED OX.

Stacey's Double Mill, and Beart's Tile Machine, exhibited by their respective inventors. Dean's Gorse Crusher was too late to be admitted on the Gallery. Cambridge's Hand Thrashing Machine, Corne's Chaff Cutter, and Richmond's Steaming Apparatus, were exhibited only in Models, having been withdrawn in consequence of the expense of transport.

Mr. G. Stacey, Uxbridge.—Stand 45.

A very simple combination of a Corn Crusher with a Bean Mill. A New Machine, which, when worked in the ordinary way, and the corn is allowed to drop from the *end* of the spout, it is a Crusher; but when the motion of the winch is reversed, and the little *trap door* in the spout is opened so as to admit the beans between another pair of rollers, it then performs the office of a Bean Mill, and for both purposes is a most compact and efficient little implement.

Mr. Beart, Godmanchester.—Stand 79.

Beart's Tile-Making Machine was in full operation during the show, and fully maintained its reputation as a simple and efficient implement. Several prizes have been awarded to it. In working this machine the inventor recommends using only a small quantity of clay, by which much

PRINCE ALBERT'S WEST HIGHLAND OX.

unnecessary friction against the sides of the cylinder is avoided, and the form and texture of the tiles improved.

A New Machine for Crushing and Cutting Gorse, to render this most nutritious, though thorny shrub, available as food for Cattle. Manufactured by Mr. Dean, of Birmingham.

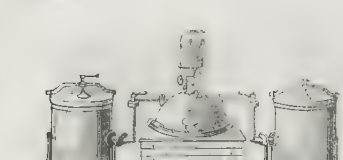
Models, by Messrs. Coutan and Hallen.—Stand 82.

A Patent Hand Lever Thrashing Machine, invented and manufactured by Mr. Cambridge, of Wiltshire. This is a unique piece of mechanism, and differs from all others in the mode of communicating rotary motion by the agency of levers. It is stated, that with this machine, four men and three boys can thrash 80 bushels of wheat in a day, without injuring either corn or straw.

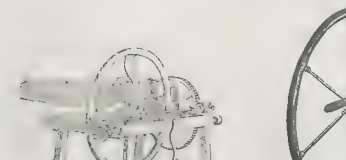
An Improved Apparatus for Steaming Roots, &c., for Cattle.—The steam generated in the boiler passes through the tubes to the vegetable pans on either side; the tubes are connected to the pans by a stuffing box, in the fulcrum, by which means the pans can be turned up, and vegetables shot out, without disconnecting them from their fittings. Invented and improved by Mr Richmond, of Salford, near Manchester.

A Patent Three Knife Chaff Cutter, invented by Mr. J. Cornes, of Barbridge, Cheshire, manufactured by Mr. Cambridge, to be worked

THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S NORTH DEVON COW.



RICHMOND'S STEAM ING APPARATUS.



CORNE'S CHAFF-CUTTER.

CAMBRIDGE'S HAND-LEVER THRASHING MACHINE.

by two men. It is furnished with pinions of varied diameters, which, gear ing into a wheel attached to the axle of the feed roller, regulate the length of cut. This machine obtained a prize of £10 at the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

In our last week's notice of the Cattle Show, we stated, in error, that the iron roof lately erected over the area set apart for that exhibition, was de signed and constructed by Mr Wm Boulnois, jun. We have since been informed that the designer and constructor is Mr. F Bramwell, superintend ent of the Fair Field Works, Bow, the proprietors of which establishment, Messrs Adams and Co., were the contractors for its execution.

In the large 37s in the List of Prizes, the Heifer was fed by Mr. Trinden, not Trind r, and purchased by Mr. W Cooper, not Copeland, of Bridge street, Abingdon.

—On Monday morning, Smithfield Market was attended by a numerous body of butchers, graziers, farmers, and drovers, and by a curious, slight seeing public, all anxious to take a look at the show of prize and other fat cattle, and to pass remarks upon the quality and number of animals exhi bited. The market presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement; the bellowing of the oxen, lowing of the cows, bleating of sheep, squeaking of pigs, hallooing of the drovers, screaming of the women who are hardy enough to trust themselves in the market, quarrel ing of men, and pushing and driving of the throngs of spectators—altogether forming a pic ture which baffles all attempt at delineation

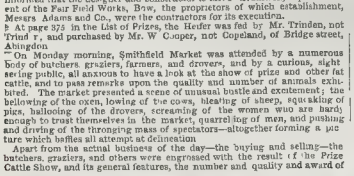
Apart from the actual business of the day—the buying and selling—the butchers, graziers, and others were engrossed with the result : f the Prize Cattle Show, and its general features, the number and quality and award of prizes being warmly and freely discussed and commented upon. The Show, also, upon Smithfield stones to day was, of course, jointly and separately analyzed and criticised. As usual there had been inflated statements cir culated amongst some parties that the Show, both on the stones and at the Bazaar, would present something very superior to the exhibitions of former years. Amongst impartial and practical men, however, a juster opinion was formed upon the subject and the result proves the soundness of their judgment, which, upon the whole, was very favourable; but it has not escaped the observation of many persons competent to form a correct opi nion, that during the last two or three years there has been a falling off in the degree of perfection to which the animals have been brought, in com parison with preceding exhibitions

On Monday, "the great day" at Smithfield, the show of cattle was ex ceedingly good; and, as purchasers were present from all parts of England, the trade was not so dull as would have been the case under the circum stances previous to the formation of railways.

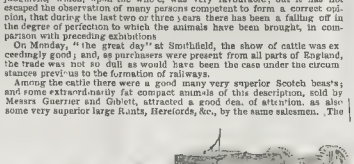
Among the cattle there were a good many very superior Scotch beasts; and some extraordinarily fat compact animals of this description, sold by Messrs Guerrier and Gilbert, attracted a good deal of attention. as also some very superior large Rants, Hereiords, &c., by the same salesmen. The show of Mr. Guerrier was about the best in the market, but Mr. Collings and other salesmen had consignments of very superior and extraordinary animals. On the whole, the show of beef was by some considered finer than last year, but others entertained a different opinion. The supply of sheep was small for the time of year, but generally of a very fine description, and, if anything, also in advance of the show of 1844. Amongst the many pens of very superior fat sheep, some extraordinary Gloucesters of Mr Faulkner, Mr Large, and Mr Wm. Ewer, sold by Mr Giblett, attracted, for their great size and symmetry, general and unqualified approbation; these, with others of similar beauty, were the chief attraction with the more spectators.

The following statistics of the Prize Show at Baker street for the last and present year will exhibit the comparative results :—

1844.	Number.	1845.	Number.
Oxen and Steers	19	Oxen and Steers	48
Cows and Heifers	21	Cows and Heifers	28
Extra Stock Cattle	10	Extra Stock Cattle	12
Long Woolled Sheep	22	Long Woolled Sheep	18
Extra Stock ditto	16	Extra Stock ditto	13
Long and Short Woolled Cross breds	4	Long and Short Woolled Cross breds	4
Short Woolled	23	Short Woolled	22
Extra Stock ditto	11	Extra Stock ditto	10
Pigs, in classes	9	Pigs, in classes	16
Extra Stock Pigs	6	Extra Stock Pigs	11
Total in 1844	190 head.	Total in 1845	1,9 head.



DEAN'S GORSE CRUSHER.



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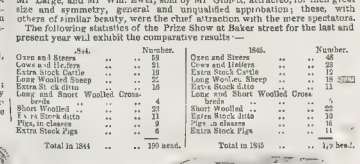

STACY'S DOUBLE CRUSHER.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

BRIGHTON AND CROYDON. The Croydon Company has accepted the terms offered by the Brighton Company, and the amalgamation is now fully setti d

PLANS DEPOSITED WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A computation has been made of the capital required for the railways deposited with the Board of Trade: For England, £334,460,000; Scotland, 30,000 000; Ireland, £25 000 000, total capital, £389,460,000 Of this amount many of the lines are duplicates; and in some cases, three, four, five, and six plans are deposited for the same scheme, or schemes, to the same place That will not affect the amount of deposits, if they are all made, which would be £20 250,000, or 10 per cent on three fourths of the capital But the deposits are required to be on three fourths of the estimates, which deposit may not be 20 millions. Probably, not two thirds of this sum will be deposited.

SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORMAN.—This Company, who, at a recent meeting announced their intention of returning the deposits, less ten shillings per share, issued a notice on Saturday evening, informing the shareholders that they could not fulfil their engagements, in consequence of a bill in Chancery having been filed against them

PROTECTION AGAINST RAILWAY LITIGATION.—A meeting of gentlemen took place on Saturday, at the offices of Mr. John Harrison, 5, New Inn, Strand to devise measures to be taken in consequence of legal proceedings having been threatened by several Companies. Allusion was made to several disreputable Companies, who have declared their intention to sue for the amount of deposits on letters of allotment. and it was suggested that a society should be formed to defend the actions so commenced, and which, it was stated, could not be sustained A discussion of some length took place, and it was agreed that a more public meeting should be called on Saturday next (to day, to reconsider the matter, and, if found necessary, forthwith to establish the society.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—On Tuesday, the first experimental trip of a series which the Gauge Commissioners instituted for the purpose of testing the comparative capacities of the broad and narrow gauges was made on the part of the Great Western line between Paddington and Didcot, a distance of fifty three miles The experiment was tried with the Exon engine, and the train consisted of eight carriages, six of the first class and two of the second Amongst those who went by the train were Sir Frederick Smith, late Inspector General of Railways, and Professor Barlow, both on the commission; General Pasley, Inspector General of Railways; Captain O'Brien, of the Board of Trade; J. W Brooke, Esq; I. K Brunel, Esq C E., G P Bidder, Esq, C.E., T M Barlow, Esq, Resident Engineer of the South Eastern line; Messrs. Berkeley, Stevenson, and several other gentlemen The time appointed for the commencement of operations was ten o'clock, and at two and a half minutes past the hour the train left the Paddington terminus, and proceeded as far as the first mile post from which it had been determined the experiment should commence. At six minutes and three quarters past ten the train left its starting place, and at twelve minutes past eleven arrived at Didcot Having performing the fifty two miles in one hour, five minutes, and fifteen seconds. There was a tolerably strong head wind against the train in its course downwards, and nearly a minute was lost at the West London crossing in consequence of the hoisting of the usual stoppage signal The return experiment commenced at eight minutes and twenty seconds past twelve and the train arrived at the last milestone at nine minutes past one, accomplishing the fifty two miles in one hour and forty seconds The maximum speed in the down-train was a mile in one mi nute and five seconds, and in the up train, a mile in one minute and two seconds It may be added that a distance of thirteen miles in the up trip was performed in four en minutes and forty seconds. The speed was considered extre ordinary, from the fact of the engine drawing at tons 13 cwt., exclusive of itself and the tender For the second trip the train started from Paddington at two o'clock, and accomplished the distance in sixty n inutes. The return trip occupied fifty five minutes It is ex cted that the experiments on one of the broad gauge lines (probably the London and Birmingham) will take place in the course of a few days. The experimental runs were renewed on Wednesday. The maximum speed on the down trip was exactly one mile per minute; and the maximum of that on the return was 62 miles per hour. The down train, upon leaving the Sunning hill cutting, was doing 59 miles per hour; but such was the greasy state of the rails, that they were obliged to put on the steam power to prevent the wheels from slipping, and this reduced power was continued for about ten miles. The twenty two miles between the 11th and 33d mile posts were done in 22 minutes 33 seconds; and it was at this point of the journey, and when every body was expecting a most extraordinary result, that the wheels began to slip, in consequence of the rails being in a bad state, arising from the drizzling rain. The train was again in requisition, and the only difference being that the experiment was with six carriages instead of ten, and with sixty tons instead of eighty.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY NEWS.—Among the items of Railway intelligence this week we may mention the suspension at present of the project called the Grand Junction and Midland Union Railway. The Manchester, Rocby and Derby, and the Great Eastern and Western Railway Companies have come to the resolution of breaking up and returning the deposits, less the expenses to the shareholders.—An agreement to amalgamate at par between the Sheffield, Ashton under Lyne, and Manchester; the Huddersfield Canal and Railway, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension, the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction, and the Grimsby Dock Companies, has been concluded with satisfaction to the various parties interested.—It appears to have been determined to appoint a new Committee of Management to investigate the affairs of the Direct London and Exeter Railway.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S GRAND AND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE M. Jullien begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that the above Grand Annual Entertainment will take place on MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1845. TICKETS To be had, at the Box Office, of the business portion of the Theatre and, as before, be set apart for Spectators, who may thence enjoy the brilliant and unique scene. Prices of Admission for Spectators Private Boxes, 3s.; balconies, 2s. Tickets for the ball, private boxes, and places may be secured on application to Mr O'Reilly, at the box-office of the theatre; Tickets for the ball and private boxes also at the libraries of Messrs. Mitchell and Sams. and at M. Jullien's, 214, Regent street.

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Andantino.

Scherzando.

A loud and laughing welcome to the mer - ry Christ-mas bells! All hail, with hap - py glad-ness, to the well-known chant that swells! We list the peal - ing an-them chord, we hear the mid-night strain, And love the ti - dings that pro-claim Old Christ-mas once a - gain. But there must be a me - lo - dy of pu - rer, deep - er sound, A rich key-note, whose e - cho runs through all the mu - sic round; Let

rall.

CHORUS.

kind - ly voi - ces ring be - neath low roof or pa - lace dome, For these a - lone are ca - rol chimes that bless a Christ - mas home! Then fill once more from Bounty's store red wine or nut-brown foam, And drink to kind - ly voi - ces, in an En - glish Christmas Home!

a tempo

ff allegro

ff

rall.

A blythe and joyous welcome to the berries and the leaves
That hang about our household-walls in dark and rustling sheaves:
Up with the holly and the bay, set laurel on the board,
And let the mistletoe look down while pledging-draughts are poured.
But there must be some hallowed bloom to garland with the rest,—
All, all must bring toward the wreath some flowers in the breast;
For though green boughs may thickly grace low roof or palace-dome,
Warm hearts alone will truly serve to deck a Christmas Home!

CHORUS.

Then fill once more from Bounty's store red wine or nut-brown foam,
And drink to honest hearts within an English Christmas Home!

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 196, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 191.—Vol. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE RECONSTRUCTION.

The period of doubt and uncertainty has closed, and, at last, we have a Government. The obstacles that so long delayed Lord John Russell's decision finally prevailed; and just as the world was led to suppose he would undertake the task, it appears he had informed his Sovereign that the task was an impossibility, and that he must altogether decline any farther proceedings. Once more Sir Robert Peel emerged from his retirement; and the slight terror in which his colleagues had been kept for a fortnight, lest the Whigs might succeed, having had its effect, they became tractable, agreed to support his policy whatever that may prove to be, and thus the late Government has been reconstructed, with increased stability.

We last week remarked—

Either there is a great and stern necessity which compels the late Premier to adopt a certain course to meet it, or the resignation is—not exactly a trick, perhaps—but an experiment on the capabilities of others to govern instead of him: if the Ultra-Protectionists under the Duke of Richmond are afraid to try—if the Abolitionists under Lord John Russell try and fail—what then remains but for Peel to come into power again with more influence than ever?

That result has taken place, and the late dissolution of the Cabinet has considerably strengthened the hands of its chief. It has done so in two ways—first, by bringing over to his side those who held aloof, or doubted; and, secondly, by removing altogether one from whom the strongest opposition was to be expected. Lord Stanley quits the Government, in which he has long served with anything but a willing or active spirit. In the general policy of the Cabinet he will not be missed, and great will be the satisfaction of the Colonies at his departure; as he has no party to attach himself to in Opposition, he will not be formidable as an enemy; and thus has a once great and prominent public character been politically extinguished. With the rarest talents, powerful eloquence, and every advantage of birth, wealth, and position, it is impossible to consider Lord Stanley's political career as other than unsuccessful: "the stamp of one defect" may often be fatal; and he always laboured under an inability to act cordially in concert with his colleagues. He forsook the Ministry of Earl Grey, and, in the long ten years' Opposition to that party was in all his glory as a partisan; but, again in office, the old discontent with his position reappeared, and, after a period of visible estrangement, and zeal decayed, he now abandons the Government of Sir Robert Peel, which is all the better for his loss. Another dissentient from the policy of the Premier was the late Lord Wharncliffe: he is removed by death at a most critical juncture—the mental excitement attending it having, in all probability, hastened his decease.

Mr. Gladstone resumes office, to the great satisfaction of all who lamented that his fine abilities should be lost to the public service. He succeeds to the Colonial Department resigned by Lord Stanley, and will be a direct accession of strength both in council and debate. Thus improved and fortified both by what it loses and what it gains, the "re-formed" Government is decidedly in the ascendant. The funds rise; there is a general feeling amounting almost to satisfaction that Sir Robert Peel is back again, founded on an impression not yet demonstrated to be causeless, that he is the only man uniting the many qualities necessary to keep together a firm Government. It is believed that, though he will not undertake to do so much as his opponents, what he does undertake he will carry; and, on the other hand, the landed interest sees right well, that, though he may lessen the present degree of their protection, yet by him alone can they expect to retain any protection at all, or make terms in case even he finds it impossible to preserve the system. The railway world is relieved from the fear of an immediate dissolution, and sees a prospect of bills progressing, and the friends of peace find some satisfaction in an escape from a Palmerston when a question like that of Oregon, and a President's Message like that of Polk, remain to be considered and settled, if possible, pacifically. From each and all these causes, the re-establishment of the Cabinet of Sir R. Peel is felt as a relief from a good deal of political uneasiness and anxiety. The Parliament stands summoned to meet "for the dispatch of business," on the 22nd of January, an anticipation of the usual period which indicates some important matters of debate; and, now that all seems fixed as to the persons, and arranged as to the time of action, the question rises—what will be done?

The Corn Laws will undergo a modification, but their repeal we do not believe would be proposed by the present Ministers, or carried, if proposed, in the present Parliament. Even the modification contemplated will, it is rumoured, be accompanied by some scheme of compensation to the landed interest, in order to break the fall from a system under which vast and complicated engagements and relations have grown up, capital embarked, and responsibilities incurred, to another state of things, in which the produce of the land will be left to find its natural level in the market, its price unassisted by the present amount of duty on foreign food. In fact, the great, and almost overwhelming difficulty of the question, will now have to be encountered. It is not by argument alone that the question can be settled. Peel has himself acknowledged, that the strength of argument is on the side of Free-trade, and Graham asserts that its principle is only that of "common sense." The correctness of the theory is granted, but the pinch of the case is when we come to deal with actualities. It is, indeed, the Slavery question over again. No one will dispute but that slavery was in principle more immoral, and a greater violation of the laws of God and the first rights of man, than any regulation affecting trade and commerce. But the English Government and Legislature, at a time when abstract rights and pure political morality were little known and less practised, sanctioned the whole system, and in a manner, entered into engagements with men to protect and uphold it, and all the interests involved in it. When the enormity became too glaring an exception to the whole spirit and working of the British Constitution, abolition was insisted upon; yet even in such a case as that, the system could not be abolished without compensating those who had property embarked under it, on the faith of English Laws. The people paid dearly for the injustice and wrong done by their ancestors, and the return to a free and natural state of things had to be purchased "with a great sum." Granting that the Corn-laws are an error and an injustice, —are all they have been described to be—if "vested interests" can be distinctly proved under them, and traced to them alone—the penalty of wrong-doing, through their representatives, again falls upon the people. That the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, is one of those texts whose perfect truth has often been illustrated by nations as well as individuals: thirty years ago we established a system that experience condemns—we are seeking to abolish it, and find we must "buy out" the holders of the privilege we bestowed. The word "compensation" is whispered about, and, considering that it is never linked with less than a formidable array of millions, it may well be heard with apprehension.

But full compensation should only be given for full abolition: if any remnant of protection is preserved, a compromise may still be made, but it should be of a different kind. A money "compensation," adds millions to the National Debt, the burden of which remains heavy upon all future generations, and if the people get relief in one shape they would feel an oppression in another; the burden would be only shifted, there would be no absolute release from the load. The opposition to the plan would be so strong and so universal, that the success of such a proposition is perfectly hopeless. Some other plan must be thought of, and far better it would be to make time do the work of money, and spread the work of abolition, if total abolition it must be, over a series of years. The duty might start from its present rate, and decrease year by year till it remained at a small fixed amount, or vanished to one so small as to make no addition to price, and merely kept on for the purpose of registering the quantities imported. Between this time and the practical extinction, the landed interest would have fair notice, and time to adapt itself to the change; the people would secure a sufficient importation, and the trade would be certain, as the amount of duty, being fixed, expences and profits might be calculated—a very difficult process at present. On the other hand, some taxes, of which the land pays the greatest part, for purposes advantageous to the whole community, might with fairness be thrown on the general fund; the county rate, which defrays a great portion of the expense of our criminal proceedings, might be made a national expenditure; the efficacy of the Law is a matter of national concern. The land has to keep up much of the roadway of the kingdom; the land does it exclusively, for large tracts of road are without tolls. The development of railroads tends to induce a neglect of the old roads, which are still very important; superintendence will be wanted, and here again the State might step in with money and power for a national benefit. The land would be relieved of two burdens of which they have much reason to complain; let that relief stand as part of the "compensation." One more suggestion may be made for the benefit of the landed interest, which,

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S RESIDENCE, WHITEHALL GARDENS.—SEE NEXT PAGE

as it is the abolition of a tax, will be acceptable to all: with a surplus revenue of two millions, might not the Malt-tax be abolished? An Excise impost is far more mischievous than a tax levied as a Custom duty. Great would be the relief if the maltster and the brewer were left unshackled; the benefit to them would re-act on the farmer with especial advantage, and at the same time produce an immense benefit to the whole of the labouring classes of the kingdom. In these measures, or measures like them, might a fair compensation be given; but to burden the nation for the purpose of buying out the interst of the land in the Corn-laws, would excite and perpetuate the worst kind of animosity between class and class, and would remain a cause of irritation for ever. We do not believe any statesman would propose it; but in the other direction something might be done, with no injustice to any, and with benefit to all. Whether such will be the nature of the alterations to be made by Sir Robert Peel, or whether he intends to make any, or none at all, remains to be seen; if so, the amount and degree of the impending change will furnish to politicians ample matter for the favourite Christmas game of "Speculation."

THE SECOND MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

In great part of our impression on Saturday last, we announced the important fact that Lord John Russell had relinquished the hope of being able to form a Ministry, and that Sir Robert Peel had been recalled. We now supply from our contemporaries an account of the circumstances attendant on this Second Ministerial Crisis.

On Saturday morning last, Lord John Russell left his mansion in Chesham-place, at half-past nine for Pelham Crescent, Brompton, to have an audience of the Queen, and to resign the command he had accepted of his Sovereign to form an Administration, the endeavours he had made to obtain the support of several political friends having rendered his attempt abortive. The fact that Lord John Russell intended to wait on her Majesty to inform her of his Lordship's proposed resignation was received by the Queen at Windsor Castle on Friday evening, a message having been despatched to the Castle shortly after the conference at his Lordship's residence, conveying to the Queen the result of their deliberations, and the cicumion of opinion which prevailed. The noble Lord returned home by the half-past one o'clock train from Slough, and on his arrival his Lordship communicated with the majority of his supporters who would have taken office under him, with an intimation to assemble at five o'clock.

By that hour the Earl of Auckland, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Carendon, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the Right Hon Edward Ellice, the Right Hon. T B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, and Lord Monteagle had congregated. The conference lasted nearly two hours.

Rumour relates that, beginning with Lord Grey, Lord John Russell offered him the Colonial office. He accepted, but had the curiosity to ask who was to have the Foreign office? The answer was, Lord Palmerston—an information which had the immediate effect of causing the Earl Grey's face to assume an anxious, patriotic and disinterested as it undoubtedly was. He most strongly objected to the appointment, and, for his own part, positively refused to serve with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Minister. Lord Grey, in withdrawing from the Cabinet under these circumstances, only followed the example of the Parisian capitalists, who have been withdrawing their money from the funds with more or less haste, exactly as there was reason to expect that Lord Palmerston was to be the channel and negotiator of international amity. However, be Lord Grey and the Bourse right or wrong, so it was, he would not come to a place in which he was told that Lord John represented the utter impossibility of passing such a man by, possibility or impossibility, Lord Grey was inexorable, and took his ground on the absolute incompatibility of himself and Lord Palmerston sitting at the same council table. The whole of Friday evening is said to have been spent in fruitless endeavours to move the rock. As Lord John Russell considered that he could not dispense with either of these gentlemen, the least-evasive Bedford to leave them at liberty to follow the.r own devices in the approaching struggle, he resolved again, for the last time, to return his commission into Her Majesty's hands.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, late on Friday evening, appears to have received, by the arrival of one of the Royal messengers, her Majesty's commands to attend at the Castle in the afternoon of Saturday, at the usual audience The Right Hon. Baronet left his mansion in Whitehall gardens at half-past one on Saturday morning, to proceed by the two o'clock train from the Great Western Railway Station at Paddington to Slough, and thence post to Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty was engaged nearly three hours with the Right Hon. Baronet, who then consented again to take upon himself the responsible duties of office.

The *Chronicle* gives a different version of the course of affairs. Our contemporary says:—"On Friday night, the letters of Lord John Russell communicated to her Majesty that, in consequence of a difficulty which had unexpectedly arisen, he must resign the commission with which she had honoured him to form an Administration. In the afternoon of Saturday his Lordship waited on her Majesty for this purpose. The difficulty referred to, we feel it right to say, did not arise from any difference of opinion upon the great question which has occupied the public mind for some time. Upon that question there was on Friday, and continues to be still, the most complete agreement between Lord John Russell and the friends with whom he had been in consultation during the week. Nor is there any truth in the statement made by some of our contemporaries, that there was any difference of opinion as to the individuals who were to have composed the future Cabinet."

Lord John Russell, on Sunday, left town, for the Grove Park, near Watford, Herts, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the noble Earl having arrived at his seat on Saturday night from town. Lord John, on Monday morning, left for Minto House, near Hawick, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto. Lady John Russell has arrived at Minto House, from the seat of Mr. Rutherfurd, M.P., near Edinburgh

The following was, we believe, the intended allocation of places in the Ministry which the sudden resistance of Lord Grey to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as Minister for Foreign Affairs brought to so premature a close

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir G. Grey.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Grey.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Besborough.
Secretary for Ireland, Mr Labouchere.
President of the Board of Trade, Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland.
First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, Lord Morpeth
President of the Board of Trade, Lord Clarendon.
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Minto.
The Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade was tendered to Mr. Cobden.
The Earl of Ellenborough arrived in town early on Saturday afternoon from Gloucestershire, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Sir Robert Peel. The noble Earl remained upwards of an hour with the right hon. Baronet.

The Earl of St. Germans has arrived in town from his seat, Port Eliot, Cornwall.

The Earl of Dalhousie visited Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday.

Sir Robert Pe l left his residence in Whitehall gardens on Wednesday afternoon for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Before his departure, the Earl of Aberdeen had an interview with the right hon. Baronet.

The following appeared in our latest edition last week:—

The news of the Return to Office of Sir Robert Peel has created a great sensation throughout the metropolis this (Saturday) evening; and, although several versions of the causes which have led to this Second Ministerial Crisis are in circulation at the Clubs, we forbear to publish mere conjectures.

Our inquiries in official quarters enable us to confirm the statement given in the first page, that Sir Robert Peel has been again summoned to Windsor. The right hon. Baronet had a long conference with her Majesty, and, on his return to town in the evening, a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned. A letter was also despatched by Sir Robert Peel to the Lord Chancellor, who soon afterwards went to the right hon. Baronet's residence at Whitehall. From thence Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chancellor proceeded to Downing street.

The Cabinet Council was summoned for nine o'clock, and soon after that hour Sir James Graham and several other members of the Council arrived. The Duke of Wellington joined his colleagues about half an hour afterwards. The Cabinet Council remained in deliberation a very considerable time.

It would be idle for us to affect to be acquainted with the result. It cannot, of course, yet be known whether Sir Robert Pee. has again undertaken to carry on the Government, but we pledge ourselves for the accuracy of our account of the progress of this important movement so far as it has proceeded. We have reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington has had an interview with her Majesty, as well as Sir Robert Peel, and, from the presence of his Grace at the Council, our readers can form a judgment as to how far his Grace may now be considered to concur in the views of the right hon. Baronet. It will be recollected that the noble Duke was not present at the last Cabinet Council, but his attendance upon the present occasion may, perhaps, be considered as indicative of his adhesion now to the views of Sir Robert Peel

Of course, however, we do not vouch for the accuracy of this information; but, the above statements having been supplied to us from an unexceptionable source, we have thought it right to put our readers in possession of every incident likely to elucidate the mystery connected with the Resignation of Sir Robert Peel, as the public feel such anxiety upon the subject. Up to the present moment, the real cause of it is unknown.

According to our latest information, the arrangements for the re con struction of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet are settled. The chief difference is the retirement of Lord Stanley.

Lord Stanley, we regret to learn, feels himself compelled to withdraw from her Majesty's service. His lordship acted throughout the late painful and protracted discussions with perfect fairness and openness.

All the other colleagues of Sir Robert Peel will remain in office. They are influenced, no doubt, by the same motives by which Sir Robert Peel was influenced, when he informed her Majesty, on Saturda, last, that he required no time for consultation or deliberation; that on the instant he should resume the functions and responsibilities of Prime Minister.

The ordeam of the Duke of Wellington and of those of his colleagues who had, in the first instance, dissented from the views of Sir Robert Peel, was not to leave him to pursue his arduous and patriotic course alone, but to share the burthen with him, and give him all the aid which their high station, their known ability, and disinterested integrity so well enabled them to afford. The position of Lord Stanley was peculiar, and, acting on strong conviction and on his sense of public duty, he resolved on retiring.

Sir Robert Peel therefore resumes his cour-e.

The changes in the constitution of the Ministry which its recent return to power will occasion, will not be of any very great importance. Mr. Gladstone has succeeded Lord Stanley in the Colonial office, Lord Dalhousie will be called to occupy a seat in the Cabinet, Lord St. Germans will be appointed Postmaster-General, also, probably, with a seat in the Cabinet, and, for the present at least, there is little probability of further change. The retention of the Lord Chancellor will, perhaps, induce him to avoid the fatigues of his abortious office during another session, but his Lordship will continue until then to afford his colleagues his valuable assistance in their deliberations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news of the resumption of office by Sir Robert Peel, which reached Paris on Monday, created an immense sensation, and was, generally speaking, received with congratulations. It led to great excitement on 'Change, and prices improved considerably.

The adjudications of the concessions of the Creil and St. Quentin Railways took place at the office of the Public Works on Saturday afternoon. The Rothschild, Hottiguer, Laffitte and Company offered to take it for 25 years 11 months; Carnette and Muguet for 38 to 40 years; Colbert and Co., for 56 years; Ardouin for 43 years. The Cordier Company did not bid

On the same day, the adjudication of the concession of the Paris and Lyons Railroad was produced, when the only company bidding for the Laffitte, Ganneron, Barillon and Baudran) having offered to take it but for 44½ years, and the Government minimum being 41½ years.

The singular termination of the adjudication was much commented upon in all the journals.

It appears subsequently, however, that at a Council of Ministers held on Saturday night, it was agreed that the Minister of Public Works should accept the proposition of M. Laffitte, on the part of the coalesced companies, to take the Paris and Lyons line on the terms named as the maximum in the Minister's sealed packet, namely, at 41 years 60 days.

In pursuance of this determination, the *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Public Works, M. Dumon, respecting the adjudication of the Paris and Lyons Railroad.

This report is followed by a Royal Ordonnance, dated the same day, declaring that the offer made by General Count Baudrand, Charles Laffitte, Hippolyte Ganneron, and William Barillon, for the grant of the Paris and Lyons Railroad, was accepted, and that the company they represent should hold it for 41 years and 60 days.

A dreadful murder was committed at Neuilly, near Paris, a few days ago, by a young man named Francois Querelles, aged twenty five. The motive was jealousy at the favour shown by his employer to another workman. M Rouzet, a builder, employed nearly distinguished amongst his workmen two young men, Querelles and another, named Louis Rollet. The former was foreman, and the latter out a simple workman. They lived together in the same house, Rue du Chateau, 39. In the course of last month, M Rouzet entrusted a piece of work to Rollet alone, without placing him, as usual, under the orders of Querelles. The latter became exceedingly jealous at this proceeding, and soon his fellow-workmen perceived that there was a coldness between him and Rollet. On Wednesday, Querelles proceeded to Paris, and purchased a pair of pistols and some powder and ball, and returned home before Rollet came in from work at the usual late hour of his return, which was before that of Querelles. Next morning neither of them appeared, and the neighbours becoming uneasy, entered Rollet's room, the key being in the door, and found him lying dead before the fire-place, with his head in the grate, and lying near him covered with blood, brains, and hair. In Querelle's room were found the pistols which he had bought the preceding day. He has not since been heard of, and the police are in full pursuit of the murderer, who could have been the author of this crime?

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on the 15th inst., with a speech from the Queen, in which her Majesty, after alluding to the state of the relations with foreign powers, said, "I desire to protect, by all means, our navigation and commerce. By giving life and animation to agriculture and industry, a new stimulus will be given to the progress of our navy, which will insure its recovery from the state of prostration into which it had fallen, and which will not less confer benefit and advantage upon our foreign possessions, so worthy of all our interest, for the fidelity they have always displayed, and under all circumstances." Her Majesty then alluded to the defeat of treasonable attempts, and the fidelity of the army, the subordination and discipline of which might serve as a model for the world, and adverted to important reforms which had been effected. Her Majesty in conclusion made these announcements

"My Government proposes also to submit to you measures calculated to increase the public wealth and to strengthen the credit to the nation.

"My Government will also present to you a project of law with the important object of enduring, in a permanent and solid manner, public worship and the clergy.

"During the last session you introduced into the constitution the reforms indispensable for placing in harmony the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the nation. You authorised my Government to promulgate those organic laws, by means of which the political machine received freedom of action and movement. You decreed, in fine, a new plan of finance, calculated to put an end to the disorder which consumed the resources of the State. At present it devolves on you to examine the results of your former resolutions, and to introduce such further improvements and reforms as shall appear to you called for and necessary—a task which, though less brilliant, is not the less useful and glorious. Your zeal and perseverance will be necessary to aid my Government in the laudable task of regulating the finances and administration of the state, which necessarily felt the effects of previous great and fatal disorder."

THE UNITED STATES.—(HE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The ship *Sea* arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon, with New York papers to the 4th inst., and also brought the President's Message, which was delivered to Congress on the 2d inst. This document, as usual, is very long one, but the portion of it which chiefly interests this country is that relating to the Oregon Territory. The tone adopted upon this important subject is, we regret to say, a bellicose one. Mr. Polk commences the Message by referring to the affairs of Mexico and Texas, and asks the Congress to adopt the necessary measures for carrying out the annexation. He then comes to the Oregon question, and after tracing the various negotiations upon the subject, says:—

"The civilised world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States, and this Government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy

"All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, it is deemed proper that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

After some further remarks, the President proceeds —

"The recommendations which I have made as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

"At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honour and interest is too clear to admit of doubt."

Mr. Polk concludes his comments upon the Oregon question in these terms —

"Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual Message of one of my predecessors, that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and re-affirm the principle affirmed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The re assertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the announcement of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

Mr. Polk gives this account of the financial condition of the United States

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were of the value of 117,254,564 dollars, of which the amount exported was 15,346,830 dollars, leaving a balance of 101,907,734 dollars for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of 114,646,606 dollars; of which the amount of domestic articles was 99,999,778 dollars. The receipts into the Treasury during the same year were 29,769,133 dollars and 56 cents; of which were derived from the customs 27,528 112 dollars and 70 cents; from sales of public lands, 2,770,693 dollars and 51 cents, and from unsolicited and miscellaneous receipts, 163,998 dollars and 56 cents. The expenditures for the same period were 29,968,296 dollars and 98 cents; of which 8,588,157 dollars and 71 cents were applied to the redemption of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, was 7,558,806 dollars and 22 cents. The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of October last, was 17,075,445 dollars and 53 cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 31, 1841, and of April 15th, 1842, and of March 3rd, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the Treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes. A few years ago our whole national debt growing out of the revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time the existing debt has been contracted, and, small as it is, in comparison with the similar burthens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and especially if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the Treasury, as they accrue, beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it recently occupied, as the country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self government, in developing all the resources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt."

In the course of the Message, the President invites the attention of Congress to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rate of duty imposed by the present tariff laws.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HALF MONTHLY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 15th of November has arrived.

The chief fact of interest mentioned in the papers is the departure of the Governor General from Agra, on the 29th of October, and his quick movements, whereby he was to arrive at Delhi on the 1st of November—that is, many days prior to the time when he was expected here. The affairs in the Punjaub have not lost their interest, although no late atrocity is recorded. The situation is most extraordinary. Ministers are murdered at the Prime Ministers or Wuzeers, as well as all the Kings that do not act as they please. The boy King, Dhuleep, is represented as being no great favourite with them. "Gholab Singh is not expected, as he is ill at Jessulna." and a "Faustina," has contrived to keep the soldiers at bay since the death of her brother, Jowahir Singh, although she has had no Prime Minister, for Gholab Singh, whom the soldiers wish to have for that wealth, to that most dangerous post, and then to plunder and to butcher him, as they did his brothers and his nephew, has contrived to gain his mountain fortress of Jammu, where he has forced the Governor to refuse him admittance. Tej Singh, the late Governor of Peshawur, has also declined the offer.

The British army remains collected on the frontiers of the Punjaub, and will march at once if ready to march at once if necessary. There is nothing positive known of the fate of Peshora Singh, who was, as it now appears, aided in his late attempt to hoist Attock by Dhost Mahomed and the Affghans, who intended, if possible, to restore Dost Mahomed to Peshawur.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who was at Umballa on the 4th of November, was about to proceed to Loodiana and Ferozepore; but his return to the former place was expected, as soon as the invasion of the Punjaub will be begun the ce.

From Scinde we learn that all is tranquil there. Sir Charles Napier was preparing to move from Kurachee to Hyderabad on a tour, as it was said, into the province of Cutch Bhooj; but there were not wanting speculators who imagine, if an invasion of the Punjaub be required, that he will lead the vanguard.

At Indore some confusion has arisen in consequence of a conspiracy to assassinate the Prime Minister; but the plot was discovered and frustrated, and the conspirators punished.

In other parts of India tranquillity prevails, although apprehensions are general of a great scarcity of grain and of water in various districts, during the next six months, in consequence of the deficiency of the late monsoon

From Burman the news of the detronement of Tharawaddie has been confirmed. He had become mad, and had been guilty of the most wanton acts of cruelty; he was therefore deposed, as his brother had been previously, and a regent appointed in the person of his youngest son, Shoadoogee menda, under the guardianship of Mekkaranung and Kyeewongyee. Mekkaranung, the uncle of the regent, is said to be a man of talents, and is a member of the Asiatic Society. The removal from power of Tharawaddie, in whose family madness is said to be hereditary, is hailed with satisfaction by the Burmese.

The letters from Bombay allude to the horrible conduct of a Manilla seaman, who, infuriated by drink and jealousy, ran a muck through a population part of the town of Bombay, killing five persons and wounded seventeen with his knife; he was knocked down at last and secured.

From China no intelligence had reached Bombay subsequent to the 30th of September.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE Dec 22.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—FRIZENEN, 1845.

ENGLISH DECLAMATIONS.—Subject of the Oration delivered in Hall, "On the Development of the Forms of Poetry according as Dependent on the Social Progress of a Nation."—1. Haslam, 2. Lindsay, 3. Norris.

LATIN DECLAMATIONS.—Subject of Latin Oration, "Goethii Laudatio."—1 Lushington; 2. Selwyn.

LATIN VERSE.—Lyrics: "Rhenus Fluvius."—Vans.tart. Hexameters No prize awarded. Elegiacs: "Voluria Coriolanum Exorat." Vans.tart.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—"During the former half of the seventeenth century, what causes were at work to change the national character and customs of the English, and what permanent effects did they produce."—Lindsay.

READER'S PRIZES.—1. Selwyn; 2. Norris.

ESSAY (on the Conduct and Character of King William): Ds. Bristed.

THE WRANGHAM PRIZE.—Ἀεὶν ἀριστεύειν. Ds. Bristed

The following appointments have taken place: The Rev. David Carver, of Caius College, to the rectory of Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk. The Rev. Alexander Grant Hudyan, M.A., of Pembroke College, to be one of the Hon. Earl Nelson's domestic chaplains.

SECESSIONS.—Mr. Hutchinson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Birmingham, on Sunday last. Above thirty of the late parishioners of the Rev. — Marshall, of Swallow Inn Hall, have, together with their pastor, conformed to the Church of Rome. Mr. Oakeley, late Fellow of Balliol College, has entered as a student in Theology at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, under Dr. Griffiths, Vicar Apostolic of the London District. Under that prelate, of the diocese of York, who has been lately received into the Church of Rome, was not curate to Archdeacon Wilberforce at the time of his reception, though he was previously curate to the venerable Archdeacon.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—Lord Lyndhurst sat on Saturday in Lincoln's Inn Hall for the first time since his late illness, and gave no less than twelve judgments. The hall was very much crowded.

THE LATE LORD WHARNCLIFFE.—On Sunday morning Dr. Merriman and the physicians, who were called in to consult on the serious illness of this respected nobleman, assembled at the family mansion in Curzon street, as well as Sir Benjamin Brodie, when there was a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and it was ascertained that death was caused by an effusion on the brain.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT IN JANUARY.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon at Windsor Castle. There were present his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Mr William Ewart Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Mr. Henry Goulburn, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Sidney Herbert, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord Wharncliffe.

Lord Stanley had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty his seals of office as one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon William Ewart Gladstone to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for War and the Colonies), he was, by command of the Queen, sworn one of her Majesty's Privy Council in Council.

At the Court Mr. Sheriff Chaplin and Mr. Sheriff Laurie, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, were presented to the Queen at an audience by Sir Charles Graham. In receiving her Majesty's commands relative to the Address of the Corporation of the City of London on the subject of the Corn laws. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Saturday, the 3rd of January next, at Windsor Castle, for the reception of the Address. The Sheriffs appeared in State at the Court.

After the Court the Duke of Wellington left in his travelling carriage for Strathfieldsaye.

Sir Robert Peel remained at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert promenaded this morning in the Home Park, visiting the Queen's kennel and the Royal aviary in their return to the Castle. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses Royal and Alice were also in their usual airings this morning in the private grounds.

Divine service was performed this morning in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and the Prince Consort and the members of the Royal household, by the Hon. and Rev. G. Courtenay. A sermon was also afterwards preached by the Queen's domestic chaplain. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing this afternoon. The Royal dinner circle this evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, the Countess Dysart, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon Miss Devereux, the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, the Hon. Miss Napier, the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Ormsby Gore, the General Wemyss, Major General Sir Edward Bowater, Colonel Bowles, &c. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance after dinner, and performed before her Majesty and the Court in the Red Drawing Room. A splendid ox, roasted whole, weighing upwards of 300lbs., was served up at the Royal dinner table this evening. The Court will remain at the Castle until within a day or two of the Meeting of Parliament, when it will take its departure for Buckingham Palace.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMEN.—St. Thomas's Day having fallen on a Sunday, the annual wardmotes for the election of Common Councilmen were postponed until Monday last. In many of the wards the old members were returned without opposition, and in few of them was there any very animated contests arising out of political partizanship. These elections, however, have excited little interest, of late years, beyond their own localities.

CHRISTMAS PROVISIONS.—The various metropolitan markets, during the week, have exhibited a most extraordinary and abundant supply of all descriptions of provisions, which have been imported from the country for the entertainment of those who have the means to enjoy themselves at this season of festivity. At the Newgate and Leadenhall markets and Scotch cattle markets presented so fine a show of poultry, the fowls in general being in the best possible condition. Many of the trains had with them between five hundred and six hundred pheasants, and the Norfolk train, which came in early on Tuesday morning, had eight hundred parcels. Several wholesale dealers have forwarded between two and three thousand geese, the supply being required in consequence of the unusual mildness of the season, but in some of which there are above five hundred members. Turkeys fetched from 3s. to 25s. each; geese, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. each; fowls, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d per pair; porkers, from 6s. to 18s. each; hares, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

Monday was a great day for the towns of Sheffield and Manchester, the railways between the two points being opened throughout. The great obstacle—the tunnel which passes under the hills between Lancashire and Yorkshire—was on that day formally opened. It cost £200,000, and has taken nearly six years in execution.

The tunnel is regarded as one of the greatest specimens of engineering skill, is 3300 yards, or three miles and twenty yards in length, being exactly midway between the termini of the line. It is 15 feet wide, and is 16 feet 6 inches high. It is adapted for a single line of road, and it will be worked by an engine which will be entirely confined to taking trains through each way, so that no collision can by possibility take place. In addition, it is securely fenced throughout, and is lighted by means of a telegraph, which will convey signals through the tunnel in an almost incredibly short space of time. The level of the rails at the eastern end of the tunnel is nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea at low water. The depth of the lowest of the five shafts is 659 feet.

A train of about twenty carriages left the Sheffield station at ten o'clock in the morning, drawn by two of the largest engines, conducted by Mr. Chairman, Mr. J. Parker, M.P. for Sheffield, the other Directors and their friends. Precisely at five minutes past ten the train was put into motion, and got under rapid way. The weather was extremely unpropitious, in consequence of a tremendous fall of snow. The train reached Dunford bridge in three quarters of an hour, where it remained twenty minutes for water. It then proceeded into the tunnel, at a steady pace. It was 19½ minutes in passing through this great subterranean bore; and, on emerging into the "regions of light," at Woodhead, the passengers gave three hearty cheers, making the mountains ring. It speedily passed over the wonderful viaduct at Woodhead, and arrived at Manchester at a quarter past twelve, the band playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" The party were met here by the Manchester shareholders, who proceeded to Sheffield, and dined with their Sheffield friends. The line was opened to the public on Tuesday. General Pasley, the Government Inspector, left Sheffield at ten o'clock on Saturday, and, after passing over the line, gave the usual certificate of safety and consolidation.

This line is intended to form part of the Huddersfield and Manchester line, which will constitute the shortest and most direct communication between Manchester and Leeds.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.—The provincial papers represent the Parliamentary boroughs to be in much the same state as they were with perfect safety the Parliament, supposed to be necessarily consequent on the advent of a Whig Radical Administration. The recall of Sir Robert Peel, however, will put a stop to such activity; therefore it is unnecessary to notice the various movements which the anticipated elections occasioned. There must be a vacancy for the West Riding of Yorkshire, as the Hon. John Stuart Wortley will be called to the House of Peers, and it seems to be the impression that Lord Morpeth will be returned.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday there was a very numerous meeting of the League at Manchester, Mr. R. Cobden Gregg in the chair. Mr. George Wilson read the accounts of the League, from which it appeared that they had a balance in hand of nearly £13,000. Mr. Alderman Mead moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting still reposed confidence in the League, and would continue their support of it. It was carried unanimously. Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Turton, moved the thanks of the meeting to the League, and that a requisition should be entered into in aid of the great £250,000 fund, and the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions. Very nearly £60,000 was subscribed. There were no less than twenty subscriptions of £1000. Mr. Cobden, on behalf of the Council, then addressed the meeting, and observed that two years ago, when they subscribed £14,000, they were designated "a great fact;" and now that they had subscribed £50,000 by 5d., they might be called a greater fact. The amount subscribed that day was a greater sum than was ever subscribed for any one object. The meeting gave him great pleasure, because, from the beginning to the conclusion of it not a word had been said about the changes of the Ministry that were going on every day. It would show every Minister what support he would receive from the country; and, on behalf of the Executive of the League, he must say with perfect safety that Sir Robert Peel would have the support of the people of Lancashire, and of the whole of the Free-traders of the country, if he would but come out, and do his duty as a man and a Minister. He wished it to be understood that, as soon as the laws were repealed, the League would be dissolved, and every gentleman would be liberated from all liability to the League or its funds. He desired that they had not any other object in view; and as soon as the Corn laws were repealed the League would be at once dissolved.

COACH ACCIDENT AT BIRSTAL.—On Monday evening last, about six o'clock, the Leeds and Birstall coach was overturned in a lane near the latter neighbourhood of Birstal. Several of the passengers were seriously hurt. One passenger had a fracture of the ankle joint; a clergyman, from Lincolnshire, had a compound fracture of the leg; and a third gentlemen, a fractured thigh.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—A collision between the Earl of Suffolk's gamekeepers and two notorious poachers, took place about two o'clock on Thursday morning (last week), in the preserves at Charlton, near Malmesbury. It appears that the head gamekeeper, George Hawes, and his assistant, Thomas Fields, had discovered a great many wires set in a field, adjoining the turnpike road at Charlton. They watched them for some time, when two men came within thirty yards of them, and, finding they were seen they made off. The keepers pursued the intruders, and Fields overtook them, when they made a furious attack on him, and beat him severely about the head and body with large sticks. When Hawes came up, Fields was on the ground, the poachers still beating him. One of them made a thrust at Hawes with a spear which they had previously taken from Fields, and wounded him in the shoulder. Both men were recognised by the keepers; they are Edgar Walker and Ambrose Davis, two notorious poachers of Brinkworth.

THE YARMOUTH MURDER.—Yarham, the man accused of murdering Mrs. Candler, at Yarmouth, was apprehended on Saturday last, at Blakeney, in Gloucestershire. The warrant for his apprehension was issued on the testimony of the woman Dirk, who stated that Yarham had confessed to her that he was concerned in the murder.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday morning last, a girl named Jane Swift, inflicted a fatal wound upon a companion in misery, named M'Gill It appears that between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, Swift and deceased were carousing with a number of sailors in a public house in Tallystreet, a neighbourhood not of the highest repute in Liverpool. Some difference arose between them, Swift being very much excited, and declared that she would take the life of the deceased before morning. After some little time, Swift was calmed down, but, on leaving the public-house, the quarrel was renewed, and the deceased, some parties say, struck Swift a blow, whilst others say she only gave her a push, in order to get her out of the way. This was, however, enough for Swift, who was already much exasperated, and she made a stab at the deceased, inflicting a most serious in a dangerous wound on the side of the neck, near the collar-bone. The deceased staggered and fell down, but was immediately carried to a neighbouring house, where she died a short time afterwards. A surgeon was sent for, but arrived too late to render her any assistance. As soon as Swift had perpetrated the deed, she ran off, with the knife in her hand, and was pursued down Park-lane by several persons who were standing by. She called out to one of the women in pursuit that she would serve her as she had done the deceased, if she persisted in following her. Ultimately she outran her pursuers, was lost sight of, and succeeded in making her escape.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL UPON THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell, after a brief allusion to the "Starvation Committee"—the name given by him to the committee appointed to inquire respecting the potatoes—made some remarks upon the present state of affairs, which were worth hearing. He said they were in a strange state of puzzle. Sir Robert Peel had become Minister in the interval, and he believed he was correct in saying that there was no Minister at that moment. That was the state of England. It should like wise be remembered that they (the Irish) could have no confidence in him. Last week he was a Leaguer; this week he may be a protectionist; next week he may be for something modified; and he no much attached to a sliding-scale, that he might get on a sliding-scale himself and slip through their fingers. (Laughter.) They were placed in a curious position. They had no Government, and no person could prec-ely tell who they could not tell why the Whigs did not form an Administration; they could not tell why the Tories ceased to be a Government. All they knew was, that both Whigs and Tories had quarrelled among themselves, and that they agreed upon nothing but to differ. There was only one point on which they were perfectly unanimous, and that was to differ amongst themselves. What was all that to Ireland? What was the real question to consider? The present crisis was most beneficial to Ireland. It raised their expectations. It gave them the certainty of success if they were true to themselves and to their country. (Cheers.) What cared they for Whigs or Tories. Their cause was the cause of Ireland. They were on a majestic march to nationality, and the changes and the shiftings of Administrations only excited in them more and more the that species of political tyranny that would debase them, dividing and separating them from each other. Every man should be a Repealer. That day week he concurred with Mr. Smith O'Brien, and he (Mr. O'Connell) was for Repeal, and no compromise. He repeated his words—he was in favour of Repeal, and no compromise—no postponement. (Loud and continued cheers.) Nothing should delay them in their career—nothing should drive them from the pursuit of their object. (Cheers.) He said that he would support Lord John Russell upon the Corn-laws, and that he would attend du ring the debate, and influence as many of the Irish members as he could in silence, to vote upon every division with Cobden and Bright. They knew that he had no great liking for Peel—he was well aware what kind of a boneyed trickster he was, but he was equally ready to support him on the Corn law question, and he would vote for him upon every motion that had for its object to make bread plentiful and cheap. (Cheers.) While he said this, he would do Lord John Russell the justice to say that he had proved himself in a position—a very prominent position—of the highest honour. (Hear.) Whatever his conduct as a Whig might have been, it was impossible to look at his behaviour and mode of acting respecting the Corn laws, without finding a kind of veneration for his person, and concurrence in his opinions. He had behaved himself admirably. His wont with him so far as he behaved himself well, and not one inch further. (Loud cheers.) If he (Mr. O'Connell) was for Repeal, and no compromise. He repeated his words—he was in favour of Repeal, and no compromise—no postponement. (Loud and continued cheers.) Nothing should delay them in their career—nothing should drive them from the pursuit of their object. (Cheers.) 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He (Mr. O'Connell) was ready to support Peel in any good measure he proposed for Ireland—no matter what it was—whether to repeal the Corn Laws, or cheapen provisions to avert the threatening famine. (Hear, hear). Now he would prefer Lord John Russell as Premier, and his party, to the Tories; because his belief was, that the first step they would take would be, immediately to provide food and employment for the Irish people. (Hear, hear; It was said by some foolish gentlemen that he would give up Repeal to feed the people. in fact, that he said so. Now, he said no such thing, for the alternative was not put to him, but if it was, he would, of course, have no hesitation in saying, "feed the people." (Cheers.) He would, if obliged to do one thing or the other, give up Repeal, but, as he said, such an alternative was not put to him, and the course he adopted, he believed, was the best support he could have afforded to Repeal. (Continued cries of hear and cheers.) He cared for neither Whigs nor Tories, and he would vote for any measure, no matter who brought it forward, if it was a good one; and he boldly challenged the Government, if they had not sense in power, to produce such measures, and see if he would not aid him in carrying them. (Hear, and cheers.) The rent for the week was announced to be £210 18s. 8d.

ANTRIM ELECTION.—On Monday, Sir H. B. Seymour was elected for the county of Antrim, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Irving.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER, IN ESSEX.—During the last two weeks some excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood of Dagenham and the western portion of the county of Essex, in consequence of a rumour having been extensively circulated that a respectable tradesman, named Thomas Dunsdon, a potato salesman, residing at Chadwell Heath, had murdered his wife by cutting her throat. The rumour first arose since as Oct. 30th, from a wound in her throat. A Coroner's inquest was held before C. C. Lewis, Esq., the county Coroner, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had committed the act while labouring under temporary insanity. A few day s after the inquest was held, a report was spread by some of the witnesses who were examined before the Coroner, that the act was not done by the deceased, but that the husband had cut her throat, and that they were prevented from giving such evidence before the Coroner as would have fixed Dunsdon with the commission of the crime of murder. This report reaching the ears of the Coroner, he deemed it right to take legal proceedings against the originator of the scandal, a person named Banham. On the 16th of the present month an information was made before Gerald Massiter, Esq., one of the county magistrates, and on the 17th since as Oct. 30th, from a wound in her throat. A Coroner's inquest was held before C. C. Lewis, Esq., the county Coroner, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had committed the act while labouring under temporary insanity. A few day s after the inquest was held, a report was spread by some of the witnesses who were examined before the Coroner, that the act was not done by the deceased, but that the husband had cut her throat, and that they were prevented from giving such evidence before the Coroner as would have fixed Dunsdon with the commission of the crime of murder. This report reaching the ears of the Coroner, he deemed it right to take legal proceedings against the originator of the scandal, a person named Banham. On the 16th of the present month an information was made before Gerald Massiter, Esq., one of the county magistrates, and on the 17th since as Oct. 30th, from a wound in her throat. A Coroner's inquest was held before C. C. Lewis, Esq., the county Coroner, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had committed the act while labouring under temporary insanity. A few day s after the inquest was held, a report was spread by some of the witnesses who were examined before the Coroner, that the act was not done by the deceased, but that the husband had cut her throat, and that they were prevented from giving such evidence before the Coroner as would have fixed Dunsdon with the commission of the crime of murder. This report reaching the ears of the Coroner, he deemed it right to take legal proceedings against the originator of the scandal, a person named Banham. On the 16th of the present month an information was made before Gerald Massiter, Esq., one of the county magistrates, and on the 17th since as Oct. 30th, from a wound in her throat. A Coroner's inquest was held before C. C. Lewis, Esq., the county Coroner, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had committed the act while labouring under temporary insanity. A few day s after the inquest was held, a report was spread by some of the witnesses who were examined before the Coroner, that the act was not done by the deceased, but that the husband had cut her throat, and that they were prevented from giving such evidence before the Coroner as would have fixed Dunsdon with the commission of the crime of murder. This report reaching the ears of the Coroner, he deemed it right to take legal proceedings against the originator of the scandal, a person named Banham. On the 16th of the present month an information was made before Gerald Massiter, Esq., one of the county magistrates, and on the 17th

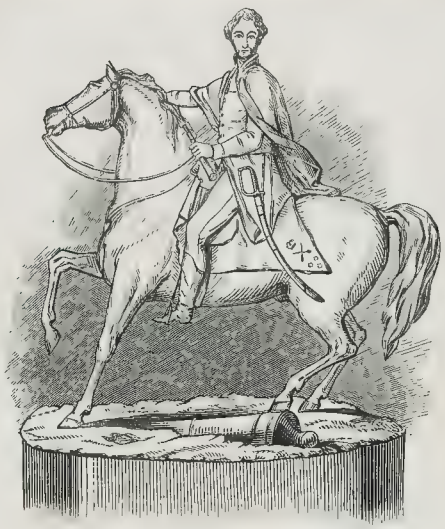
FRAUDS UPON RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Edmund Thomas Yeasell, who pleaded guilty some sessions back to the forgery of the Parliamentary deed of a railway company, and upon whom judgment had been respited, was brought up to receive the sentence of the Court. Mr. Baron Alderson said that the offence imputed to the prisoner, and to which he had confessed his guilt, was by no means unknown in these days of gambling speculations, and it was a crime of a very serious nature. The prisoner, interrupting the Court, said that at the time executed the deed he was unconscious that he was doing any wrong. He did it on a promise that he should have the written [illegible] Baron Alderson proceeded to say that the sentence which he had to pass upon him was the lowest term of imprisonment which the law imposed for the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted, and that sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two years.

SUSPECTED CASE OF PARRICIDE NEAR MORPETH.—On the 16th inst. Inquest was commenced at Cockle park, near Morpeth, on view of [illegible] of Robert Joicey, a labouring man, aged about sixty-seven years sided at the place named. His family consisted of his wife, and a and son and daughter. The deceased, it appears, was taken ill after a large powder administered to him, which was left for him by an apparent strange man, in a rather extraordinary manner, at a public-house, two miles [illegible] This, and other circumstances, raised a suspicion that the deceased had been poisoned by one of his own family; and the inquest was consequently adjourned until the 10th instant. The man who delivered the poison was minded up, and his face was not seen by the person who received it, and he merely observed, in a low tone of voice, that it was medicine for old Joicey.. The packet bore this inscription :—"I make you a present for Joicey. Take this large powder in a glass of ale, or a glass of wine; and the remainder one in a little honey or jelly, the one at night and the other in the morning." One reason which induced Joicey to take the powder was in consequence of Dr. Henley, of Morpeth, not unfrequently having left medicine at the same house. Ralph Joicey, the son, who is a blind one, and who belonging to the Duke of Portland, having left for Newcastle on Saturday, was immediately followed by a police officer of Morpeth, who apprehended him at the residence of William Joicey, in Hutton's-court, Pilgrim-street, another son of the deceased, on the charge of poisoning his father. A Coroner's inquest has been held, which was adjourned for further evidence. The mother and daughter were afterwards taken into custody. The inquest was resumed on Monday. Several witnesses were examined. When the evidence was concluded, the Coroner put the case to the Jury, observing, that with respect to the male prisoner, they would labour under no difficulty, so that the chief point for their consideration would be whether the mother and daughter were implicated or not, as accessories. The Jury were absent about a quarter of an hour, and on their return found a verdict of "Wilful murder," against the prisoner Ralph Joicey, adding that in their opinion there was no evidence to criminate the female prisoners. The male prisoner was then committed to take his trial at the next General Gaol Delivery.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last the Norwich train, which leaves at half past 11 o'clock for London, when within about two miles from Thetford, was run off the rail. The engine detaching itself from the train, rolled down upon the right of the embankment, killing the engine driver instantaneously, and bruising the stoker so much that he only survived a few hours. The carriages were thrown down on the left of the embankment, and although they must have rolled completely over, and the wheels been left uppermost, none of the passengers were injured. The general opinion at the time was that the great speed the train was going at caused the accident, as the preceding mile was done in 37 seconds. After two hours' delay the passengers and luggage exchanged trains, and proceeded.

CONFESSION OF THE GIRL CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Last week we gave a report of the trial and conviction of a girl named Martha Browning, for the murder of a very atrocious character, and although the evidence might be considered as of the most conclusive character, yet it will be some satisfaction to those who may have considered it almost impossible for such a person to have committed so fearful a crime, to know that, since the conviction of the wretched girl, she has made a full confession, and detailed all the circumstances connected with the horrible crime. Very shortly after she had been placed in the female capital-convict's cell, she appeared desirous to unburden her mind; and in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain, and the governor of Newgate, Mrs. Cope, she made a full admission of her guilt. No questions were put to her, or anything said to her to induce her to make such an avowal. Having admitted the perfect justice of her sentence, she expressed that it was her opinion that she ought to die for it, as a warning to others, she said that her only motive was a desire to possess herself of that which she believed to be a 25 Bank of England note, but which, as it turned out, was only a banknote for 5 pounds, and not a "Bank of Elegance." It should be stated that the prisoner can read and write very well; but she said that she never had an opportunity of full knowledge of the nature of the document, and she declared that there was only one note, and not two, as was represented at the trial. She said that, being determined to possess herself of the note, she considered the means of doing so, and at length resolved to take away the old woman's life, as being, she then considered, the readiest way of attaining her object, and that she would effect this by strangling her with the cord which was on her bonnet; and she fixed upon the handkerchief to carry her dreadful design into execution. Accordingly, she said, in the middle of the night she got up and cut a portion of the rope off, and then, with the deceased was asleep, she twice threw round her neck, and began to pull it violently. The old woman awoke, apparently from a sound sleep, in the agonies of suffocation—she struggled slightly, had sufficient presence of mind to exclaim, "Murder, murder what are you about?" as a expression which it will be recollected was spoken to by one of the witnesses, who occupied an adjoining room. [illegible] The prisoner continued to say that, when she had strangled the old woman, she then proceeded to search for the note, and inquired what was the matter. She was then standing over the dead body of her unhappy victim, and it was with great difficulty that she could refrain from screaming at the horrors of which she was the matter; and thus to induce the party to return to her room. She then remained upon the bed with the dead body until daylight, when she undressed the body of the deceased, and took the note and money of the poor old creature that which she believed to be the 25 note; and, without attentively looking at it, she placed it in her pocket, and considered that the means to escape detection of her horrible crime, and that the body might come across her to make it appear that the deceased had committed suicide. With a view to this she tied the cord in a knot, and then lifted the body from the bed and placed it on the floor by the bed side, in the position on which it was afterwards discovered. In the morning she gave an alarm, as appeared by the evidence, of the old lady being ill, and went out to inform her daughter of it, and to request that some would come to see her. Upon the prisoner being asked how she could have been strong enough to lift the dead body from the bed and place it upon the bed, she said, "I think the Devil must have helped me; but I did it." The prisoner then went on to describe the other circumstances narrated in the evidence, and said that the statements of all the witnesses were quite correct, with the exception of that of the surgeon, which she declared was not so in two particulars, wherein he stated that he was the first medical person who saw the deceased, and that when he did so her eyes were wide open; but she declared that his assistant saw her first, and that her eyes were closed, and her face appeared perfectly composed when he saw her. She then stated, that, having resolved upon the course she intended to pursue, she made her statement before the Coroner with a view to show that the deceased had destroyed herself, and which, as it turned out, had that effect, as the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed herself while in a state of temporary derangement. She then said that she had discovered that the note was of no value, and she said she should never have attempted to make any use of it if she had not been pressed by the old woman's daughter and her husband to lend them some money, and she only went to the house with the pretended purpose to change it in order to pacify them, and on their thus insisting to know how she became possessed of it, she did not know what to do, and eventually told them the story about her having received it from some person in Bedford-street, in the Strand. When, she said, she found that the witness Gaze determined upon accompanying her to Bedford-street, she became quite heedless herself, and felt that she could no longer support her position, and from that moment her mind almost forsook her, and she did not recollect the incoherent expressions imputed to her by several witnesses, although she had no doubt she had made use of them, as she was resolved to admit her guilt. This was the substance of the statement; and after it was made she appeared a good deal more composed, and ever since that time she has appeared to increase, and she is evidently perfectly resigned to the fate that awaits her. The execution will take place on the 15th of January.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY.—An alarming collision, productive of considerable damage, occurred on Monday night on the line of the North Union Railway. The six o'clock train from Preston had arrived between Wigan and Parkside, about four miles from the latter, when the passengers, of whom fortunately there were very few, were suddenly alarmed by a violent concussion, which threw all of them from their seats. At the moment of the concussion the second carriage from the engine was smashed in the front, one wheel being entirely broken, and the next or third carriage, in which was a gentleman, two ladies, and three or four others, partly fell on the left side, the opposite door having previously been broken in by some heavy substance. The train instantly stopped, the engine, which was also much damaged, being brought to a stand still. Fortunately no one was much injured. One lady fainted, and was with difficulty restored. As soon as the train stopped, the passengers, in very [illegible] alarm, which was increased by the darkness of the night, left the carriages by the aid of the lamps they could see, lying about in all directions. The wrecks of three or four coal waggons, which had somehow been left on the line, and with which the train had been in collision. Messengers were immediately sent with lamps in both directions to warn approaching trains of the impediments on the rails caused by the broken carriages. One carriage being on examination found not materially injured, all the passengers were huddled into it, and the engine conveyed them, at a very slow pace, to Parkside. The carriages which had suffered in the collision were necessarily left on the rails till sufficient assistance could be procured to remove them. The third class (quarter past six) and the eight o'clock train were consequently delayed for a considerable time. It is thought that the waggons must have become detached from some train, as they were so far from any station. [illegible] no doubt the directors will make prompt inquiry into the matter.



SILVER STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SILVER STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This beautiful Equestrian Statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, has just been executed in silver by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. Its total height is 29 inches, and its weight nearly 200 ounces. The great Hero is supposed to be giving his last charge on the field of Waterloo—("Up Guards, and at them!")

The details of the costume have been copied from authentic sources; and the likeness is most striking. The ease and *vraisemblance* of the figure, and the execution throughout, reflect the highest credit on the artists.

We understand that this costly memorial of British valour has been executed to commission; and is now on its way to Calcutta.

HER MAJESTY'S IRON STEAM-FRIGATE "TRIDENT."

The *Trident* is the first Iron Steam-Ship-of-War ordered by her Majesty's Admiralty to be built. She was launched from Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare's extensive building-yard, at Blackwall, on the 16th.

Her principal dimensions are:—

Length, over all	..	..	200 ft. 0 in.
Length, between the perpendiculars ..	..	..	180 0
Length of the Engine-room	..	..	45 0
Breadth of Beam	..	..	31 6
Breadth over all	..	..	32 6
Depth in Hold	..	..	18 0

Burthen, in Tons, 900.

Engine power, 320 horses; oscillating cylinders, and tubular boilers.

Her principal armament is to consist of two long swivel guns of ten inch bore, one forward and one aft, to fire in line of keel, and four 32-pounder broadside guns. She was designed by the builders, and is considered to be an exceedingly fine and substantial vessel. Her ribs are *double, each rib* being composed of two angle-irons, 4 inches by 3½ inches, by ½ inch thick, rivetted together, and in one entire length, from the gunwale to the keel; there being of these double ribs 270 pairs. The iron skin is ¾ inch thick at the keel, diminishing upwards at the gunwale to ½ inch. The skin contains 1600 plates of iron, which are rivetted to each other, and to the ribs and keel, by 200,000 rivets. Each rivet was wrought red hot, and required the united labours of three workmen and two boys to rivet it in its corresponding hole.

The weight of the iron hull is 380 tons. The total weight of the ship, with her machinery, coals, water, guns, and stores for sea-going, is calculated at 900 tons. The load water-line is 10 feet 9 inches. The light or launching draught of water, as certified by the Government Inspector, was 6 feet 3 inches. The said light or launching draught of water, as calculated, was 6 feet 3¼ inches, being the displacement of 385 tons, the estimated weight of the iron hull; a degree of accuracy not often, we believe, attained in ship-building. The cost of the hull, with the machinery, as contracted, is £31,000.

The price of iron, when this ship was commenced, was £8 10s. per ton; the same material is, at this time, selling for £16.

OBITUARY

OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN CHETWODE, BART.

Sir John Chetwode, Bart., of Chetwode, Bucks, and Oakley, Staffordshire (at one time M.P. for Buckingham), died on the 17th, at his marine residence at Bognor, aged 81. He had succeeded to the title no less than sixty-six years ago, and, at the same time, had inherited extensive estates in the counties of Stafford, Buckingham, and Chester. His family was one of the oldest in England, being traced by some to a period antecedent to the Conquest. At a very early epoch, Robert de Chetwode founded the Priory of Chetwode; and, in the time of the Lion-hearted Richard, Sir Robert de Chetwode, Lord of Chetwode, received the honour of knighthood from that Prince, in Palestine.

The deceased Baronet, the son of Sir John Chetwode, the third Baronet, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Brentnall, Esq., of Thorncliffe, married, first, in 1785, Henrietta, eldest daughter of George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and had by that lady a very numerous family, of which the eldest son, John, the present Baronet, assumed, on his marriage with the eldest daughter of John Newdigate-Ludford, Esq., of Ansley, the prior and additional names of Newdigate-Ludford. Sir John married, secondly, in 1827, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bristow, Esq.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley, first Baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, in the County of York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Lord President of the Council, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Commissioner of the India Board, was born on the 6th October, 1776. He was son of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, (afterwards) Mackenzie, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Cunyngham, Bart. Being a younger son, for his elder brother did not die till 1797, he was destined by his family for a profession.

After receiving his education at the Charter House, he, at the early age of fifteen, entered the army, and in his military capacity obtained credit and rapid promotion. He served in Canada, and at the Cape of Good Hope. Before 1797, he was a Captain, and acting commander of his regiment; the death of his elder brother, however, in that year recalled him home, to resign the life and profession of a soldier, and to assume the position of his father's heir apparent.

In 1802 Mr. Stuart Wortley commenced his political career as M.P. for Bossiney, in Cornwall; his first public act of note was in 1812, when, in consequence of the death of Mr. Percival, there ensued a lengthened negociation, somewhat similar to that of present occurrence, respecting the formation of a Cabinet. Mr. Stuart Wortley then moved, in a speech of acknowledged independence and spirit, an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he "would form a strong and efficient Ministry." Mr. Wortley continued to represent Bossiney till 1818, when, at the death of his father, he succeeded to the large family inheritance. He then naturally aspired to be member for the great county where he resided, and, at the general election in 1818, he was returned for Yorkshire, jointly with Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam. He continued to sit for this important place until the dissolution of Parliament in 1826, and in 1826 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Wharncliffe.

In the political events which ensued after his elevation, Lord Wharncliffe did not take an active part until the agitation of the Reform question: that measure he opposed with great vehemence, ardour, and perseverance; he, nevertheless, attempted a negotiation between the friends and foes of the Bill, but, as every one knows, without the slightest success. In the Administration of brief existence formed by Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, Lord Wharncliffe was appointed Lord Privy Seal. His Lordship went out with his party in 1835, and acted prominently in the Opposition, until the return of the Conservative Government to power in 1841, when he became President of the Privy Council. His Lordship's family had at this time rendered essential service to the new Administration, in the successful result of the Parliamentary contest for Yorkshire, where Lord Wharncliffe's eldest son and Mr. Denison defeated the Whig candidates, Lords Milton and Morpeth.

During the Sessions of 1842, 1843, and 1844, Lord Wharncliffe was almost the leading Minister in the Upper House; the elevation, however, to the peerage of Lord Stanley, relieved him of much of his parliamentary labour. The distinguished earthly career of Lord Wharncliffe was rathersuddenly brought to a termination. The noble Lord, who enjoyed a robust and vigorous old age, and who had, though seventy, all the appearance of middle life, was taken ill about a week before his death; early on Thursday he felt better, but later on that day he became insensible, and expired the following morning, Friday, the 10th inst. The proximate cause of this fatal result was an effusion of blood or serum on the brain.

Lord Wharncliffe married, the 30th March, 1799, the Lady Elizabeth Creighton, daughter of the first Earl of Essex, by whom (who survives him) he leaves one daughter, married to the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and three sons, the youngest of whom, the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, is a Queen's Counsel, M.P., and Attorney-General of the Palatinate of Lancaster. Lord Wharncliffe is succeeded by his eldest son John, now second Baron Wharncliffe. This nobleman, who was born in 1801, married in 1825 the Lady Georgiana, third daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, and has issue three sons and two daughters. His Lordship, until his father's demise, was member for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Lord Wharncliffe descended from a branch of the Stuarts, Earls and Marquises of Bute: the second son of the third Earl of Bute, the Hon. James Stuart, father of the nobleman whose death we record, succeeded to the estates of his mother, the Baroness Mount Stuart, only daughter of Wortley Montagu, Esq., and took the name of Wortley in 1795; he subsequently inherited the estates of his uncle, the Right Hon. J. S. Mackenzie, and assumed, in 1803, the additional name of Mackenzie.

THE LATE LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

The late Lord Wharncliffe was great grandson of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, an interesting edition of whose letters he published a short time ago.

JOHN WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ.

The names of the leading orators at the bar are ever familiar to the public, but there is another eminent class in that learned body, whose fame, though often more lasting, scarcely passes beyond the knowledge of the legal profession: we mean the writers upon law. The subject of this notice is a strong instance of this. His death has occurred without general remark, and yet in him has perished, by an early fate, one of the greatest authors on the subject of the common law since the days of Blackstone. John William Smith was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 2nd May, 1834, and was latterly attaining extensive practice on the Oxford Circuit, and in the Courts of Westminster. But he has already acquired a high reputation by his "Compendium of Mercantile Law," a perfect model of purity of style, clearness of expression, and extensive knowledge in legal compositions. His other principal work was one entitled "A Selection of Leading Cases," a book now essential to all students, and, indeed, to every one practising at the common law bar.

Mr. Smith also wrote some less extensive treatises; all his productions went through several editions. The extreme toil and energy that these labours required, were too much for his delicate constitution, and during the last year it was evident to the eyes of his brethren in the courts that the learned gentleman was rapidly declining under his exertions. But no warning or advice could induce him to desist, and nearly to the last, he was to be seen at Westminster, with business in hand, and yet

H. M. IRON STEAM-FRIGATE "TRIDENT."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

a mere shadow. He died of consumption, on the 17th inst., at his chambers, 2, Mitre Court-buildings, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His untimely demise is the subject of deep and general regret to all belonging to the Law. His amiable disposition, and unobtrusive manners had endeared him to the Bar, and his genius was such as to render him an irreparable loss. The funeral of the lamented gentleman took place on Wednesday last: the hearse, with a procession of carriages, leaving the Temple for the place of interment, at Kensal-green.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The foundation stone of the Metropolitan Church of St. Paul, Auckland, was laid by his Excellency Governor Hobson, on the 28th July, 1841, eighteen months after the first establishment of the Colony. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, on the 17th March, 1844; having, however, been previously opened, for the purpose of public worship, on the 7th May, 1843. The edifice is very substantially built of bricks manufactured in Auckland, the ornamental parts of the exterior being completed in dark grey stone, found in the neighbourhood.

The interior is floored, and is provided with neat open benches, similar in character to those which are often met with in English cathedrals. There are no inclosed pews. One third portion of the sittings are "Free;" and the whole are calculated to accommodate 600 persons.

It is intended that the lower part of the Tower should be fitted up and appropriated as a Vestry.

A Gallery at the west end forms part of the original plan; and the necessary arrangements were made, in the erection of the building, for its completion at a future time, but, hitherto, the funds of the Church have not been sufficient for that purpose. The walls of the building are still unplastered, and must remain so, until a sum for the purpose of completing the interior can be raised by private subscription; which, in the present state of the Colony, it is feared will not be for some time.

The sum required would be about Three Hundred Pounds.

The Church is very beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the whole town and harbour, and forms a very striking object in the distance immediately on entering the port.

The entire cost of the building, up to the present time, has been Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six pounds, nine shillings and nine pence, which has been provided for in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
Raised by private subscription among the inhabitants	933	1	0
This sum, doubled by the Bishop	933	1	0
From the Colonial Government under the Church Extension Act (since repealed)	500	0	0
Loan from the Lord Bishop of New Zealand to the Trustees, bearing interest at five per cent., and for which the Trustees are personally responsible*	500	0	0
	£2866	2	0

(It is very creditable to the good feeling of the inhabitants of Auckland, that

* The interest on this loan, and one hundred pounds of the principal have since been repaid to his Lordship, from the pew rents received by the Trustees.

it was one of their first cares to provide a suitable edifice for the celebration of the public worship of the church; and that, in a colony which has been little more than five years in existence, such a building should have been erected. Should any of our readers take interest in the completion of the edifice, our Correspondent, as a Trustee of the Church, will be happy to afford them any information; and, on his return to the colony, in about two months, will take charge of any contributions which may be intrusted to him, and which shall be, immediately on his return, religiously appropriated to the purposes for which such aid was intended. The name and address of our Correspondent are left at our office.)

MUNIFICENCE OF THE EARL OF ELDON.—The Earl of Eldon has given £1000 to each of the following societies in connexion with the church in the counties where the noble Earl's estates are situate—the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association, the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Church Building Association, and the Durham Diocesan Society for the Employment of additional Curates. It is said, these splendid pecuniary gifts are as a "thanks-offering" for the birth of a son and heir to his title and family property.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. IRVING, M.P.—The will of the late John Irving, Esq., M.P. for Antrim, was proved, a few days ago, in London, by his nephew and sole executor, John Irving, Esq. It was made in August, 1845, and he therein confirms a testamentary disposition executed by him according to the law of Scotland, whereby he devised his estates at Newfield, in Dumfries, North Britain, to his brother-in-law, Alexander Currie, for life, and, at his decease, to John Irving Currie, the son of the said Alexander Currie, and his heirs. All other his estates in Scotland he leaves to his said nephew, John Irving, and appoints him residuary legatee, subject to a provision for the payment of certain annuities and legacies; and, amongst other bequests, he leaves to his nephew, J. Davidson, £300 a year, and a legacy of £500 to his children. To his nephew, W. Davidson, £200 a year; also several legacies of £500 to nephews and nieces. To his partners, Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., George Reid, and James Milligan, £100 each, and he has remembered other of his friends with similar bequests. The personal estate in England, within the province of Canterbury, was sworn under £300,000, which is independent of his property in Scotland and Ireland. The hon. member died at his residence, Richmond terrace, on the 10th ult., at the age of seventy eight.

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Tuesday, this newly-erected edifice, in Bloomsbury-street (late Plumtree-street, (St. Giles's), was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonies, by the Lord Bishop of London. This church was originally established by King Charles II., in the year 1661, in the Savoy Palace, Strand; has been re-constructed on its present site by the descendants of French Protestant refugees, the ground being granted for that purpose by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The new church has been built from the designs of Mr. Ambrose Poynter: it is in the early English style: the principal front has a large and lofty window, flanked by two smaller ones; and the gable is surmounted by an enriched cross. At the opposite end of the edifice is a low *campanile*, or bell-tower. The premises adjoining are in corresponding style; and have a pierced Gothic parapet, &c.

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN CRIPPLEGATE.

A very pleasing celebration of the season was given by the London Mission Society, at the Temperance Hall, in Milton-street, City. It is the aim of this Association not so much to relieve want by alms, as by sound and kind advice and interest, to keep alive that good understanding between the different and much separated classes of society; in furtherance of which the Society maintain schools, promote meetings for mutual instruction, give popular lectures, &c. They have, this season, besides their usual places of meeting, in Spicer-street and Half-moon Alley, engaged the spacious Hall in Milton street, Cripplegate, for religious service on Sunday evenings, and lectures on Wednesdays. It is part also of the plan to give treats occasionally to children in the summer, by excursions into the country; and in winter, by evening meetings, with singing, the exhibition of the magic lantern, &c.

On Christmas Eve as many as 400 children assembled in the Hall, with their teachers and friends; and, whoever saw their happy little faces, and heard their shouts, needs no further proof of their enjoyment, which was crowned especially by the exhibition of a German *Christmas Tree, or Tree of Love*, which was erected upon the stage of the Hall. This is the usual mode of celebrating the Eve of the birth of Christ, in Germany and on the Continent. In almost every family, is set up this pleasing figure, having the resemblance of a growing tree, loaded with a profusion of fruits and flowers; and, upon its branches, the different members of the family suspend the little presents which they intend for those they love best; and on the exhibition of the Tree, the presents are claimed by the donors, and handed, with compliments, to their friends.

On Wednesday evening, the children of the Mission hung a load of oranges and other fruit on their Christmas Tree, besides hundreds of other presents; the whole being illuminated with a myriad of candles. As they were successively handed to the children by the guardians of the Tree, they presented the gifts to their friends and schoolfellows. We were much pleased to notice that the first present was made by a pretty little girl to the venerable senior Missionary, the Rev. R. K. Philp, who presided over the festival.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

Before and after the exhibition of the Tree, the magic lantern was shown; and the amusements were enlivened by some pleasing singing. Then the children were addressed by the Missionaries; by Mr. W. Wansey, the Treasurer of the Society; by Dr. Bateman, the Secretary; and by several of the Teachers of the different Schools. The fruit was then taken from the Tree, and distributed amongst the delighted children; and thus terminated this simple celebration of Christmas Eve in Cripplegate.

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BRENTFORD, EALING, AND CHISWICK. By THOMAS FAULKNER. Simpkin and Co.

The veteran author of this work had previously produced the histories of Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, and Hammersmith; so that he has contributed largely to the topography of the Metropolitan County. He has been labouring some forty or fifty years in the vineyard, wherein he has, for the most part, resided; and the fruits of his toil may be received as careful record made in the precise localities.

CHISWICK CHURCH.

The present volume bears ample instance of the topographer's industry and method, notwithstanding his great age; and it is plain that his book is not a mere labour of the library; for, he has evidently collected his materials in the "highways and by-ways" of his district. To the resident clergy he expresses his obligations for their aid in the parochial history: he thanks others for their contribution of original accounts of eminent persons; and specially those gentlemen who have granted him access to the Records in the Tower, and elsewhere a mass of materials which has already thrown so much new light on the ancient state and succession of property in this country.

Probably, no portion of our metropolitan environs is more abundant in interest than that section of the valley of the Thames wherein lie Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick. We do not refer so much to historical events as to the interest which the district has acquired from its having been the birth-place and abode of many persons of varied eminence. Brentford was the scene of fierce religious fires in the reign of Queen Mary; "the Battail at Branford," in 1642, between Prince Rupert and the Parliamentarians, is matter of "old pamphlet" notoriety, and the documents fill several pages in Mr. Faulkner's volume; where, too, we have a list of the County Members of Parliament, since the date of their first election at Brentford in 1700-1, previous to which, elections for Middlesex were held on Hampstead Heath. Among the curious extracts from the Parish Books at Brentford, are details of the Hobby Horse, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, and other May games; Hocking at Whitsuntide; Scholars Begging by License; King James's famous Book of Sports; Expenses of "Conveying away Witches;" Keeping the Parish Armour; all interesting traits of manners and times long past. Then, the celebrity of Brentford Butts, and its archery scenes are not for-

gotten; we have a sort of anecdotic chronology of the Middlesex Elections; and there remain at Brentford the house of Sir William Noy, the great crack-up [illegible] the Duke of [illegible] Hyde Park Corner, and the [illegible] Brentford, too, lived Mr. Bingley, a [illegible] Ashton, which so delighted Dr. Johnson, that he presented her with a copy of his *Rambler*. Notwithstanding its numerous factories, Brentford is healthy, holding a middle place in salubrity between the metropolis and the agricultural districts.

At Ealing lived Mr. Orme, the historian of Hindostan, the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir W. Jones; and the Manor House was tenanted by Dr. Dodd, a trio time of his arrest for forgery. At Ealing House lived William Roscoe, the classical author of "Pizzo Sorro's Letters." At Little Ealing lived Dr. W. King, General Dimsdurie's; Dr. Farrer, Bishop of Rochester; and Dr. John Owen, the independent Dean of Christchurch, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who, "instead of being a grave example," went about in quarto, "with powdered hair, snake-bone bat strings, with very large tassels, lawn band, a large set of ribbands tied at his knees, and Spanish leather boots, with large lawn tops, and has hat mostly cocked."

Gunnersbury Manor (Ealing) was once the property of the celebrated Sergeant Maynard, the best old book lawyer of his time, who practised at the bar more than sixty years, and nearly outlived this law itself. The Manor House, built by Webbe, son-in-law to Inigo Jones, was pulled down in 1800 or 1801, having been for many years the summer residence of the Princess Amelia: it was a fine old place, with a profusion of gilding and marbles, carvings, and polished oak floors, pavilions and temples, gardens laid out by Kent, planted with goodly cedars, &c.

On Castlebar Hill, about a mile from Ealing, was the seat of the late Duke of Kent, which his Royal Highness quitted in 1812; and about two years after, the premises were sold piecemeal by auction: we are not surprised at this, for the situation is but moderately inviting. In one of the villas on Castlebar Hill, resided the gallant defender of Gibraltar, General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield. At Pitt's Hanger lived Thomas Edwards, the friend and friend of Richardson, the novelist; and at Fordhood, at the eastern extremity of Ealing, Fielding, "The Cervantes of England," sojourned during the last mournful year of his life. In Hanger-lane, Charles Dibdin wrote many of his best songs, in a house now occupied by Sir Francis Sykes

Chiswick is traditionally said to be named from a large fair for *cheese*, annually held in the field called the "Cheese Downs," nearly opposite the Duke of Devonshire's; and in ancient writings, the name is spelt Cheswick, or Cheswick. Dr. Stukeley shows the great Roman Road from *Regnum* (now Chichester) to *Pontes*, (now Staines) to have passed through Chiswick; and Mr. Faulkner confirms the finding of the old Roman Causeway in 1834, in what is now Gold Hawke-road. Our veteran author dated the civil wars at Chiswick, and the Parliamentary Army at Turnham Green. But this medieval brevity, Reading, and Acton excepted, we suspect Turnham Green to be better known by Goldsmith's witticism of sending sale peas to the locality. College House, Chiswick, appears to have been a sort of *nurseries* for Westminster boys and their masters. Busby lived there, with some of his scholars, in 1657: and the names of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, and John Dryden, were once to be traced on the walls of the school-room. Ralph, who is damned in the Dunciad, translated this macabre, which is now Mr. Whittingham's printing-office. In Chiswick Lane, too, lived Dr. Rose, almost the only bottlehman whom Dr. Johnson loved and respected. Dr. Rose, in conjunction with his kinsman, Dr. Griffiths, established the *Monthly Review*. Among Rose's visitors were were Johnson and Rousseau; the two Misses Berry, to whom Walpole bequeathed a little Strawberry Hill; Moore, the author of the *Gamester*; and the elegant Arthur Murphy. Faulkner's description of Dr. Rose is a pleasant piece of literary gossip, throughout. Here, too, died Viscount Macartney, who is buried in Chiswick churchyard. Sir Stephen Fox built a large mansion here, which no daughter, King William the Third, that he said, on visiting it, "this place is perfectly fine; I could live here five days;" and he paid Burlley no higher compliment. The garden was improved by Evelyn, who oddly remarks, that the orchards were "mean, hilly and thick." This fine old place was pulled down in 1812, and the grounds added to Chiswick House Gardens. Mr. Faulkner gives us a memoir of Sir Stephen Fox, and his portrait, as a frontispiece: among his boys was the parish, or a sage parlia round-house), a pair of stocks, and a whipping post. At Walpole House, on Chiswick Mall, some 60 years since, Daniel O'Connell was studying hard for the bar. There have been, in more than 80 years past, two capital breweries at Chiswick, and some of its "gentlemen's tokens" are treasured in the British Museum.

Chiswick House—the Duke of Devonshire's Palladian villa—occupies the site of an Elizabethan mansion, which was mortgaged by Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, to mean up his daughter's marriage-portion. The present Chiswick House was built by the Earl of Burlington, from a villa by Palladio, near Vicenza, and, like all the Earl of the century, so that Lord Harvey's remark, that the house is too small to inhabit, and too large to hang one's watch," is not merely a piece of humour. Fox and Canning died in the former in a small tapestried room, in which hangs a portrait of Pope; the latter in a dissolute back apartment. Mr. Faulkner has judiciously devoted an entire chapter to the description of this unique villa and its treasures of art; and the grounds and gardens, the [illegible] productions.

In the lane leading from the town to the Horticultural Society's [illegible] Pond lies Hogarth's the mansion, "Hogarth's House," remains, as Walpole's engraving of the painting moralise: he sleeps at Chiswick churchyard. Holland, the architect, lives at the corner of Burlington-lane; his father was a baker, which occasioned Foote to say, pointing, on his return from Holland's tomb, at Chiswick, that he had been to see "poor Holland pushed into the family oven."

Chiswick Church is described by Mr. Faulkner very minutely: he gives many pages of ancient inventories and inscriptions, epitaphs, monumental and benefactions. The living is a vicarage, the present vicar being the Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, M.A. We quote Mr. Faulkner's details of the church, to accompany our illustration, from a recent sketch:—

"This church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, who was believed by our Norman ancestors to be propitious to mariners, merchants, and [illegible] men, and hence many sacred edifices upon the sea coast adjoining great rivers, put under his protection. The general style appears to have consisted originally only of a Nave and Chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected at the charge of W. Bordes, Lord of Chiswick, who died in 1447. This is evident from an inscription on a label placed against the west wall of the Nave of the church. There are six bells in the tower of which bear date anno 1650. The tower, which is built of stone and flint, is eighty feet high, and is surmounted by a lofty twenty-eight feet high and is crowned with a figure of St. Nicholas, the patron saint. The Chancel is the only part of the ancient church now remaining, and is built with stone and flint. The interior of the church presents a handsome and uniform appearance, as all the last general repairs in the year 1818, the galleries were enlarged, and the whole was painted to resemble wainscot. The pulpit is judiciously placed against the east wall of the Nave, and is handsome and painted uniform. The chancel is covered with crimson velvet and gold fringe. The church is lighted by twelve windows, placed in the north and south walls, and at the west and east ends of the Nave. The body of the church is fifty-eight feet long from east to west, and sixty-five feet wide from north to south. The chancel is lighted by a large Gothic window at the east end, one circular headed window on the south side, and two on the north side: it projects directly from the body of the church to which it is connected by a Gothic arch. It is thirty feet long, by fifteen feet wide. On the north side is the Duke of Devonshire's family pew, which he occupies. Over the Master of Burlington, the Duke's organ was first opened on Sunday, the 9th, 1797, with the overture and chorus from Solomon, which was sung by Mr. Braham."

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening.

In the churchyard was De Loutherbourg, the Royal Academician; here too, is Hogarth's tomb, and the monument to Jacob Tonson and Garrick; and an elegant and elaborate tomb erected by Lord Burlington, to the memory of his favourite dog, Trimmer. Here, also, rest Ugo Foscolo, the Italian poet; Bittler, the marine engraver; &c.

The closing chapter of Mr. Faulkner's volume is occupied by details of Turnham-Green, wherein he points to the southern side as the spot upon which "the army of Essex, after the fight at Brentford, marched to Turnham-Green, which succeeded the battle of Brentford."

At Heathfield House—demanded in 1837 lived Sir Brownlow Cust, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Cavendish, and Lord Heathfield: but only a few fragments of the mansion remain, and the grounds are now a wilderness. Of other fine old places, and their distinguished tenants, we find some pleasant anecdotic sketches; together with a brief description of the Horticultural Society's Gardens.

We trust that we have said and quoted enough to show that Mr. Faulkner's is a very amusing work, and highly deserving encouragement. He announces it as the slave-taking of his antiquarian studies; and we are happy to see the subscription-list headed by the Royal Library, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Gloucester.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. A Tale of Fairy Home. By Charles Dickens.

As a part of the impression of our Journal of last week, we presented to our readers some delightful preliminary sketches from the new creation of Mr. Dickens's genius. The book has since passed, by thousands, into the public hand, and its main story is rightly enacted to a closely-packed audience; so that its merits have already been pretty accurately estimated; which will supersede our saying much upon the ma[illegible] beyond our last week's appetizer, by way of [illegible].

It is story, then, is not "a mangled yarn," but a thread of extreme simplicity. The characters move in humble and middle life, and *the incident* is a mistake which, for a time, ruffles the peace of a contented circle, but is eventually cleared up to the satisfaction of [illegible].

The characters [illegible], a Carrier, a good-hearted man, who, by the way, [illegible] and, at other times, shrinks from a joke: then, we have [illegible]'s wife, a [illegible] bustling, active little body, much younger than her husband, but very fond of him, and as proud. Their maid-of-all-work, Tilly Slowboy's business, is to nurse the infant Fanny Ringle; she is a foundling, but not a foundling; and her character, though only a[illegible] in the book, is, perhaps, the most original. There are two other remarkable [illegible] agencies, a Carrier's establishment; Boxer, the cart-dog, and a Cricket, [illegible] name to the story, and, in the [illegible] of its tuneful [illegible] supplies the slight machinery of the [illegible].

Indeed, a sweet domestic superstition. Tilly is, likewise, a pleasant [illegible] pathos and drollery; and the jargon in which she talks to the infant is broad in print, and somewhat of the Gampish order; and will be co-extensively relished.

The Carrier has a neighbour, Old Tackleton, a curmudgeon-like toymaker, who vents his misanthropy in hideous toys, "to rear the tender mind" to disagreeable notions of its species: this, too, is a quaint conceit, with a lesson in every line. As a set-off, we have a benevolent old fellow, Caleb Plummer, Tackleton's foreman, who has a blind daughter, Bertha. The other characters may be mentioned incidentally.

The work is written in three "Chirps." It opens with a Shandean scene—a sort of match, or trial of skill, between a [illegible] Kettle and the chirping Cricket. We are then introduced to the Carrier's wife, Tilly, and baby: home [illegible] Carrier, bringing with him a strange passenger, disguised as an old [illegible].

He, however, proves to be Edward Plummer, supposed to be dead, who has assumed this disguise to watch May Fielding, his early love, about to be married to Tackleton, a man blinded by the splendour of a fortune, rather than personal identity. Dot, the Carrier's wife, is in Edward's secret; the mischief [illegible] possess circumstances which lead the Carrier to suspect his wife. Also, in an agony of jealousy, he is about to shoot the stranger (Edward) in bed-room, but is checked by "The Cricket on the Hearth," who [illegible] up a vision of Dot's domestic virtues, and thus exposes the Carrier's wrath. He is further satisfied by Edward appearing with May, whom he has rescued from out of Tackleton's clutches, whilst Edward is welcomed by Caleb as his son from "the golden mines of South America," long supposed to have been dead. Caleb, and his daughter, Bertha, create a sort of episodal interest: he is a poetering, distraught old soul: his affection for his daughter is so intense that he almost creates a world for the poor blind girl, and so conceals from her his miserable situation, as to make her believe Tackleton to be the reverse of what he is—a benevolent man; and so far has this deceit succeeded, that poor Bertha falls in love with the kind benefactor. The scenes between the fond father and the credulous child, are touchingly beautiful. But, the mastery of the tale lies in the struggles between the Carrier and his wife, which abound with strong domestic feeling, such as has never been surpassed in any of [illegible] English worth. Dot is throughout an impersonation of the [illegible] the Carrier merely "lumbering, slow, and honest," but [illegible]; and the commonplace ennobled by the [illegible]. Yet, with this poetic creation alternate the old familiar phases of [illegible] the domestic miseries of the fertile-filling and boiling, and [illegible], so to speak, are as perfect of their kind as any member of [illegible] Ethnological Society could desire.

As a whole, the present work falls somewhat short of the author's "Christmas Carol," but is very superior in tone and feeling to his volume of last year. He has selected the *verse*, which would estrange rich and poor, though it affects to aim at bringing both together. We are heartily glad of Mr. Dickens's rejection of this troubled and troubling spirit, and we think it is a judicious step; his popularity was founded in pourtraying the amenities of life, and it will not be extended by sharpening its asperities or exaggerating its enormities.

The story is inscribed to Lord Jeffrey. It is liberally illustrated, and among the artists are Mr. Leech and Mr. Stanfield: we have scarcely think the usual English frontis[illegible] and title-page appropriate to a story of an English home.

Spirit of German Poetry. By Joseph Gostick. Smith's Standard Library.

This is an admirable addition to this valuable and well-selected series of works. It is a collection of specimens of the German poets of all ages, from the days of the Nibelungenlied and the Minnesingers, down to the present period. The introduction is fairly written; and throughout the work we are pleased to note the absence of that exaggerated admiration which some have expressed for the poetry of the Germans. The biographical notices are short, and the analyses given of the style of each writer are clear and intelligible. The more elaborate notices of Goethe and Schiller are exceedingly well executed. In the extracts throughout the book, the labours of some former translators have been appropriated, but the great bulk of them are by the author. A few specimens of the modern political poetry would have given a completeness to the "Spirit" of German Song; but altogether the book is the best, as it is certainly the cheapest, work on the subject that has ever appeared.

The European Library. D. Bogue.

The excellent "beginning" of this series has been well followed up by a new translation of Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, which, "previous to the French Revolution, was the greatest event which Europe had to narrate." Still the work is better characterised as the history of the reign of Charles I., from his accession to his death; and, even considering the multitude of books written upon this eventful period, M. Guizot's work is a truly valuable contribution to history, and by its lucid comprehensiveness is especially adapted for a Series of Books for popular reading. The translation, by Mrs. Hazlitt, is stated to be as nearly as possible in the author's own style. The quotations from Rushworth's Collections are given by the author, and a copious index, denote the translator's editorial diligence. The volume is illustrated with an engraving of Charles I., from Vandyke's portrait in the Pembroke collection.

POLICE.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."—COMMITTAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.

On Tuesday, at the Thames Police Court, *George Johnstone*, the captain of the ship *Tory*, was once more examined, charged with the murder of Rambert, Reason, and Mars, and also of attempting to murder and wounding the crew.

Several witnesses were heard, who deposed to facts which for the most part are known.

John Lavie, surgeon of the Westminster House of Correction, gave evidence as to the state of the crew when the *Tory* arrived. He said he examined, on the night of the men being committed to prison, Nelson, Guy, and Barton. This was on the evening of the 17th. The others, of whom he had the names on a paper before him, he examined next day. The three first men appeared scarcely human; their wounds had not been dressed or washed for several days; their hair matted and clotted, and they were in pain. By his orders they were put into the infirmary. The next morning he made a particular examination of all the men. The witness then read a paper which he drew up at the time, and signed. It stated that Nelson had an incised wound on the scalp, and another on the collar bone and back of the neck. The side of the neck and face was burned and disfigured as if by gunpowder. There were several contusions on other parts of the body. Guy was the worst wounded, having his head scored in several directions with wounds. His face was much disfigured with gunpowder, and he had several wounds on his shoulder. There were about twelve other of the crew who were wounded, some of them very extensively, but the two named were the severest cases. Allison had a severe wound, by which his ear was almost separated. The wounds had, however, healed very readily, and might be considered more extensive than severe. This was the substance of the written paper. The witness continued, and said he examined the captain after he was taken into custody. Witness found a punctured wound on the back of the leg. Since then it had been attended with severe erysipelas inflammation. The captain was much depressed when he was taken, and in a bad state of body which might have been the cause of the inflammation. The prisoner had no symptoms of recent drinking. The wound named was the only one.

Alexander Sinclair, the carpenter, next called, was examined respecting the origin of the transactions on board the ship and relating to the death of Rambert.

Other witnesses confirmed the statements already given.

Beresford, Curtis, Tucker, Blackdon, Spence, Glover, and Allison, being the remaining portion of the crew that had not been examined on the fourth charge, were then called in custody. Mr. Hayward confined the examination to the actual injuries each had received from the captain, without going into the general case on which evidence had already been fully taken. Beresford said he had got two cuts over the head, and one on the wrist, and was made to kiss the sole of the captain's foot. Curtis stated that he had been cut in several places about the head and body with a cutlass, all hands being down in the cabin at the time. Tucker deposed that on the evening of the 9th of November, he had been called down to the cabin, and ordered on his knees, and that, while in that position, he was fired at by French, through order of the captain, on the face, the captain standing at the time, with a cutlass over his head. He was afterwards cut and fired at while on deck. The statements of Spence, Blackdon, Glover, and Allison, were of a similar character.

Mr. Broderip, then addressing the prisoner, informed him that, after a long and careful examination, it was his painful duty to commit him for trial at the ensuing session of the Central Criminal Court, on three separate charges of murdering William Rambert, chief mate of the ship *Tory*, Thomas Reason, second mate, and William Mars, common sailor; and also on the charge of feloniously cutting and wounding the crew of the same ship.

A Dashing Swindler.—On Monday, an unusual degree of interest was created at Marylebone office, in consequence of it having been the day appointed for the re examination of *Frederick William Kelly*, alias *Captain Kelly*, who is charged with having obtained fraudulently a sum of money from Mrs. Oakley, a dressmaker, residing at No. 76, Lisson grove North. There is a probability that, on a future day, full and complete proof will be given, that, through the instrumentality of a dashing equipage, and a lady [illegible] whom he was accompanied in his rides and drives, he has succeeded in carrying on a system of plunder to a very considerable extent. On Monday a great many new charges of swindling were preferred and substantiated, and one of the victims was a young and interesting lady, who was introduced to leave her parents, and live with him as his wife, though she is very young, and he is a man fully 60 years of age. He was again remanded till Monday next, that other parties may have an opportunity of coming forward. He was, at first, very confident in his manner; but when he saw the mass of evidence against him, his spirits failed him.

Fire at Liverpool.—A dreadful fire broke out at an early hour on Monday morning in the extensive iron foundery of Messrs. Shaw, Wilson, and Wiley, in Liverpool. The alarm was first given about three o'clock; the flames spread rapidly, and all efforts to arrest their progress were assertive until the roofs had fallen in, and the first floor burned through. The building is completely gutted, and at present only the four outer walls are standing. About 300 workmen are thrown out of employment by this catastrophe. The damage is estimated at nearly £30,000. Many valuable patterns were destroyed and all the machinery. The insurance is said to amount to only £3000 in the West of England office.

MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL PRESENTS

TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

ILLUSTRATED

LONDON NEWS.

GRAND PICTURE EXHIBITIONS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the month of December—and, as it were, on the threshold of another prosperous year—we are again enabled to make one of those joyous announcements to our readers, which are ever sources of pleasure to ourselves in the proportion in which their fulfilment tends to the profit and enjoyment of the Public, "for whom we live"—or, at least, of that portion of it with whom we are in weekly and friendly communion.

The perfect honesty of principle and purpose with which this Journal has *continued* its career, has maintained for it the undeviating confidence of those who placed reliance upon its early promise, and have had no reason to regret their trust. This is our boast; and it will be seen that we uphold our right to it.

It was in this spirit that—destined little to profit, but much to please—we prepared those magnificent commemorations of our early patronages, and afterwards confirmed prosperity—the Grand View of London—and superb Panorama of the Thames—presented, at fitting intervals, to our readers.

It is in the same spirit that *now*—towards the close of our Seventh Volume, and another year—with foot firm in the stirrup—gratitude inspiring, and confidence insured—we announce our intention to present our readers with Noble Pressents, in appropriate form, and with the best genius and illustration that modern art can afford, and without a thought of expense,

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

It is not more our determination that their production shall surprise all who receive them, than that the faithful Illustrations themselves shall become so many records and monuments of what the good-will and hearty friendship of the public enabled the first Illustrated Newspaper in the Nineteenth Century to achieve. Edinburgh and Dublin put forth their sister claims with London; and we may well aspire to reflect on a grand scale, the Chiefest Cities of Europe, when *not* Europe, nor any territory short of the whole known world, is able to affix a limit to our circulation.

The whole details of our plan, in presenting these Magnificent Pictures to our Subscribers, will be immediately placed at their disposal. For the present, we are glad to believe that there is not one of them who will not feel confidence and pleasure in its plain ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Number of our Journal, with the Presentation Print, price 6d. No extra charge will be made. The first Print, a View of the City or Dublin, will be presented early in the ensuing year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 28.—First Sunday after Christmas—Innocents' Day, in commemoration of the massacre of the children, by command of Herod, King of Judea. Athanasius, the anti-popularist, died, 326.

Monday, 29.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1680—John Wycliffe died, 1384.

Tuesday, 30.—Order of Jesuits established, 1536—Royal Society established, 1660—Coleridge born, 1772—Hamstead Heath, Died, 1710.

Wednesday, 31.—St. Silvester — Charter of the East India Company granted, 1600.

Thursday, Jan. 1.—Circumcision—The Festival of the Circumcision was established about the close of the fifth century, and adopted in the Church of England, 1550.

Friday, 2.—Edmund Burke born, 1730—Lavater died, 1801.

Saturday, 3.—Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor of France, sought a refuge in England, 1811—General Monk died, 1670.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 3.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	49	2	13	2	38	3	5	3	29	3	52
								4	15	4	41

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," *co. Wexford.*—*The number of subscribers to the London Art Union is uncertain. We beg to repeat our reply to a Correspondent last week.*—*In answer to our Correspondent and several other Subscribers, respecting the chance or legality of a Sham Lottery, put forward by an obscure weekly journal, we are induced to offer one or two observations, to put thoughtless people on their guard against parting with their money. As to the plan of numbering receipts, and appearing to issue them to the public four every it would be to give "a fiction!" many thousands of these receipts; and, in case of any one of such receipts being the number entitled to a prize, of course the public would not know the actual position of the holder! From beginning to end, the scheme is illegal; and no one claiming a prize could recover it. The whole is, therefore, "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare!"*

"Argentus."—*See No. 176 of our Journal.*

"*J. L.*," *Peckham.*—"*Czerny's Exercises*" *are published by Cocks, and may may be had of any music-seller for 8s.*

"*A Son of Erin.*"—*Dr. Crotch's Lectures* "*are published in ten volumes, at 15s. per volume, and one supplementary book for 6s*

"*Kenmelise*," *Guildford.*—*The Hon. Mrs. Norton is the authoress of the words of* "*We Have Loved and Losed Together*," *and the music is arranged from a sonata by Herz.*

"*Pudsey.*"—*If our Correspondent dislikes the Jew's harp, let him try the Trionic Cymbals, or Drum, which latter is chosen by the Barrel Organ; others, the Flute. It is rarely difficult to point out* "*what musical instrument may be acquired without the aid of a master.*" *so much depending on the aptitude of the person to learn. To begin with a Penny Trumpet may turn out a Harper, but we can, at all events, recommend* "*Pudsey*" *to take Dr. Johnson's advice, and not try the Violin, which the learned lexicographer declared to be the arena of sin.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—1. *Tickell is the author of the stanza quoted.* 2. *The mistake of Scott is accounted for by Mallett having written a poem on the same subject of* "*Edwin and Mary.*" *Both were founded on old ballads.* 3. *The poetry of* "*The Nation*" *has been published in a separate form.* 4. *The best modern maps are those of the Useful Knowledge Society.* 5. *We are not aware of a detached pronoun.* *Montgomery Martin's Colonial Library contains information for the colonies separately.*

"*Cæsaromagus.*"—*The Earl of St. Germans is a Conservative. he held the office of secretary for Ireland under the present Government, till his elevation to the Peerage by the decease of his father.*

"*Hymen.*"—*The Bill did not pass; and the marriages will be as legal as before, i.e., according to the Scotch Law.*

"*S. P. R.*"—*Get* "*German without a Master,*" *and Flugel's or Norden's Dictionary. Avoid a French Grammar—the idioms of the two languages are essentially different: an English Grammar and Dictionary are for the best, the two tongues being akin to each other.*

"*S. C. T.*"—*The Argentine Republic is a translation from the Latin* "*Republica Argentina*" *which is equivalent to the Republic of La Plata, Plata meaning Silver in Spanish, and Argentina having the same import in Latin.*—*No difference of grade exists in the eye of the law between the Inner and Middle Temple. The members of both preside in the same Courts. Some members of Lincoln's Inn are members also of the Inner or Middle Temple, and there is no reason why they should not be.*

"*Self Taught.*"—*The German nouns Baum and Kreuts form their plural by adding an e. The first is masculine; the second, neuter. The German decensions are not so strictly defined in the Latin. For the last question, consult a Spanish Grammar.*

"*J. G. J.*," *county Mayo.*—*The letter has been duly forwarded.*

"*An Emigrant in Perspective*" *is recommended to read Stuart's work on the United States.*

"*L. B.*," *Birmingham, should apply to a navy-agent.*

"*J. S.*" *Warslow.*—*No.*

"*A. M. Z.*"—*A confidential Secretary.*

"*R. L.*" *Uxbridge.*—*The specimen sent was, to all appearances, written.*

"*Delta.*"—*The number of prunes in the Duke of Wellington's possession has been much exaggerated.*

"*Y. Z.*"—*We cannot engrave the sketch sent.*
"*G. B.*," *Hampstead.*—*The information given at Doctors' Commons is, doubtless, correct.*
"*P. K. S.*"—*The Earl of Mornington's address in London is Burlington Hotel, Brook street.*
"*S. L. D.*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne*—*The details of the Views of the Cities of Europe will be shortly announced.*
"*J. G.*" *Gateshead.*—*The postage of our Journal to Dresden is 2d.*
"*J. T. T.*" *is thanked, but we have not room.*
"*Trenton.*"—*Address a note to Mr. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.*
"*Mr. Acre*" *should address the income Tax Commissioners.*
"*Clericus.*"—*The subject would on many accounts, be objectionable.*
"*W. H.*," *Northampton, was replied to in our last.*
"*Dramaticus.*"—*Mr. Sheridan Knowles is not otherwise related to the author of "The School for Scandal" than by the kindred of genius.*
"*C. C.*"—*The editorial incognito she will be inviolate.*
"*Pa.*," *Jersey.*—*Declined.*
"*Y. B. A.*"—"*Hackney Coach and Cab Fares,*" *published by Mogg, London*
A Correspondent who has written a note respecting the identity of Lord John Russell's house is altogether incorrect: he should be himself better informed before he attempts to correct others.
"*J. O. B.,*" *Limerick, should order the covers and numbers of any book-seller.*
"*An Interested Inquirer.*"—*See No. 177 of our Journal.*
"*J. L.*" *Liverpool.*—*Try Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar.*
"*An Etonian.*"—*Declined.*
"*J. W. S.*" *Keighley.*—*We will engrave the subject shortly.*
"*H. B.*," *Gloucester.*—*The address of Lord Jeffrey is Edinburgh. Mr. Sheridan Knowles was, not long since, at Madeira.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement,*" *London, is thanked for his long and well intended letter*
We have received the Post Office Directory for 1846, but not in time to do justice to the important improvements in this volume.
ERRATUM.—*In our Report of the Royal Academy Prizes, last week, the name Mr. W. Walters should be Mr. J. W. Walton.*
INELIGIBLE.—"*Come, Sing a Song.*"—"*The Holly.*"—"*On the Closing Year.*"—"*On the Opening of the Thames Tunnel.*"

THE SEVENTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price Eighteen Shillings, containing the First Week in *January*, 1845, elegantly Bound in Cloth and Gold, Gilt Edges.
Subscribers are informed that Cases for binding Vol 7 are now ready. Vols. 1, price 21s.; Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, price 18s. each.
Cases for binding any of the Volumes, price 2s. each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1845.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY.

Our readers will recollect that some time since we intimated the probability that Lord Ellenborough would accept office under the administration of Sir Robert Peel. Such an event, we have reason to believe, will now take place very shortly. We also mentioned that Mr. Gladstone would return to the Ministry in a more important position than he had before occupied. This statement has proved to be perfectly correct; for, as will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone is now Colonial Secretary, in the room of Lord Stanley. The Ministry is completely re-established, and, although we do not affect to know the exact proposal which will be submitted to Parliament respecting the Corn-laws, we have heard from a well-informed source, that the principle of the commercial policy to be pursued will be to repeal all protective duties. We believe that Sir Robert Peel will take a general review of the whole fiscal system, and preserve only those duties which are necessary for the purposes of Revenue.

The Correspondent from whom we derive this information assures us, that no proposal for a total repeal of the Corn-laws at once, will be made; but that the duty will be gradually lessened for five years, and will then totally cease. There are reports that some compensation will be made to the Landed Interest, for any supposed loss from the repeal of the Corn-laws, but it is, however, that this compensation will be made, not in money, but in the shape of relief from burthens. For instance, that the county rates will be charged on the Consolidated Fund, and some other concessions made, to decrease the burthens of which the Agriculturists complain. One great feature of the plan, we believe, will be the repeal of the Malt-tax.

Though offences must needs come—and causes of them particularly abound in the intercourse of nations and states—we are always glad when one is escaped which was thought inevitable. From the tone of President Polk's Inaugural Address, it was thought that his first Message to Congress would have been an intemperately worded document; the anxiety respecting it was somewhat increased by the unsettled state of political affairs here at the time it was expected. In both respects, circumstances have proved more favourable than was anticipated;—the Ministry is formed, and the Message itself is moderate in its language, though firm enough in the substance of the demand on the point on which the greatest anxiety was excited. But nations are more apt to be offended with the manner in which a demand is made, than with the substance of it; and, at all events, when no bad feelings have been roused, the demand itself can be better considered. Altogether, the President's Message is better than most of those written by his predecessors; its style is remarkably clear, flowing, and easy, without either obscurity or verbiage. It includes explanations and statements on numerous questions, two of which, Oregon and the Tariff, are of the utmost importance here. The annexation of Texas is treated as an event of the past, and a warning is given to all European Governments not to interfere with the increase of the American territory by any of their old or new colonial notions. To a certain extent we agree with Mr. Polk, that any interference with the development of the Republic of the Great Western Continent, would be uncalled for, as it would not affect either the peace or the interests of Europe. But when an European State has a territory that may be absorbed in the process of that development, she is bound to interfere for the preservation of her own power; unless, like Mexico, she is too weak to do more than protest, or has suffered her territory to become American to all intents and purposes by neglect. The case between England and America on account of Oregon, is one of territory—perhaps a very worthless one—but not the less capable of being made the subject of war: it is no meddling or uncalled for interference, which would be the case if any other state unconcerned in the matter took part in the dispute. The proposition of Mr. Polk is to terminate the present convention by a year's notice, and then, apparently, trust to the influence of American occupancy and American law; but this will be unsatisfactory on both sides, and we cannot but believe that two nations so remarkable for the possession of clear common sense will be able to effect an honourable compromise. The value of the whole territory in fee simple would not be worth the expense of one year's war; a quarrel, too, about territory is worthy only of a barbarous age. We can understand that between civilised nations such a thing as a war may spring from invasion; Europe, Christian as it is, may yet see a war of principles; but to kill and slay about boundaries and landmarks at this time of day, would be indeed to retrograde. We hope to see this dispute settled by another Ashburton Treaty, and so we trust do many on the other side the Atlantic. The other part of the Message most interesting to us is that relating to the Tariff, and Revenue, and Protective Duties. In the discrimination he makes between these kinds of duties, Mr. Polk appears to great advantage. His remarks might be read with profits by statesmen nearer home.

POSTSCRIPT.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The fearful gales from the N.W. and N.E. that have prevailed for the last week, have occasioned the most distressing casualties off all parts of the coast. We regret to announce that intelligence has been received of the loss of upwards of thirty coasting vessels, as also many homeward bound foreign ones, with valuable cargoes.

In the Channel the effects of the gales were truly frightful. At Ilfeford, on Friday night, two vessels were totally lost; within sight of the shore; and both crews, with the exception of one man, perished. One was a brigantine, named the *Adon*, belonging to Brixham, laden with iron; and the other's name, at present, has not been ascertained. Her loss took place on the Braunton Sands. In the vicinity of the coast of Strumble Head and Cardigan Bay, the casualties were of a most fearful character, up wards of forty lives having, it is supposed, perished on board one vessel.

A disastrous and total wreck took place on the rocks in Cemaes Bay on the north east coast of Anglesey. She was barque rigged, about 400 tons burthen, and called the *Frankland*, Captain E. C. Friend, master, laden with hides, sugar, cottom, and other merchandise, and was lost within a few hours sail of her destination (Liverpool) after a favourable passage from Bahia. It is reported that the amount of the loss of the ship and cargo will exceed £20 000.

Along the same coast, off Pwllheli, Aberystwith, and Portrudlem, a number of other casualties happened, though not of so melancholy a character.

A collier was lost on Friday (last week), near Bowcastle, and is supposed to have been from Bideford. Her unhappy crew acted bravely to save her, but it was utterly impossible; and, at ten o'clock at night her cables snapped, and she was carried amongst the rocks, where she soon became a wreck. All belonging to her, excepting one man, met with a watery grave. The poor fellow remains in such a state as to be unable to furnish any facts concerning her loss.

The effect of the gale on the north eastern coast, from the mouth of the Thames to Scotland, appears to have been as disastrous as in the Channel

At Redcar for three days it blew with terrific violence, and on Sunday evening a vessel, supposed to be the brig *Commerce*, of Stockton, Mr. Lister master, foundered in the southward of the Huntcliff, and every soul of her crew perished. A vessel, seeing her go down, bore down to her in the hope of picking up some of the unfortunate creatures, but none were to be seen. She had sailed from the Tees on the previous Wednesday, for Aberdee, laden with coals, and the inference is that the captain, finding the gale continuing, endeavoured to return, and in doing so met with her unfortunate loss.

On the Dutch coast, near Norden, where the gale was fearful, another wreck, of an appalling character, occurred, viz., the total loss of an English vessel, supposed to be the *Sedona*, from Jersey. The number believed to have perished is fourteen or sixteen.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has most graciously condescended to intimate her intention of patronising a Grand Fancy Fair and Bazaar, which will be held on the occasion of the Opening of the New Hospital for the Relief and Diseases of the Chest, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in June, 1844. The Bazaar will take place early in the forthcoming spring.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a proclamation calling upon Parliament to assemble on Thursday, the 22nd of January.

DEATH OF SIGNOR GIUBILEI.—We are sorry to announce that Signor Giubilei, the vocalist, formerly of the Opera House and Drury-lane Theatre, died lately at Naples, where he had gone, in hopes of improving his health, but, in consequence of a second operation for the dropsy, he sunk under it, at the residence of his sister. Madame Giubilei (the clever dancer) has been left (in London) to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband

FUNERAL OF LORD WHARNCLIFFE.—The remains of the late President of the Council were removed yesterday (Friday) morning, at the early hour of five o'clock, from Cuzon-street, May fair, to the terminus of the Birmingham Railway, Euston-square, for interment in the family vault, near Worsley Hall, Yorkshire. The procession to the terminus consisted simply of the hearse and two mourning coaches.

RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM AT WINDSOR.—A paragraph appeared in our impression of the 13th inst. on the subject of the rating of the farm held by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the parish of Windsor. Mr. Melvill, solicitor, of Windsor, having been professionally employed by the overseers and churchwardens of the parish to endeavour to obtain from his Royal Highness the payment of arrears of Poor rates, amounting to nearly £240, and not having succeeded, after a correspondence with Mr. G. E. Anson, the Prince's private secretary, on the subject, the parochial authorities determined to memorialise the Prince himself on the matter in dispute. Accordingly, a memorial was drawn up, couched in the most respectful terms, to his Royal highness, pointing out the great losses which had been sustained by the parish, during the past twelve or fourteen years, in consequence of the vast number of property that had been occupied by the crown and churchwardens of the parish to endeavour to obtain from his Royal Highness the payment of arrears of Poor rates, amounting to nearly £240, and not having succeeded, after a correspondence with Mr. G. E. Anson, the Prince's private secretary, on the subject, the parochial authorities determined to memorialise the Prince himself on the matter in dispute. Accordingly, a memorial was drawn up, couched in the most respectful terms, to his Royal highness, pointing out the great losses which had been sustained by the parish, during the past twelve or fourteen years, in consequence of the vast number of property that had been occupied by the crown which had been purchased by the Crown, and, consequently, now unrated; and, showing, at the same time, in the opinion of the inhabitants in vestry assembled, that his Royal Highness, instead of being a benefactor to the parish Farm, was about to be rated to the relief of the poor equally with those who were compelled to pay the Poor's rate upon property adjoining that occupied by the Prince. A memorial has just been received by Mr. Darvil, written by Mr. G. E. Anson, by command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in which it is stated, in effect, that the Prince still declines to make a quality of the matter by Prince Consort, and adverse to the expectations of the parishioners. A Vestry Meeting will be immediately called for the purpose of laying the case and the opinion of the law officers before them, as well as the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Anson, on the part of the Prince, and Mr. Darvil, on behalf of the parochial authorities; in order that they may come to some final decision on a subject which has created great excitement throughout the borough.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this useful charity was held on Monday at the Dispensary. Resolutions were passed thanking the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King of the Belgians, and other branches of the Royal Family, for their support and patronage; also to the surgeon and directors; Mr. Curtis, for his attention to the patients under his care. Mr. Curtis briefly returned thanks, and afterwards exhibited a variety of new and useful preparations with which he became acquainted while visiting the French and German Hospitals, and which he has found very useful in cases of chronic and lingering asthma.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers all agree in the expression of their satisfaction at the inability of Lord John Russell to form an Administration. The *Journal des Débats* publishes a Royal Ordinance abolishing the octroi of Lyons and flour through Fos, St. Beat, St. Mamet, and Bagneres, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and through Arreau Genest, Arreguinet, Gavarnie, Cauterets, Argeles, Vielle, Gedre, Luz, and Argeles, Prince Albert announces the sale of the Hazebrouck and the Pampoux line of Railroad to the Great Northern Company. This arrangement is said to be very advantageous to the latter Company. The opening of the Chambers is looked forward to with great interest. Letters from Algiers of the 17th state that the troublesome Bou Maza has at length been killed. He is said to have been surrounded by a French column, and cut to pieces.

THE UNITED STATES.—The packet ship *Europe*, Captain Forbes, which left New York on the 5th inst., and the Boston packet ship *Concordia*, which left on that date, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning. The papers received, however, contain no news of interest.

"LUNAR RAINBOW."

(To the Editor.

I noticed, in the last number of your valuable Journal, a few remarks respecting the appearance of a "Lunar Rainbow," on the night of Dec. 3rd last. With all due deference to your Northwich Correspondent, he errs in his judgment with regard to its being a lunar phenomenon; the setting moon, at that time, occupying an oblique position, to an imaginary line drawn from the two extremities of the arc.

I subjoin the following from my own observation in this city (Norwich). The day preceding the appearance was very stormy; between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, some very dark clouds arose from the south west, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, and loud thunder. At about half past eight in the evening, two streams of whitish light were observed, one from the E.N.E., another from the W.S.W., which soon began to form a regular arc above the horizon, at an elevation of 60 deg., like a rainbow, having its centre in the direction of the magnetic meridian. I did not appear to be the result of decomposed light, no trace of colour being visible; but, to be connected with the Aurora Borealis, at that time, spreading its luminous radiations above the northern horizon. The arc possessed all the brilliancy, as well as transparency, of that species of electric light, and continued, without doubt, its connection therewith. It began to disappear at a quarter past nine, gradually growing fainter, till it vanished entirely at about half-past nine.

A SUBSCRIBER, *&c. &c.*

[We have also received a corrective communication on the above subject form T. H., Great Malvern; and from E. B., Wotton, describing it as a display of the Aurora Borealis.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY MANŒUVRES.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday, a case was tried, Lemort *v.* Heath, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of £429 10s., paid by him to the defendant on the purchase of 280 scrip certificates of the Kentish Coast Railway Company, and which disclosed facts of a somewhat unusual character. It appears that in the month of November, 1844, a company under the title of the Kentish Coast Railway Company, for making a railroad from Dover, Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich, to Herne Bay, with a branch to Ramsgate, was projected by Mr. John Curling, solicitor, of Waterloo-place. Several gentlemen of respectability were induced to become provisional directors of the proposed scheme, on the distinct understanding that they were not to be called upon for any portion of the preliminary expenses. In due time offices were taken in New Broad street, and a prospectus was issued detailing the advantages of the undertaking. In the February of this year the allotment of shares took place. There were to have been 16,000 shares, at £25 each, the deposit on each being £1 7s. 6d. Some time afterwards the Board of Trade published a report unfavourable to the project, in consequence of which the parties who had obtained shares did not seem over anxious to pay in their deposits; these deposits were paid only on 533, for which scrip certificates, issued at the Company's offices, were given The scrip deposits were signed by two of the directors, and countersigned by a Mr. Richard Edwards, who had been appointed secretary by Mr. Curling. The whole amount of the deposits did not exceed £7625, while the sum that should have been paid to bring the Company within the terms of the act of Parliament and enable it to proceed was £16 000. Upon that the directors came to a resolution not to proceed further with the scheme, and not to issue any more scrip. But, notwithstanding that resolution of the directors, the Kentish Coast Railway scrip appeared in the market at a considerable premium. The plaintiff, through his brokers, who were persons of great respectability, purchased some time in April 280 shares, for which he paid £432 10s., the sum now sought to be recovered from the defendant, who was the seller of the shares. Upon the winding-up of the affairs of the Company, the directors agreed to pay back £1 per share to those who had paid in their deposits, reserving 7s 6d. per share for the preliminary proceedings. The plaintiff soon discovered that the shares he had purchased did not entitle him to any return, no deposits having been ever paid upon them, and the directors repaying them as aforesaid. Upon inquiry it turned out that Mr. Curling and Mr. Richards, without the knowledge or sanction of the directors, had the engraved plates, from which the scrip certificates were struck, altered; so that it required only to be signed by the secretary; and not, as before, by the secretary and two directors. The scrip thus altered found its way into the market, and was sold at a premium; and it was scrip of this spurious character upon which no deposit was ever paid, or, if any were paid, none was received by the Company, that was sold to the plaintiff as the scrip and shares of the Kentish Railway Company. The purchase was made in June, and it appeared that the defendant, who was a broker of respectability in the City, was himself ignorant of the kind of scrip he sold, he thinking at the time that he was dealing with the genuine article. It was under these circumstances that the plaintiff now sought to recover back the amount of money so paid. It was contended for on the part of the defendant, that the directors of the Company were bound by the acts of Curling and Richards, and that the scrip, though not signed by the directors, was really that of the Company. It was also contended for, that a party selling scrip in the market cannot be understood as guaranteeing it in any sense of the term. Such a construction would be ruinous to thousands.—The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, told the jury that jobbers in scrip were in the same condition as dealers in any other article. The thing contracted for must be the thing delivered, or else the seller will be liable for the purchase-money. Here, if the defendant agreed to sell 280 scrip in the Kentish Coast Railway Company, and delivered that which, in fact, was not the scrip of that Company, he would be responsible for the amount received in the transaction to the purchaser. The question for the consideration of the jury in this case was, whether the scrip sold by the defendant to the plaintiff was the scrip of the Company, or of Curling and Richards? If the scrip were that conceded by Curling and Richards, then the plaintiff was entitled to recover; but if the defendant did not perform his contract, he must have entered the article that had been contracted for by the plaintiff.—The jury not being able to agree, retired, and having remained in till nearly the rising of the Court, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, £432 10s.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *France* announces its receipt of a letter communicating the news of the death of the Shah of Persia, Mouhammed Mirza, who succeeded to the throne of his grandfather in 1834. He was the son of Abbas Mirza, who died in 1833. The *France* adds, that a civil war had broken out after the death of this sovereign, as there were not less than five claimants to the throne; but the capital is said to have been tranquil, a regency having been organised under the influence of the Russian and French Ambassadors.

The *Feuille du Commerce de Port-au-Prince* contains an official notification of the transfer of the seat of Government from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien.

The King of Bavaria has issued a decree abolishing the custom of compelling his Protestant soldiers to kneel on the passing of the host, and declaring that, on the occasion of the procession outside the church, on the day of the Fête Dieu, none but Catholic soldiers shall attend.

A letter from M. Rondot, one of the commercial delegates, to M. Lagrené, dated Canton, September 5, contains the following: "Arsenic is known here in all its shapes. It is used in agriculture, for killing the worm which destroys the young shoots of the rice plant. The Chinese Pharmacopœa has also its Brucillers. Four days ago, on the beach of Canton, near Tchoukiang, a Chinese girl, between eighteen and twenty years of age, was arrested for poisoning, with arsenic, her father, and her mother, and sister-in law. This unfortunate creature was literaly dissected alive. They began by cutting off her breasts; then, in succession, her nose, her eyelids, her ears, and so on, the other parts of her body."

A Cornwall (Jamaica) paper announces the rather sudden death of the Rev. William Knibb, so universally known as the head of the Baptist Western Union, and as the leading member of that persuasion in that part of the world.

Constantinople letters assert that the Turkish Ambassador to England will probably be Halil Pacha, but that, at all events, Chekib Effendi cannot receive one in his appointment, being disqualified by his conge in the Lebanon from holding so honourable a post

A letter from Berlin, of the 13th, states, that the King of Prussia has authorised the building of a second Catholic church in the capital, and permitted a collection to be made for the purpose in all the Catholic churches in the kingdom, without prejudice to the sum which his Majesty intends to give privately.

A letter from Vienna of the 18th says that the Duke de Bordeaux had arrived in that city a few days before, and dined at the Court. On the following day he returned to Frohsdorf. The Duchess d'Angoulême was passing a few days at the Court, and had been present at the opera of *Don Sebastien* in the Royal box with the Empress-Mother.

Accounts have been received from Tahiti to the middle of August. Admiral Seymour had arrived at Papeiti, in the *Collingwood*, and saluted the flag of the Protectorate.

The celebrated Belgian violinist, Vieuxtemps, solemnly renounced the other day the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and became a Lutheran. The solemnity took place in one of the churches of Frankfort.

Letters from Monte Video, of the 31st Oct., state that Oribe then retained its position, but it was supposed that he would not be suffered to occupy it much longer. Paraguay, it is said, has declared war against Rosas

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to found at Cairo a school of the Fine Arts. The chief object in creating this institution is, it is said, to diseminate amongst his suiects a taste for the study of all things relating to Egyptian architecture. It is reported that M. Garnaud, a French architect, is to be placed at the head of this institution.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a revolutionary plot has been discovered in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, whose object was the seduction of a whole battalion of Tuscan troops, in order to invade the Roman States. Twenty men of this battalion have fled.

Accounts have been received by the Admiralty of the Polar expedition under Sir John Franklin, up to the 16th August, when they were on the South Coast of Greenland, above Gilbert's Sound. They would probably winter near this spot, or at the Arctic Islands, the wintering place of Parry, amongst the Esquimaux; as the state of the ice and the advancing season, would prevent much further progress being made this year.

The *Diario da Roma* of the 13th instant, announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Rome, on the preceding day. His Majesty alighted at the Palace Gustiniani, the resi. ence of the Russian Legation. The Emperor remained for the title of General Romanoff.

Letters from Palermo state, that the Emperor Nicholas had received from the Imperial Crown Prince a despatch, expressive of the most serious apprehensions for the internal peace of the empire. The system of vigorous persecution and proselytism practised of late by the special direction of the autocrat had created universal discontent, not only in Poland, but also in every province of Russia. The Emperor, after reading that despatch, threw up an ukase, which he immediately forwarded to St. Petersburgh, directing that the operation of that system of intolerance and persecution be suspended for six months.

The German papers state that Ronge returned to Breslau on the 3rd inst. When he left Dresden a dense crowd surrounded the carriage; matrons and young girls showered nosegays and garlands upon him profusely, and he was repeatedly obliged to stop to shake hands with one and another of his admiring friends. Professor Wigand sat in the carriage with the Reformer, and a cavalcade of carriages conveyed him for some distance on his homeward way.

C H R I S T M A S .

THE POULTRY PALACE.

Why here at Christmas time of year
They hang out game for luck O,
For—like unto a new built house—
It is all over *stuck* O.

And yet it is not ev'ry house
That's *stucco'd* in this manner,
For there are skins enough outside
To satisfy a tanner!

It seems that ingenuity
Has stretch'd its every nerve,
For game is here hung out a *leap*
Just like a game-*preser* e.

And yet they are hung out to *sell*—
"Ah! look upon that front, Sir;
'Tis there—'tis there—you catch your hare,
And hav'n't long to hunt, Sir!"

Then as for birds—you look and long,
As if to say, "Have at you!"
You shoot your gold—the birds are sold,
And there's your Christmas *bolt'ue*;

Come, fill your bag—from roof to flag
The poultry things are pending;
Ewill you play, this Christmas Day
The *game* of money-spending!

Down Holborn Hill the 'bus rolls fast,
Protected by its drag, then;
But at its foot you cry avast,
And there your game you bag then.

You see a house—where geese and grouse
Are thick as any clover;
You cry—my eye—it is *all up*,
And so it is *all over!*

NEWGATE MARKET.

In olden time, the mode sublime
Of giving men a treat,
Was much, I think, to make them *drink*,
Which was consider'd *meet!*

But Temp'rance now has changed, I vow,
All Alcohol and Yeast;
And those who once would buy a *butt*,
Now go and buy a *beast!*

So *meat*—yes, meat—instead of drink
Being very much adored,
It takes its Christmas *lodging* now
Upon the festive *board!*

So, evermore as Christmas comes,
Men like it and they lark it;
And, just to practise their *new gait*,
They go to *Newgate Market!*

Well, here it is—with grease enough
The kingdom to anoint
Ha! who can say, this Christmas day
The Times are *out of Joint!*

Joint! Joint! why here are joints enough,
Without a single ache,
To make to-do, all Christmas through,
With Boil, and Roast, and Bake!

All nations truly, I do think,
In this Meat market join
See Frenchmen stir, and *pas loin, Sir,*
From buying a *Sirloin!*

POULTERER'S SHOP, HOLBORN-HILL.

Ribs, ribs by thousands, every kind
Of British beef is there
A lady buys a monstrous *round*,
To send to Russell *square!*

Mutton—Ah, yes, in every form
Upon the light it drops;
The horseman eyes his *saddle*, and
The beggar smacks his *chops!*

And though even crippled pensioners
Stick fast to wooden pegs;
The reckless butchers in this mart
Are selling their *last legs.*

Fat runs to *law*—that is to say,
With legal eyes men view it;
And *lawyers*, as they pass that way,
Keep running in to *sue it!*

Veal, veal, Oh, veal, we leave to Peel
The common weal or woe;
But isn't it sweet to see the meat
Adorned with mistletoe!

And doesn't it look, hung high on hook,
Quite greaseful near the holly,
And when we pay, oh doesn't the tray
That bears it home look jolly.

By day or night this mart is light,
Oh let no mortal dark it;
For in Christmas time it seems sublime,
To buy at Newgate Market!

THE NORFOLK COACH.

Ah! coaches once were all the go,
With passengers a top;
Now, that would *not be safe*—because
The nation's let them *drop!*

They used to roll so very fast,
Like suicides, I deem;
The horses didn't know the risk
Of getting up the *steam!*

But now the steam has got them *down*,
And Science has proved trickey,
For that which once was all a coach,
Has now become *all dickey!*

Nor friends *nor folk*—the Norfolk Coach
Could drive from its abode
That *may* arrive in London, for
It's still *upon the road!*

It is a Christmas coach, I vow,
And whirls along in pride;
For all its *outside* passengers
Are food for the *inside.*

Turkey and pullet ride and tie
Game, poultry, cheek by jowl;
I wonder who was *geese* to pay
The *fare* for so much *fowl!*

But only think when they're at home,
Admired, pluck'd, and spitted,
On tables free, how they will be
To highest ranks admitted.

With bottles broach—"the Norfolk coach,"
As good a toast as heard is,
And long live they who feast to-day
Upon its Christmas "*birdies!*"

NEWGATE MARKET, ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

C H R I S T M A S .

THE SONG OF LEADENHALL MARKET.

What ho! for a Christmas *marked*
For selling of good cheer—
If such you want, my merry friend,
I'd have you *mark it here!*

A noble character it has—
No better could befal—
And, certes, it must have *great weight*,
For it is *Leaden hall!*

To *Grub street* once did poets roam
To spend their little "duc,"
But this is the more honoured home
Of all the people's *grub!*

Ha! whither wend you, traveller,
As City-wards you bie?
I dare to guess you're going to *Change?*
"You're wrong, I'm going to—*buy!*"

The market wide of Leadenhall
I seek as I m a sinner,
Where people make a *Christmas din*
In buying *Christmas dinner.*

Why all the City I declare
Has thither swept its tide,
Behold its *Poultry* and the crowd
That walk on its *Cheap side!*

Come buy! buy! buy! the tradesfolk cry
With emphasis quite clever,
Oh bi! bye! bie! by! boi! bi! buy!
Ma'am now's your time or never!

Alive, aloud, the cheerful crowd
The merry tradesman hear,
Nor will his joke the fair provoke
"It's very *cheap* my *dear!*"

Chirp! chirp, chirp, chirp, my destin'd birds,
Of chirping there's no death;
Not Dickens' self will more produce
From "*Cricket on the Hearth.*"

Fat fowls! although in basket now,
And so *behind a wicket*,
Your's going *near the hearth*, I trow,
For any *thing but Cricket!*

Long rows of ducks! eternal ducks,
That half the market fill;
Tho' Arthur Dux hath giv'n the word
Of "*No more ducks on drill.*"*

Geese! geese! fat geese of every hue,
Brown, *green*, grey, black, and murky;
With *din dons* that might well *dine dons*;
Oh most tremendous *Turkey!*

Hare, pheasant, plover, pullet, pig—
Pig makes the mouth look smile-ish,
Fresh from the sty—in every eye—
And looking rather *sty*-lish!

Well, here's enough our frames to stuff—
Enough in rhyme and reason;
Get great and small, from Leadenhall,
Prime seasoning for the season.

* The Duke has issued an order this week against the wearing of *ducks* by soldiers.

NORFOLK COACH.

And as your Christmas fare you buy,
And hear the seller boast it,
That best of cheer may rule the roast,
Why take it home and roast it.

And when your buying's spread, and fed
Your friends, where you're a dweller,
Then ring and *make your* DINING-ROOM
At once receive your CELLAR!

"Our Artist has most picturesquely portrayed four of the characteristics of a London Christmas; or, rather, of its hospitable indications of abundance of good cheer. Here we have the great *Newgate Meat Market*, where is sold large proportion of the million and a half of sheep, and two hundred thousand head of cattle, which are annually consumed in this vast metropolis. Next is a scene from *Leadenhall Market*, the great place for poultry, game, and rabbits; the returns for which, in one year, equal half a million of money. Leadenhall is, likewise a large meat market. It is related that Don Pedro de Ronquillo once said to Charles II., that he believed there to be more meat sold in Leadenhall Market alone in one week, than in all the kingdom of Spain in a year.

The Poulterer's Shop, on Holborn-hill, a few doors from Farringdon-street, is another of London's wonders at this festal season, when the whole house front is covered with poultry, game, and rabbits.

The *Norfolk Coach* may almost be termed a relic of other days, so nearly has the railway locomotive superseded the stage coach. There are many of these vehicles to spare for such purposes as that shown in our Illustration; where geese are inside passengers.

A GOSSIP OF CHRISTMAS.

"Why, gentlemen, do you know what you do Ha! would you have kept me out? CHRISTMAS!—Old Christmas—Christmas of London, and Captain Christmas! Pray you let me be brought before my Lord Chamberlain; I'll not be answered else. "'*Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.*" I have seen the time you have wished for me, for a merry Christmas, and now you have me, they would not let me in: *I must come another time!* A good jest—as if I could come more than once a year. Why, I am no dangerous person, and so I told my friends of the guard. I am old Gregory Christmas, still; and, though I come out of Pope's Head-alley, as good a Protestant as any in my parish." So "Rare Old Ben" ushers in Father Christmas in his Masque, "as it was presented at Court in 1616. 1616! The year of Shakspeare's death, and of Oliver Cromwell's entry at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. And after Old Father Christmas, in his round hose long stockings, close doublet, high-crowned hat, with a brooch, long, thin beard, truncheon, little ruff, white shoes, with his *scarfs* and garters tied cross, and his drum beaten before him," follows the merry motley train of his sons and daughters, Misrule, and Carol and Minced pie, and Gambol and Wassail and New Year's Gift. And there sits the old pedant of a King, and laughs heartily, for he loves a jest, and has a peculiar weakness for Ben's Masques, tho' at times a shade comes across his face, for his favourite, Ker, Earl of Somerset, and my lady of Essex, were found guilty of atrocious poisoning only last year, and there is a foul secret connected there-

LEADENHALL MARKET ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

therewith, and the King's name has been bandied about somewhat irreverently. But still it must have been a merry night at Whitehall, that Christmas night. We can fancy the blank dismay of the Court of Queen Victoria, whom, God preserve, were Prince Albert to take it into his head to revive old customs, and have a Christmas masque at Buckingham Palace, with the contributors of *Punch* to write it and Mr. Planché to superintend the costume. The pen is not so much under the control of the sceptre as it was in James's day, and unwelcome truths and hard facts would be peeping out from under the Vizard, which not all the Lord Chamberlains in Christendom could quite put down. Masquing himself from the Court to find a popular asylum in the theatre, and the broad jests of the Pantomime have superseded the classical conceits of the Elizabethan play wright.

The outward glory of Christmas has departed. The Lord of Misrule no longer makes his appearance; "the grand Captain of Mischief," as Philip Stubbs, the Puritanical anatomizer of abuses, calls him. "This King," says the manichæal worthy, "cometh forth verie gorgious, forty, threescore, or an hundred lusty guts, like to himself, to wait upon his lordly Majesty, and to guard his noble person. Then every one of these men he inviteth with his liveries of green, yellow, or some other light wanton colour; and, as though they were not gaudy enough, they bedeck themselves with scarfs, ribbons, and laces, hanged all over with gold rings, precious stones, and other jewels. This done, they bring about either leg twenty or forty bells, with rich handkerchiefs in their hands, and sometimes laid across over their shoulders and necks, borrowed, for the most part, of their pretty Mopsies and their loving Besses. Thus, all things set in order, then have they their hobby horses, their dragons, and other antiques, together with their pipers and thundering drummers to strike up the devil's dance withal." And as the pious but narrow hearted Puritan goes on in his description he waxes warm in zeal, until, at last, he drops into downright abuse, very edifying no doubt to all well disposed minds of the time. "Another sort of these fantastical fools bring to these hell hounds, the Lord of Misrule and his accomplices, some bread, some good ale, some new cheese, some old cheese, some custards, some crackenels, some cakes, some flawns, some tarts, some cream, some meat, some one thing, and some another." Only let Mr. Philip Stubbs's friends get the upper hand and away go these tomfooleries, and Oliver made short work of them. Yet still they lingered long amongst our remoter villages. Strong in the old feeling that hallowed the time with the blessing of home gatherings and family love feasts, Christmas held his Court, spite of Protector and Parliament, and the North still boasts its Yule-clog, and its Yule cake, and its hobby horse. Honour to old Christmas! He is like his own consecrated holly green still—green with the freshness of that perpetual youth which springs from the fountains of hearth and home.

If ever a man felt our old English feelings warmly, and expressed them beautifully, it is Herrick, the jolly parson of the times of the civil wars. It is refreshing to contrast the ringing and cheery flow of his dancing verse with the sour indignation of Master Stubbs. Hearken to Herrick:—

Come, bring with a noise,
My merry merry boys.
The Christmas log to the firing;
While my good dame, she
Bids ye all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring.

With the last year's brand
Light the new block, and
For good success in his spending
On your psalteries play,
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is a-tending.

Drink now the strong beer,
Cut the white loaf here,
The while the meat is a-shredding;
For the rare mince pie,
And the plums stand by,
To fill the paste that's a-kneading.

Nor, while he sung the merriments of Christmas-tide, with as much unction as the fowls and frumenty of Mary Ann, was he unmindful of the more solemn feeling of the time. His Christmas Carol, "sung to the King in the presence at Whitehall," is a sweet and solemn lyric.

What sweeter music can we bring,
Than a carol for to sing
The birth of this our Heavenly King?
Awake the voice, awake the string!
Heart, ear, and eye, and everything
Awake! the while the active finger
Runs division with the singer.

From the flourish they came to the song.

1. Dark and dull night, fly hence away,
And give the honour to this day,
That sees December turned to May.

2. If we may ask the reason, say,
The why and wherefore all things here
Seem like the spring-time of the year?

3. Why does the chilling winter's morn
Smile like a field beset with corne?
Or smell like to a mead oushorne,
Trim with sudden spring?
The cause why things thus fragrant be.
'Tis He is borne, whose quickening birth
Gives life and lustre, public mirth
To heaven and the under earth.

Chor. We see Him come, and know Him ours,
Who with His sunshine and His showers,
Turns all the patient ground to flowers.

1. The Darling of the World is come,
And it is we find a room
To welcome Him. The nobler part
Of all the house here is the heart.

Chor. Which we will give Him, and bequeath
The holly and the ivy wreath,
To do Him honour, who's our King
And Lord of all this reveling.

The Christmas Carol is still heard in the north, and probably in other simple mannered parts of England. We have often listened to it, in childhood, when it sounded through the dark, sweetly and solemnly, though riddly sung, and we fancied there was something mysterious in the music, as it was borne on the windy gusts over the silence of the snow. We have had to thank the unpretending Waits here, in unromantic London, for much pleasure, albeit they waked us from pleasant sleep at untimely hours, but we miss the country carol.

The waits smack of Julien's concerts and the lamps—the country carol had a lingering beauty of the old worship about it. The grace that clings to the idea of "Mary Mild," the "Sweet Mother of Mercy," was still rife in these old world songs, and they helped to blend the larger sense of human, Christian brotherhood with the narrower brotherhood that hallows the family hearth. We fear that, though the latter is still strong at the season, the former wants quickening. There is nothing gives such a zest to a Christmas dinner at your own table as the feeling that you have helped to cover that of your poorer neighbours—no sauce to a roast turkey like that. It is better than burnt brandy to your plum pudding. But enough of the gravities. Next week we shall have to gossip of pantomime.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

A jovial Carol for Christmas time,
Merrily, merrily sung—
Cheering the dwellings of Rich and Poor—
Spurring Old and Young!
Into the well of the world's deep heart
Pouring a stream of joy,
And bidding it fresh as a fountain start,
To bathe the jolly Old Boy.
For as sparkling Christmas comes,
Rosed as his front is fine;
He chaseth tears from the hurrying years,
And ordereth Wassail Wine!

A Christmas Carol for good Roast Beef—
The Britons' rare old boast—
On every table in English homes—
Plenty for guest and host!
Enough to crown the feast.
With a solid comfort cheer;
A foaming flask from the old ale cask,
And a tankard brimm'd with beer!
For when sparkling Christmas comes,
Smart, with his whir of cold,
He scattereth grief—like a brave old Chief—
And calls for his ancient cup!

A Christmas Lay to a subject gay,
Plum pudding on the board!
Rioting free round circles of glee,
With never a stint or hoard!
Fast and fragrant steam,
To add to the pudding's pride;
Steeping the soul in a pleasant dream
Of brandy sauce beside.
For when hungry Christmas comes,
He snorts like a fiery horse;
And shouteth come—be quick with plum
Pudding and brandy sauce.

Oh! a festive lay for Christmas Day,
And it ought to reach the skies,
In thanking sounds that set no bounds
To mirth or to——mince pies!
And when mince pies are cut and gone,
Then rouse each well-fed soul,
Bring here bring here—our gold cheer—
Punch, Wine, and Wassail Bowl!
Yes—when Old Christmas comes,
He sings without control!
D'ye hear?—bring here my jolly cheer—
Punch, Wine, and Wassail Bowl!

Punch, Wine, and Wassail Bowl!
Our jovial Carol claim.
But CHRISTMAS morning, hath other song
For singing in his name!
Song for the holly green,
Undaring still and fair,
That weaves his crown of old renown,
And decks his palace rare
So when King Christmas comes,
His burly hands are seen
Stre'ched forth to claim his
His jolly holly green!

Another Carol of Christmas time,
Lustily carol'd now,
Must trip from tongue of old and young,
The tongue—he kissing bough!
Ho, ho! ho, ho! for the mistletoe
That hangeth by the wall,
And smileth bliss over every kiss,
And tokeneth joy to all;
For when dear Christmas comes,
He still not hear of woe;
"But glad," cries he, "you all must be
'Neath the merry mistletoe."

So this is our Carol of Christmas time—
Merrily sung—
Cheering the dwellings of Rich and Poor—
Spurring Old and Young!
Into the well of the world's deep heart
Pouring a stream of joy,
And bidding fresh as a fountain start,
To bathe the Old Boy
For as sparkling Christmas comes,
Robed in his frost so fine,
He daubeth tears from the hurrying years,
And ordereth Wassail Wine!

THE LATE SIR MATTHEW TIERNEY.—The late Sir Matthew John Tierney, M.D., left behind him personal property estimated at £30,000. He died without issue, but by his will he has bequeathed to his niece, Mary Tierney (the daughter of his brother Thomas Tierney, late paymaster of the 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry), who resided with him, a legacy of £8000, for her absolute use. To his brother, now Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., a legacy of £10,000; and to his niece, Harriet Mary, daughter of Sir Edward, he leaves £5000. The residue of his property, real and personal, he has given to his nephew, Matthew Edward Tierney, of the Coldstream Guards, son of Sir Edward; and appointed the said brother, Sir Edward, and nephew, Matthew E. Tierney, Esq., his executors. The latter alone obtained probate on the 18th inst. The will was made in January, 1843, and a codicil last September, a month before death.

THE MINIATURE JOHN BULL.—A companion, or, in some respects, rival to "General Tom Thumb," has just appeared at the Exhibition Rooms of the Society of British Artists, in Fall Mall East. He was born at Kitesford, near Taunton, Somerset, his age is 16 years; height, 34 inches. He is of symmetrical proportions, and is really a very ingenious dwarf. He performs an entertainment in six scenes—John Bull; the British Sailor; Napoleon; Shaw, the Life Guardsman; a Poacher; and "the Old English Gentleman;" all in costume, with songs and dances. In his old English dress, he is a miniature Sir Roger de Coverley. The performance is, we assure our readers, very interesting; and, as one of the miniature world, he will prove one of the Lobby sights of the ensuing week.

HARVEST IN DECEMBER.—On Monday, the 1st instant, Mr. Morgan John, farmer, near Pant y Ialdron, two miles east of Cowbridge, Herefordshire, reaped a field of wheat. The produce, as might have been expected, was not very abundant, nor of a very superior quality.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Yesterday (Friday), at BOW-STREET, *Charles Wood*, *Charles Bowen*, *George Lake*, and *John Hancock* were finally examined and committed for trial on suspicion of stealing £150 in Bank of England Notes, the property of the Rev. Mr Lewis, of Cardiff, at the Trafalgar Hotel, Charing Cross, on the 28th ult. Upwards of £70 has been traced.

Letters from Reikiavik of Oct. 28 and 29, state that Mount Hecla has commenced again its eruptions with renewed violence. The volumes of smoke ascended as high as 1200 fathoms. It is said that the mountain has lately disclosed several fissures. The fields have been covered with ashes, and a number of sheep have been slaughtered, as no provisions existed for them. The lava had not attained any human dwelling, nor had any lives been lost.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Welcome the coming speed the parting guest."

With the present notice ends our weekly glance at the games and pastimes of the year '45. It was a season memorable for many of its passages of kindness—the Sovereign setting an example of good will and good fellowship that, let us hope, was but a type of things to come. It was, beyond most that have preceded it, rife with holyday occasions, and pregnant with promise for the lovers of the noble popular sports of the land. The national games of Greece and Rome were the fruits of peace—and well is it for those to whom such a harvest is vouchsafed. What strong hands and honest hearts the labourers in such pleasant vineyards furnish for the service of the state. Wellington's aphorism about fox-hunting shall descend to posterity as a proverb; and some future Philip will begin to train his Alexander with twenty minutes best pace over the Vale of Belvoir. It has ever been the policy, as well of the statesman as the parish, to countenance and promote systems of public holidays and anniversary merrymakings. If we lived in the days of such subtle logicians as Socrates and Zeno, we should be shown for how much of her political repose France is indebted to the prevalence of the "Folks." We live in days of homely, household, common sense, however,—and let the few who still cling to their grandmamma's prejudices look abroad at the characters of social life elsewhere (as we may be personal, fiercely as our fingers itch to be at it)—and my whether the manly spirit of our popular sports might not, in the abstract, afford a lesson that some of our neighbours might learn with advantage to their morals as well as their manners. In the social history of nations we almost always find them lapsing into effeminacy in the degree they advance in refinement. Surely, without egotism, the Englishman may claim for his country the glory of exception from this rule. From the earliest ages the games and woodcraft of Britain were celebrated for their hardy, robust character. While the sons and daughters of "the sweet South" welcomed the hours allotted from the toil of life, or selected from its leisure, with graceful measure, "to the lascivious pleasing of a lute"—our stalwart, sturdy islanders were at their trysts, as rural gladiators; or were "hunting the hart in forest green." At length "grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front," and the era arrived so dangerous to manly tastes and impulses—thirty years ago there was a mighty peace established among men. With the absence of the desperate feeds of war grew the necessity for the enlargement of the circle of our recreations. In that season—so fatally favourable to the growth of idle and effeminate fancies—what fashion of diversion did the taste of the youth of Britain strike out? Some downy device of one of those numberless modes of luxury? No sooner was our chivalry released from duty on the wooden walls of England, than each set up his own floating pavilion; and with the peace of 1815 arose that most eminently national of all our National Sports—Yachting.

It is said that the truest test of the popular character is afforded by the popular sports of a nation. The logic of common sense leads, certainly, to such a conclusion; but, whether cause or effect, the social condition of Great Britain owes a debt of gratitude to her system of social recreations. They influence for good the propensities of her citizens—they are essentially wholesome, morally as well as physically—and they promote as well as foster her resources. If the day should ever come when once more must be unfurled against the foe—

"The flag that brav'd a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze,"

our pleasure marine will furnish fitting recruits for our fleet—and our life for it, the result will shew, that deer-stalking in Blair Athol and a winter at Malta, were better exercises in gymnastics than the "Cachucha Waltz." Everywhere, during the past season, the pursuit of manly, gentlemanly sports, was followed with good taste, and right vigour. The catalogue retained no leaven of the reproach that once defiled it. Let it be written in the urns of 1845, that these were the Twelve Golden Rules of the season—Racing, Hunting Steeple-chasing, Yachting, Rowing, Coursing, Deer-stalking, Shooting, Fishing, Cricketing, Hawking, and Golfing.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A shade of improvement was perceptible in the amount of business transacted this afternoon, and two or three of the Derby nags showed a tendency upwards. Thus, 7 to 1 was not to be got about Sting, and 16 to 1, although taken to about £80 about Brocardo, was more than the layers would concede at the close. 35 to 1 was taken in hundreds about The Traverser, and 40 to 1 would have been tested about Fancy Boy. 40 to 1, in fifties, were betted against Hoorrah, and 1000 to 15 against Sheraton. For the Oaks, Vanish, Mendicant, and Sister to Flambeau, were in request; their prices will be seen below; at least, the prices taken for the backers of Vanish and Mendicant were in a decided majority. The only Chester Cup bet was 2000 to 30 against Nereus.

DERBY.		
33 to 2 agst Sting	25 to 1 agst Fancy Boy	45 to 1 agst Tugmet
35 to 1 — Brocardo	40 to 1 — Hoorrah	66 to 1 — Sheraton
35 to 1 — The Traverser (t)		
OAKS.		
9 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Mendicant	30 to 1 agst Sister to Flambeau (t)
4 to 1 — Van ish (t)	25 to 1 — Osprey (t)	
20 to 1 — Cuckoo (t)		

THURSDAY.—The room closed

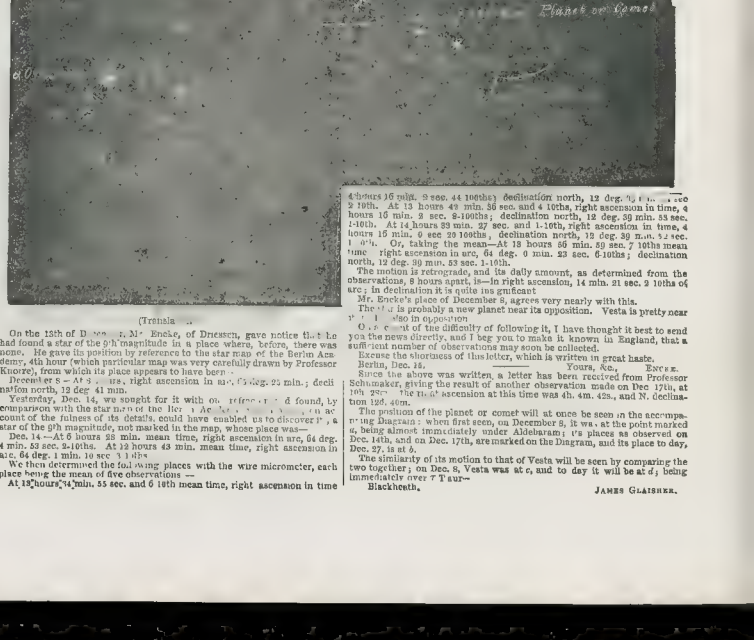
A NEW PLANET.

We quote the following from the *Times* of Wednesday —

(TO THE EDITOR.)

SIR,—I have this day received from Professor Encke, of Berlin, a letter, of which I subjoin a translation. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the object to which it relates is a new planet. As it is highly important that observations should be made with the least possible delay, I request that you will have the goodness immediately to publish this in your paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. B. AIRY.
Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Dec. 22.



(Translation.)

On the 13th of December, Mr. Encke, of Dresden, gave notice that he had found a star of the 9th magnitude in a place where, before, there was none. He gave its position by reference to the star map of the Berlin Academy, 4th hour (which particular map was very carefully drawn by Professor Knorre), from which its place appears to have been—

December 8—At 8 hours, right ascension in mean time, 22 min.; declination north, 12 deg 41 min.

Yesterday, Dec. 14, we sought for it with our refractor, and found, by comparison with the star map of the Berlin Academy, no account of the fulness of its details, could have enabled us to discover it, a star of the 9th magnitude, not marked in the map, whose place was—

Dec. 14.—At 8 hours 28 min. mean time, right ascension in arc, 64 deg. 4 min. 53 sec. 2-10ths. At 12 hours 43 min. mean time, right ascension in arc, 64 deg. 1 min. 10 sec. 1-10th.

We then determined the following places with the wire micrometer, each place being the mean of five observations —

At 13 hours 34 min. 55 sec. and 6 10th mean time, right ascension in time 4 hours 16 min. 9 sec. 44 10ths; declination north, 12 deg. 39 min. 55 sec. 2 10ths. At 13 hours 49 min. 36 sec. and 4 10ths, right ascension in time, 4 hours 16 min. 9 sec. 8-10ths; declination north, 12 deg. 39 min. 53 sec. 1-10th. At 14 hours 23 min. 27 sec. and 1 10th, right ascension in time, 4 hours 15 min. 9 sec. 29 100ths; declination north, 12 deg. 39 min. 52 sec. 1 10th. Or, taking the mean—At 13 hours 36 min. 39 sec. 7 10ths mean time right ascension in arc, 64 deg. 0 min. 23 sec. 6 10ths; declination north, 12 deg. 39 min. 53 sec. 1-10th.

The motion is retrograde, and its daily amount, as determined from the observations, 3 hours apart, is—In right ascension, 14 min. 21 sec. 2 10ths of arc; in declination it is quite insignificant.

Mr. Encke's place of December 8, agrees very nearly with this.

The object is probably a new planet near its opposition. Vesta is pretty near its opposition.

Of course it is difficult of following it, I have thought it best to send you the news directly, and I beg you to make it known in England, that a sufficient number of observations may soon be collected.

Because the shortness of this letter, which is written in great haste.

Berlin, Dec. 18. Yours, &c., ENCKE.

Since the above was written, a letter has been received from Professor Schumacker, giving the result of another observation made on Dec 17th, at 10h 27m 7s Berlin mean time, the right ascension at this time was 4h. 4m. 42s., and N. declination 12d. 46m.

The position of the planet or comet will at once be seen on the accompanying Diagram: when first seen, on December 8, it was at the point marked *a*, being almost immediately under Aldebaran; its places as observed on Dec. 14th, and on Dec. 17th, are marked on the Diagram, and its place to day, Dec. 27, is at *b*.

The similarity of its motion to that of Vesta will be seen by comparing the two together; on Dec. 8, Vesta was at *c*, and to day it will be at *d*; being immediately over "Taur—

Blackheath. JAMES GLAISHER.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"*X. T.*"—*Your description of the position in which White draws the game is inaccurate, as he can always move the Q Kt P*

"*J. H.*" *Woolwich.—See the next Number of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*W. B. C.*"—*Thanks for the diagrams; which, upon examination, we find to easy for our columns, though not unadapted to the wants of Problem-Solvers for Young Players in the "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," to which, with your permission, they shall be transferred*

"*H. W.*"—*Too weak for publicity. In the first, mate can be given in two moves.*

"*R. S. L.*" *Your problem of three moves can be solved in one!*

"*The Captain.*" *—It occasionally happens that, in the mass of correspondence appertaining to our paper, a letter intended for one department is sent to the head of another. This appears to have been the case with the communication to which you allude. If you will repeat the inquiries they shall be duly answered.*

The solution of Problem No. 100 in your second communication is a failure

"*Homo.*"—*There is neither justice nor gallantry in the supposition. We have the pleasure of knowing several ladies who play chess admirably; and there are two in England who, we believe, could give the odds of a Knight to three-fourths of our male Correspondents.*

"*Punch*" *—The following, although scarcely difficult enough to demand diagrams, are neat and instructive, and have never before been published. The first is by an amateur, the second by a lady, and the last is a position which lately happened to play at the renowned London Chess Club.—No 1. White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at her B 4th, R at K Kt sq , B at K 8th. Kt at Q 6 th, Pawns at Q B 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 4th Black: K at Q 3rd, B at Q 8 sq., Kt at K sq , Kt at Q B sq., Pawns at K R 4th, K Kt 3rd, and Q 2nd and 4th. White plays first, and mates in three moves .No. 2, by Miss M. Smyth White: K at his 3rd, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q 6th, Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K Kt 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th. Black: K at Q B 4th, and Pawns at h Kt 4th, K 4th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 3rd. White mates in three moves.—No. 3. White: K at Q Kt sq., Q at h R 6th. R at Q sq , Pawns at K Kt 5th, K B 5th, K B 7th, Q 4th, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd. Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q Kt 5th, h at Q B sq., Pawns at Q 4 K 5th, Q B 3rd, and Q 4th Black has now to play, and he mated by force in four moves Thus is a truly instructive position. similar situations frequently occur in actual play, but how rarely is the same skilful advantage taken of them*

"*R. F.*" *Plymouth —The game is but dry mire ship enough for publication*

"*J. W. B.*" *Albany-street —The Chess-table presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert is likely to be useful as well as ornamental, since it is generally understood that both her Majesty and the Prince play Chess*

"*Philo-Chess.*" *Manchester.—The diagram of your problem, sent to us as far back as May last, has not been found again. It must appear as an early Number*

"*Mastello.*"—*The Indian Problem appears on the monthly wrapper of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*A Good Chess-Player.*"—*There are two excellent Chess Clubs on the Metropolis: the "St. George's," in Cavendish square; and the "Old London," held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill. Any person of respectability is eligible for a member, and the subscription to each is not more than three guineas per annum. With the advantages of amusement and comfort which these establishments present, it is amazing to us that there should ever be a vacancy.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Hornsey.—We hardly see the goodness to send us the position he refers to, as we have none of the back Numbers at hand*

"*Pedona*"—*Your amendment would admit of mate being given in less than four moves, by White's first taking the Q B P with Rook checking, and then playing Q to her Kt 7th, &c*

INELIGIBLE "*A. E.*" *Tottenham;* "*Delta,*" *Richmond;* "*King's Pawn;*" "*S. B. P.*" *and* "*P. H. F.*"

"*Le Plon Coiffé.*"—*Mourat's revelations of the secrets of his prison-house in the Automaton Chess-Player were first published in "Le Palamede," a Chess periodical brought out in Paris by Le Bourdonnais nearly ten years ago. We must confess his account has always struck us as unperfect and unsatisfactory, and any additional information from authentic sources will be very acceptable to us. The best way to obtain diagrams for having those Chess positions is to have a plate engraved, and then get impressions struck from it in various coloured inks.*

"*J. L. R.*" *Received with thanks*

"*Paz*"—*With the correct moves on White's side, it is impossible for the Black King to be played to B 2nd. Try again: if you fail we will give White's moves*

"*Mathetes.*"—*You are entitled to claim a Queen or any other piece from a player who refuses to the adverse Royal one.*

"*H. W.*"—*The amended problem shall be looked to.*

"*T. B.*" *Eastworthy* —*We are unacquainted with the name*

"*G. W.*" *Guildford.*—*We made a note of the variation some time back*

"*A Member of the Reading Mechanics' Institution.*"—*The position appeared in the Chess Magazine, among the Problems for Young Players, about four months since*

Communications not replied to this week will be answered in our next.

Solutions by "*Gil Blas,*" "*O. S. B.,*" "*Haram,*" "*H. F.,*" "*C. H. H.,*" "*Jobe,*" "*Guliolmus,*" "*W. B. P.,*" "*H. P.,*" "*Automaton,*" "*Old Subscriber,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" "*Rex,*" "*Dunmow,*" *and* "*Pedona,*" *are correct. Those by* "*W. Trampler,*" "*Paz,*" *and* "*J. H. W.,*" *are wrong.*

*** In our notices above we have given for the instruction of young amateurs three ends of games, none of them hitherto published; and, as this is especially the season for chess playing, we append also two ingenious puzzles adapted for the entertainment of the higher order of players, neither of which, we believe, has yet been made public. They are the inventions of a German player, and we owe them to the politeness of Mr. Horwitz

Stratagem No. 1.		Stratagem No. 2.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
K at h 8 3rd	K at his R sq	K at his 8th	K at his R sq
Q at K B 4th	P at K Kt 2nd	Q at R 8th sq	R at K Kt sq
B at K 8th		B at K Kt 5th	P at Q R 2nd
K at K 8th		P at K Kt 6th	
P s at K Kt 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th		White having to play, undertakes to mate with his Pawn in eight moves, *without taking the Rook.*	

White playing first, engages to mate with the Pawn now standing on his K Kt 2nd in eleven moves, *without taking the adverse Pawn.*

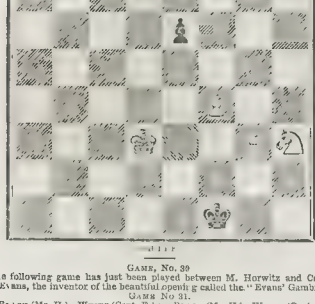
Solution to Problem, No. 100.

White.	Black.
1. B to Q Kt 3rd	A Pawn is advanced
2. R to K B's 8th	The other Pawn is played
3. B to K B 7th	K to K B's 6th
4. B to Q's 5th—giving mate by double check.	

Problem, No. 101.

By G. D. Leeds.

White playing first, mates in five moves.



Game, No. 39

The following game has just been played between M. Horwitz and Capt. Evans, the inventor of the beautiful opening called the "Evans' Gambit."

Game No 31.

Black (Mr. H.)	White (Capt. E.)	Black (Mr. H.)	White (Capt. E.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. K to her Kt sq	Castles (a)
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	17. [illegible]	[illegible]
3. Q P two	P takes P	18 K P one*	Q to K R 3rd.
4. B B to Q B 4th	Q to B 3rd	19. Q to K B 3rd	K B two
5. Castles	Q P one	14. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
6. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2nd	15. K P one	B takes P
7. B takes Kt	B takes B	16. Kt takes Q B P	
8. Kt takes P	B to Q 3nd	(ch)§	P takes Kt
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	17. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
	Black mated in four moves		

* There is no indulgence in the *dolce far niente* style here; the attack began at the opening, and kept up with undiminished vigour to the end.

† P takes P would have been much better play.

‡ This, as a part of the subsequent combination, is extremely clever.

§ Finely played. If White had refused the Kt, the other Kt would have been moved to Kt 8th.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

Beethoven's first Mass in C was executed at the second meeting on Monday last. The great production is numbered 86, and comes within the second epoch of the musical career of this mastermind. It is dated 1807, and like Mass in D, Op. 123, has yet to be given in an entire form in this country, and we would strongly urge the Choral harmonists to make the attempt, and thus to steal a march on the "slow coaches" at Exeter Hall. The Mass in C is not attended with the great difficulties of Beethoven's last work, but it is not the less distinguished by his full invention. We trace in its workings that mysticism which characterises his latter inspirations. The Morning Hymn of Adam and Eve, from Milton's "Paradise Lost" (Book 5, line 153), was another attractive item in the scheme. It was composed by Gallard, a German musician, a pupil of Marchal, Farinelli, and Steffani Gallard came to England with Prince George of Denmark, and was appointed chapel master He wrote a Te Deum Jubilate &c., for St Paul's, to celebrate the victories of his epoch, and produced the opera of "Calypso and Telemachus," "Cephus," &c. He died in 1740. Dr. Benjamin Cooke, the glee and madrigal writer, and master of the boys of Westminster Abbey, arranged Gallard's Hymn, and, as we believe, added accompaniments to the score. The solo were sung by Miss Lockey, Mr Lockey, and Mr A. Novello We were some unfortunate hitches, arising from the wind instruments and other causes. The selection from Beethoven's opera of "King Stephen" was much better done. The chorus, "Sea with Flowers," was encored. Cherubini's offertorium, "Laudate Dominum," G. Cross's madrigal, "Cynthia, thy song and country," Schubert's supreme air and chorus from "Fierabras," and Spohr's tenor, air and chorus from "Faust," were included in this classical programme. Miss Cubitt, it must be specially mentioned, deserved the rapturous encore she obtained in Kücken's beautiful air, "The Mother's Song." The room was quite full. The next meeting is on the 19th of January.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The sixth and last Chamber Concert of the season opened with Spohr's Noretta Op. 3., for violin (Thirlwall), tenor (Hill), violoncello (Lucas), double bass (Pratten), flute (Clinton), oboe (Calcott), clarinet (Lazarus), horn (Nicholson), and bassoon (Cocking). The instrumental piece, with Mr. Kiesewetter, first violin, was sung by Miss Rainforth, were the only foreign works in the scheme, which, in the remaining portion, was English—as it ought entirely to be, in fact. The MS. Quartet Op. 3, by C. E. Horsley, for pianoforte, violin, tenor, and violoncello, was fondly applauded; there were some very happy thoughts, but the length of the first movement injured the effect of the rest. In the Andante, a quaint air was heard, in the style of some of the old English madrigals. The Scherzo was accompanied and original, and the finale contained a pretty theme, well carried out. It was well performed by the author and his confrères, Messrs. Thirlwall, Hill, and Lucas. A clever MS Sonata in F, for piano and flute, by Henry Westrop, was performed for the first time, Miss Day being the pianist, and Mr. Clinton the flutist. The latter was quite overpowered by the too impetuous Miss Day. Clinton might have exclaimed, "O, Day! O, Nay!" for he was quite eclipsed. Miss H. Groom sang a ballad—"Rhoda"—artistically, accompanied by Mr. C. Stephens, the happy composer and author. Dr. Calcott's Prize Glee, "Go, idle boy," was very well sung by Miss H. Groom, Messrs. Howe, Burdus, and W. H. Seguin, the lady taking the alto. Mr. Howe sang in chaste style Mr. W. L. Phillips's Canzonet, "If sometimes, in the haunts of men." A song, "The Maiden's Petition," by Mr. E. Wylde, jun., given by Mr. Burdus, and Mr. W. Beale's Glee, "What Ho!" completed the vocal gleanings. Mr. H. B. Richards's spirited Quartet in D, for two violins, tenor and violoncello, summed up the instrumental gems. Mr. R. Barnett was accompanyist, and Mr. G. E. Stephens the director. We are glad to announce that the Society gives four Concerts, with full orchestra, at the Hanover-square Rooms—Feb. 9, 23, March 9, 23. We shall then be enabled to hear Symphonies, Overtures, Concertos, and concerted pieces, the new productions of British musicians, and amateurs will be enabled to judge of their progress in high art.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT COMPOSERS.

Mr. Lincoln, on Tuesday night, at the Western Institution, treated the Metaphysicians to a very agreeable review of the powers of that great master, on whom the mantle of Beethoven will probably descend. To the remarks of the admirers of the Leipsick "Maestro," the remarks of the lecturer communicated nothing new; but in the remarks on Mr. Lincoln's assertions are chiefly attended, there was much information as well as amusement. His lecture is a little monotonous, but his manner is easy and unaffected. We were not startled by any novel theories, but we were fed at the intellectual enthusiasm and his judicious mode of illustration. Two of those charming songs "without words, that Mendelssohn has rendered so popular by his ingenious treatment, were so exquisitely played by Mas George and Mr. Lincoln, that both one encored encore. Miss Lincoln and Miss Cubitt and Mr. Lockey, were the vocalists. Miss Cubitt sang the air from "Faust."—"The Lord is mindful of his own," most deliciously; and she likewise was the vocalist in the concerted piece, a monk's chorus, in the dramatic scale, arpeggios, double stops, &c., he lacks certainty of intonation and delicacy; but his general tone is good, and he is essentially a poetical player, without pretension or exaggeration. He was rapturously applauded. The scheme comprised gleanings from the "Walpurgis Night," "Midsummer Night's Dream," the 95th Psalm; but Mr Lincoln had a refractory chorus to deal with, and we gained alms for his pains by agony when there was a hitch. He encored with excellent discretion and feeling, and deserves every success for his laudable exertions to promote the cultivation of a refined taste.

"L' ETOILE DE SEVILLE," BY BALFE

We have received two letters from Paris, describing the reception given to Balfe's new opera in four acts, the *libretto* by M. Hypolite Lucas, represented for the first time, Dec. 17, at the Académie Royale de Musique. Our correspondents differ in their accounts of the performance, the one declaring it to be most triumphant, the other affirming it to be equivocal. The truth we take to be between the two extreme, and there can be little doubt that our native composer may fairly boast of a legitimate success. The drama is adapted from Lope de Vega's "La Estrella de Sevilla." The plot is interesting. *Estrella* is beloved both by the King of Spain and Don Sanchez, the Cid of Andalusia. The Monarch, in his dishonourable attempt to see the heroine, is struck by *Bustos*, her father, whom he challenges at the instigation of the Cid. The latter, however, to protect his King, fights *Bustos*, and kills him. He is arrested for the murder, and ascertains that he has fought the father of his beloved. *Estrella* is equally unaware, having taken advantage for the punishment of her father's slayer. Evidently, just as the lovers are about to die together, *Estrella* discovered that she is daughter of *Bustos*, but the King's natural sister. Of course the hands of the Cid and the "star of Seville" are then united by the repentant Monarch. Madame Stolle enacted *Estrella*, and on all hands we learn that on the two acts were sustained by her energy and feeling Gardoni, the tenor, was the Cid; baroilher the King, Mdlle. Nau, *Zaida*, a Moorish slave; and Bremond, the lover, *Bustos* The *mise en scène* was superb, and the decorations strikingly attractive. Gardoni and Barroilher have pleasing airs in the first and second acts Mdlle. Nau has a pretty melody. A trio, duets between Gardoni and Barroilher, Stoltz and Gardoni, are highly spoken of. It is stated that Mr. Balfe has been engaged at for Drury-lane Theatre, with Madame Thillon in the principal part. It is not generally known that this singer made her *début* in Paris in Donizetti's "Lucia," and that her tragic powers were as much admired as her subsequent efforts in the "Opera Comique."

OPERAS AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Don Quixote" is in rehearsal. Allen will be the tenor, and Miss Rainforth the *prima donna* Mr Stretton is to enact *Sancho Panza*, and Mr Weiss *Don Quixote*. It will be brought out early in January We regret to learn that Mr. Macfarren has experienced great difficulties in the production of his new opera of "The Crusaders," arising from the pretensions of the singers. The cast was intended to include the entire strength of the establishment, and it may be feared that the superfluity of two prime donne, *no* tenors, and *three* bass, were not to be easily satisfied. As pieces has been restored, we shall not enter on the details that have reached us, but we strongly advise the recollect that in Paris pony ambitions and jealousies of primes are not allowed to disturb a manager in efficiently casting an opera. Even the colossal Labloche, the greatest singer in the world, has not his voice to take subordinate parts to render an ensemble perfect. Genius does never bear degradation by this course, it is the impostor who calls out for extraordinary indulgences. The character, forsooth, must *make* him, and he must not *make* the character,

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's "Messiah" was repeated at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, the vocalists, as usual, being Grisi and Mdme. Caradori Allan. There were no novelties in the oratorio went better. Mrs. Sunda-land evinced improvement in her style of singing. Mr. Phillips sang splendidly. Miss M. B. Hawes was labouring and severe indisposition, but her artistical skill carried her through successfully.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY

The Royal Bounty—Her Majesty's Royal Bounty amounting to upwards of 1,000 [illegible] were distributed in Whitehall on Monday and Tuesday [illegible] under the immediate orders of h[illegible] The royal charity consisted of [illegible] and of 12s. to each person who had been previously selected from recommendations of the clergy, no baby, and pauvy. The manner of applications from blind and disabled persons exceeded all former precedents.

Death of the Clerk of Queen-square Police-office.—Mr. R. Edwards, many years the chief clerk of this court, expired at his residence in Green row, Chelsea, rather suddenly, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Edwards was in his forty-eighth year.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

"England, the Land of the Free, and a new Christmas Song. Written and Composed by George Tolhurst. Blackman.

Where the Flowery Knolls invite, new Fairy Glee. Composed by J. Sims. Williams.

These patriotic and seasonable effusions—the latter in two flats three four time, and the former two sharps six four measure—are chiefly remarkable, as regards the combination of poet and composer, but neither the words nor the music rise above the average quality of such inspirations. As first productions they are creditable. The glee is written in a Catch Club style, and is good, the second movement particularly, which is a flowing cantabile The alto part, being florid, would require a good singer. The composer is organist to Tottenham Church.

The Musical Bijou. D'Almaine and Co.

So far as decorative art, this work may be pronounced to be perfect. It is, indeed, a most elegant present for the fairer portion of the creation. The illuminated frontispiece, border and subject, copied from "Le Roman de la Rose," Harl, 4425, is an extraordinary specimen of printing in colours, Mr. Ede Gard having drawn and lithographed the illustration. The title, border and subject, are also illuminated, and from the same source, "Le Roman de la Rose," the joint poetical production of Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Mehun. He must be a fine penman who will dare inscribe the name in the elegant presentation plate; but, as "Each heart never won a fair lady," there will not be wanting "bold captains" to advance beyond the flourishing "To."

The splendours of the Harleian collection have been marvellously re-produced in the illuminated volume: but, without we thus render full justice to the magnificence of the ornamen al portion, we wish we could conscientiously commend the musical contents of this costly work. There are fifty vocal and sixteen instrumental pieces; but although we find the names of Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr E. J. Loder, Linley, Rodwell, S. Nelson, Crouch, Hatton, A. Lee, Knight, Fitzwilliam, Hewitt, &c., amongst the composers in the former category, there seems to be a general lack of inspiration, as if La veuve de Nanteuil had been under the withering influence of basilmasters Writing to order is not the best incentive to genius amongst musicians Many of these vocal morceaux come under the denomination of "pretty" but, to speak frankly we find nothing to quote in melody—the vein and the common-place abounding in undue proportion. A real bijou is, however, Sir H. R. Bishop's ballad, "The birds which sang so sweetly," in four flats. There is exquisite pathos in the melodious inspiration worthy of the fame of the writer. The "Death of Dermot," by Crouch, is calculated for popularity, albeit not an original conception. Mr Hatton's song of "My first love and my last," will delight the sentimental young ladies who believe in that doubtful theory. The poetry, in some instances, is quite awful; we dare not quote, for the cases are too numerous and desperate. We forgive the want of imagination and the hoeled nonsense, but we have the right to bargain for grammar. The instrumental department is decidedly better. Musard, Auber, and Czerny are always safe. Mr. Wallace contributes "La Desnada Valse" and "Les Fariès"—sparkling themes. Lover is poetical in public, Chalmers has a good time without words, and Charles Glover has a smart arrangement of one of Pacini's *motevi*. There is no doubt that the "Musical Bijou" will have its place in the elegant drawing-room redolent of seasonable sweets.

Goodban's Musical Games. J. A. Novello.

This invention is most ingenious. Let the clever author explain his own intention:—"Deeply impressed," he says, "with the idea that if a species of amusement could be contrived, particularly for young persons, as an auxiliary to the study of so important a branch of musical knowledge, its utility might become apparent in the creating a more genuine taste for the beautiful and sublime productions of the great masters of the art, the author, nearly twenty years ago, made the attempt, but, becoming perplexed in the formation of the cards, so as to make them sufficiently simple for general application, it was then abandoned, and the MS. laid by. A recent discovery of this MS. has, however, induced him to make a fresh attempt, and the present plan—having for its principal object that of enabling all those who do not consider themselves adepts in the art, to join in an agreeable pastime for mutual edification, the result."

The pack consists of 52 cards,—two each of the three Cs; three each of the six Scales, D, E, F, G, A, B, upper octave; four each of ditto lower octave; with four diagrams numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are seven amusing as well as instructive games, to be played with this pack, as invented by Mr. Goodban, namely, a Musical game of Notation; one for Keys or Scales. third of Diatonic Intervals for two or three tricks; a fourth (a round game of Time or Value of Notes and Rests; one of 2 or 4 tricks, for Harmony or Fundamental Chords; one of Fundamental Sounds, for two by tricks; and finally, the Rule of the Octave, for two or four by tricks. Mr. Goodban, of Canterbury, is known as the author of Violin and Pianoforte Instruction Books, and other musical works. He has a high reputation in London, who is a Violoncello performer, and a composer. The rules and directions of Mr. Goodban are lucid and terse, and his introductory explanation of the principles of Music is well written. Altogether, these games are admirably calculated to achieve their object—instruction, as well as amusement; and we entertain no doubt that the plan, as Mr. Goodban states, is suggestive of many additions and extensions.

The Musical Treasury. Dawson.

The volume for 1845, consisting of 224 pages beautifully got up, with an embossed title page, is now before us. It would be a most elegant present for Christmas or the New Year. There are twenty-five pieces, including four overtures, with vocal pieces by the best masters of the ancient and modern school. Tact, taste, and judgment have been displayed in the various gleanings.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB."

This renowned Dwarf, or, as he is termed, "the American Man in Miniature," has just returned from France, to give "a few Farewell Levees," before quitting this country for New York. We are sorry to learn that he was so unwell as to be unable to appear at his usual place of exhibition, the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday last. We then paid him a visit, and found him suffering from a severe cold, from which he has since recovered.

Scarcely any exhibition within our memory has excited such interest amongst all circles, as "The General," Charles S Stratton. He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S., Jan. 11, 1832; and is, consequently, now very nearly in his 14th year old. He is 26 inches high, and weighs only 15 pounds. His head scarcely reaches to the upper of a person of ordinary stature, and is about on a level with the seat of a common chair. He has a light complexion, light hair, fresh coloured cheeks, dark eyes, well developed forehead, good mouth, and great variety of expression.

"The General" first exhibited at Barnum's Old American Museum, in New York, where he is stated to have been visited by 30,000 persons. gentlemen of distinction invited "the General" to dine with him, ladies came in their carriages to see him, bringing valuable presents; and he was, for six weeks, *the lion* of New York. He next visited Philadelphia; and, in fine, made the tour of the States.

On Jan. 19, 1844, he left New York for England, and was escorted to the ship *Yorkshire*, in which he sailed, by 10,000 persons. Immediately on his arrival in London, "the General" called at our office; and the first portrait of him, taken in this country, will be found in our Journal for Feb 24, 1844; together with a notice of his performances at the Princess' Theatre

On Saturday morning, March 23, "the General," accompanied by his guardian, Mr Barnum, had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace, and afforded much entertainment to her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Household, by his extraordinary intellectual display. His quick replies to the various questions put to him by the Queen elicited great astonishment.

On Tuesday evening, April 2, "the General" repeated his performances before her Majesty, when also were present the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, their respective suites, and a distinguished party. At the conclusion of the entertainment, her Majesty the Queen presented to "the General" a superb assortment of mother-of pearl, set with rubies, and bearing the crown and the Royal initials, "V. R." In addition to this splendid gift, the Queen subsequently presented "the General" with a gold repeating watch, and complimented Mr. Barnum, h s guardian, on the aptness of his pupil.

On Tuesday, April 16, "the General" had the honour of appearing, for the second time, before her Majesty Queen Adelaide; his Grace the Duke of Cumberide, the Duchess of Gloucester, and other distinguished visitors, at Marlborough House. Her Majesty was gracious.y pleased to present "the General" with an elegant watch and chain.

"The General" had the honour of appearing before the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, for the third time, on Friday, April 19. He was dressed in a full Court Suit, and elicited the approbation of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, also of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Leiningen, and other distinguished visitors

On these occasions, the little fellow sang a comic song, written by Mr. James Morgan, of the Imperial Hotel, introducing the Royal personages, to the natural American air of "Yankee Doodle."

In the autumn of last year, "the General" appeared in London, in an elegant Dress Chariot, built for him: the entire equipage will be found engraved in No. 122 of our Journal. In February of the present year, "the General" visited Paris, and his little equipage appeared at Longchamps, in the great procession at the Champs Elysées. "The General" was soon summoned to the Tuileries, repeated his visits, and received many costly presents from the Duke Nemours, the Queen, Princess Adelaide the Comte de Paris, &c. He engaged the elegant Salle des Concerts, Rue Vivienne, and his Levees for four successive months were crowded. After his Evening Levee, he appeared for several successive nights in a play, called "Petit Poucet," written expressly for "the Little General," and in which he was very successful.

"The General" afterwards made the tour of France and Belgium; and, while at Bordeaux, made a dash into Spain, and had the honour of appearing before Queen Isabella, the Queen Mother, and Court, then assembled at Pampeluna. At the great Ball fight there, "the General" appeared in the Royal box, with the Queen.

On his return to Paris, in November last, he appeared again before the

GENERAL TOM THUMB, AS FREDERICK THE GREAT

King, Queen, and Royal Family, at the Palace of St. Cloud, and again wrought away sterling testimonials of the Royal favour.

We may here mention, by way of explanation, that the story of "the General," having been stolen by brigands (which appeared in the French newspapers some time since) was, altogether, a mistake, originating in "the General's" luggage being stolen from behind his carriage, while travelling between the towns of Quimper and L'Orient.

The performances of this extraordinary little person have repeatedly been noticed in our Journal. Among these entertainments are "the Grecian Statues," "Cupid with wings and quiver," "Samson carrying off the gates of Gaza," the "Fighting Gladiator," "The Slave Wheeling his Knife," "Ajax," "Discobulus," "Cincinnatus," "Hercules with the Nemean Lion," &c. His imitation of "Napoleon," in his manner, gait, "taking snuff," and several of his well known attitudes, is good. Another of his favourite characters is that of "Frederick the Great," in which our artist has represented him.

We understand that "the General" will leave London for the North, on Monday; and, after a tour through Scotland and Ireland, will return to New York.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT BOLTON.

We have received from a Correspondent at Bolton, the following details of this frightful catastrophe. Our Correspondent adds: "many erroneous statements have appeared in the papers; but I vouch for the correctness of what I send you, as an eye-witness.")

It is only a few months ago since this town was thrown into the utmost state of consternation by the explosion of a boiler at Mr. Brooks's linen-mill; but that occurrence was trifling as to the fatal effects produced by it, when contrasted with what took place here on Monday last, at the cotton factory of Messrs. Rothwell and Kitts, adjoining the station of the Bolton and Leigh Railway, in Black Horse-street. Under the west end of the mill were three steam-boilers—the centre one a low-pressure boiler, and the other two were high-pressure; one of the latter was not working at the time, in consequence of undergoing repairs. Exactly at ten minutes past one o'clock, the centre boiler exploded, and blew up the whole of the building, four stories high, over the boilers. The noise occasioned by explosion was not very loud, but the expansion of air occasioned by it, caused such a concussion and vibration, that every house in the neighbourhood was shaken, the windows broken, and a boy, in a house opposite to the boiler, was scalded to death. At Mr. Lowe's, the Flag Inn, which is upwards of three hundred yards distant, the spirit-sample bottles were thrown out of the window; and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood generally were so alarmed, in consequence of the shaking of their dwellings, and the overthrow of various articles, that they imagined it was an earthquake, and ran into the streets in the utmost state of alarm. The workpeople employed in the mill amounted to about ninety, and the majority were in it at the time. They were seen rushing towards the windows, and breaking them and the frames to effect their escape; and, at the same time, mothers, fathers, and relatives were running in the greatest state of agony and despair towards the scene of destruction.

After the consternation had subsided a little, Mr. Edward Rothwell (nephew of the late Mr. Rothwell) was found dead, a portion of the building having fallen upon him: and Mr. Kitts, one of the partners, was taken out of the engine-house, much scalded. Mr. Peter Greenbough, the manager of the mill, who has left a wife and eleven children, seven of whom are unable to provide for themselves, was also discovered dead in the engine-house. Mr. Frederick Hoskin, a young gentleman who was learning the business, was found under the ruins alive, and, when taken out, it was found that he was much injured on one of his legs, by a stone falling upon him. The feelings of the populace on the spot were raised to the highest pitch by the cries of several poor creatures who were under the flooring, which had fallen, fortunately, against the opposite building; but as it was covered with such an immense heap of bricks and other rubbish, it was evident that some hours must elapse before they could rescue the whole of them. Every effort was now made by all present; and about four o'clock they had so far succeeded as to enable them to give relief to a youth, who for some time had been crying out for tea or water, and at six o'clock he was taken out of the ruins; a female was also rescued soon afterwards.

Up to Wednesday morning the bodies of the following ten individuals, were taken out of the ruins:—Mr. Edward Rothwell, Mr. P. Greenhough (Manager), Alice Edge, Thomas Mort, Alice Hampson, Priscilla Scholes, Eliza Coulston and Agnes Coulston (sisters), Mary Allen, and Mark Winder. Nine other individuals received injuries of various kinds; but, we are happy to say, that they are all likely to recover.

An inquest was held before John Taylor, Esq., the Coroner, in the Borough Court, on Wednesday morning. A highly-respectable body of gentlemen were upon the jury; and, after the necessary evidence, to prove the identity of the deceased parties, had been gone through, the Coroner adjourned the Court to afford time to produce the evidence of Mr. Fairburn, of Manchester, and other scientific gentlemen, as to the cause of the accidents, and to bring up witnesses that are injured.

When the Jury met again, the opinion of Mr. Fairbairn was taken, and, after some other evidence had been given, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Thomas Kitts, one of the partners in the concern. Since the day of the accident four other persons have died of the injuries they received, so that the total number killed is, up to this time, 14.

It is with pleasure we state that it was announced by the Coroner at the inquest, that the Mayor of Bolton, Stephen Blair, Esq., and numerous other gentlemen, had resolved upon making a subscription for the immediate relief of the widows and orphans of the unfortunate sufferers. We give a sketch of the scene, after the explosion, executed by Mr. Robston.

SCENE AT BOLTON, AFTER THE LATE STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The costumes for this season of the year, though necessarily sombre and somewhat heavy in appearance, are nevertheless perhaps more becoming than those of any other time to the fair wearer; for the dark colours and thick materials which are alone appropriate in the midst of frost and snow, by contrast heighten their charms, and give an air of increased delicacy to the complexion and to the figure; and the fashion which now prevails for furs may be traceable to their knowledge of this effect. Velvet and cashmere, also highly in vogue, are perhaps of all others the most advantageous materials for a lady's dress. The latter in plain colours, is, and always will be, highly elegant. These dresses are trimmed with buttons of steel or marcasaite, or embroidered. Silk is still worn for morning dresses; but it must be of rich texture and deep full colour. Those with a pattern are the most *recherché*. Trimmings of velvet, gimp, or buttons are indispensable; the latter, however, at present carry the palm.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Brocaded silks are much in vogue for evening wear, and justly, for they are equally splendid and becoming; no trimming is usually employed for these dresses, which are made with full corsages and rounded points. This style of bodice is now almost universally adopted for morning and evening dresses; berthes of the same material as the dress, trimmed with effilés, are, however, also much in favour. For net or tartatane dresses, the body is often made with pleats laid on, and surrounding the top of the dress; the sleeves are made with epaulettes, trimmed with bouffons of tulle. Double shirts are universally abandoned; but the dress for evening wear is frequently made to open in front, disclosing the silk or satin shirt beneath, and looped at the side with bouquets and long ends of ribbon. The shirts are worn very full. Velvet dresses still maintain their ground for evening wear; they are trimmed in front with bows of ribbon, and silk or steel buttons.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

For out-of-door covering, furs, as we have before said, are universally adopted. The accompanying plate gives a specimen of the ermine capes now in vogue, which, when worn over a silk or cashmere dress, have a highly elegant effect; a muff, in the same fur, being almost indispensable. The mantelet, in dark satin, trimmed with a deep border of sable, and a cape of the same, is also highly elegant as well as becoming. We wish we could say that the reign of the paletots was completely past. They appear again in new shapes and forms, but preserving that type which is so essentially inelegant and unbecoming. They are now made longer than formerly, with pockets towards the front of the skirt, much in the fashion of the vestment of the same name worn by the ruder half of the human creation; they are embroidered in braid, or trimmed with gimp. Burnous, in velvet, wadded, and trimmed with fur, gimp, or lace, are much in vogue, as well as the large clouks in satin, trimmed with ermine or velvet, which are the most appropriate, and, therefore, the most really elegant garments for out-of-door wear.

As to bonnets, since we published our last bulletin of fashions, there is nothing new to mention, but that the so much abused Pamela is gradually coming more and more into vogue. The favourite material is velvet, or velours epinglé, and the ornaments chiefly consist of feathers, large flowers in dark colours, or thick rosettes in velvet and black lace.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

On Saturday evening, a version of Mr. Dickens's new Christmas book, "The Cricket on the Hearth," dramatised by Mr. Albert Smith, from early proofs of the work, furnished to him by the author, was acted for the first time, and with the most complete success; indeed, it is long since we have witnessed such enthusiasm as that evinced by the audience upon the fall of the curtain.

Long before this notice comes into the hands of our readers, the greater part of them will, we expect, have read the delightful little book in question; or, if they have not, the plot may be found in another part of our Journal. It is not, therefore, necessary for us here to repeat it, but merely to notice the manner in which its various characters were represented by the members of the Lyceum company, to which *corps* its *dramatis personæ* were admirably adapted. Indeed, it would almost appear, as the *Times* remarked, that Mr. Dickens had in representation at this house in his eye when he wrote the work. The cast was as follows:—*John Peerybingle*, Mr. Emery; *Tackleton* (the toy merchant), Mr. Meadows: *Caleb Plummer*, Mr. Keeley, *The Stranger*, Mr. F. Vining; *Dot*, Mrs. Keeley; *Bertha*, Miss Mary Keeley (her first appearance on any stage); *Tilly Slowboy*, Miss Turner; *Mrs. Fielding*, Mrs. Wooledge; *May*, Miss Howard; and the *Fairy Cricket*, Miss Dawson. The acting of everybody concerned was so admirable, that it is difficult to say of whom we ought first to speak; in gallantry, however, we will commence with the ladies. Miss Mary Keeley, the *débutante*, is a young lady of fifteen; and, from the favourable impression she created on Saturday, will, we augur, become a star of no ordinary magnitude. Her features are extremely pleasing and expressive; and when, at the conclusion of the piece, upon being called before the curtain, we were permitted to see her eyes, which she had kept closed whilst playing the part of blind *Bertha*, we found them as bright and intelligent as her mother's, and this is the highest compliment that we can pay to them. Her voice is sweet, and capable of nice modulation; and she betrayed throughout her personation of the part a perception and stage tact which could hardly have been looked for in one so young. Mrs. Keeley's *Dot* was perfection: we never saw her in a part in which she appeared to be so completely at home. Her busy, bustling, affectionate manner in the first "chirp" or act, and her anxiety in the last one—the little pantomime scene in which she comes and seats herself on her little stool at the feet of her husband, who has been sitting up all night at his dreary hearth—and the volubility and earnest haste with which she pours forth the explanation of her apparently equivocal conduct, as soon as she finds herself at liberty to do so—were inimitable. We are convinced, in these points, there is no actress now upon the

MR. KEELEY AS CALEB, AND MISS M. KEELEY AS BERTHA.

stage who can approach her. Miss Turner deserves great praise for her clever impersonation of the foundling, *Tilly Slowboy*. She looked the character of the foundling handmaiden to the life, and quite acted up to her appearance. Her "Ow if you please don't!" convulsed the and once with laughter every time she uttered the phrase. The speech of the *Cricket* from the hearth was a very graceful piece of declamation by Miss Dawson, for which she was warmly applauded. Mr. Emery's *Peerybingle* fairly took the house by surprise by its excellence. His powerful acting never degenerated into rant, but was throughout intense and judicious; and, in the interview with *Tackleton*, wherein he explains his intentions with regard to his wife, he was frequently compelled to wait until the plaudits of the audience had subsided. Mr. Keeley played with much pathos and truthfulness as *Caleb Plummer*, and Mr. Meadows was as gruff and uncomfortable as *Tackleton* could possibly be supposed to be. Mr. Frederick Vining had not a very great deal to do, but what he did assisted much towards forming a perfect *ensemble*. The curtain fell amidst loud and prolonged cheering, and when the principal characters appeared before it, a shower of bouquets were flung to the fair young *débutante*. Then the audience set up a cry for Mr. Dickens and Mr. Albert Smith. The former gentleman was stated not to be in the house, but the latter bowed his acknowledgments from a private box: and then, we believe, in their enthusiastic excitement, they would have had everybody on over again had they had breath enough to call for them. As it was, the impression in the house was that "The Cricket on the Hearth" will prove the greatest hit yet made by this fortunate management. The house was completely crowded, and every box occupied.

FRENCH PLAYS

The favourite *artiste*, M. Lafont, took his benefit at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday last. The performances consisted of "Clementine," "La Hocket Cume Coquette," "Pere et Fille," and a play, performed for the first time at this theatre, entitled "Jean, ou le Mauvais Sujet," being a painful though faithful portraiture of the mishaps of a young scamp, and his subsequent reformation. There has been no greater favourite with the *habitués* of this house than M. Lafont, whose performances we have had occasion so often to notice. He is, we believe, to remain in London until the engagement of Madame Albert, in order to unite his talents with those of that charming actress.

ADELPHI.

An admirable translation, by Mr. Charles Selby, of an effective French drama, "Un Changement de Main," was brought out here, on Tuesday evening, under the title of "The Lioness of the North," and achieved a perfect success. By the "Lioness" is meant the Empress Elizabeth of Russia; and upon situations rising out of her tyranny and somewhat questionable temperament the plot of the piece is founded. It is, in every respect, an "Adelphi" piece *par excellence*, and was listened to with intense interest by a very crowded audience, who were most liberal in their applause, both during the piece and at the conclusion, when it was announced for repetition every evening, amidst renewed cheering. It was well played by Madame Celeste, Messrs. Webster and Wright, and Miss Ellen Chaplin, and promises to enjoy a fair run, especially with the forthcoming novelties to back it up. The original drama was performed in Paris, if we mistake not, at the Gymnase Dramatique.

THE CHRISTMAS PIECES.

Last evening nearly every theatre in the metropolis produced its pantomime or burlesque entertainment. By the courtesy of the authors and artists of five of the pieces, we have engraved a scene from each, sketched from the rehearsals.

DRURY LANE.

The adventures of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver form the subject for the Christmas entertainment at this house, done from the popular chronicle by Mr. Morton. The subject has been once or twice dramatised, but it has reappeared under an entirely different form. And when we say that the important part of *Gulliver* was entrusted to the hands of Mr. W. H Payne, some idea may be formed that it was very funny. The first scene is the interior of Guildhall, and we have a dispute between *General Tom Thumb* and *Gog* and *Magog*, which is settled by the *Genius of Pantomime*, who brings forward the subject of her entertainment, and discovers *Gulliver* (Mr. W. H Payne) high and dry upon a rock, having been shipwrecked. His wife, *Mrs Gulliver* (Mr. Hance), is in the same predicament. The Flying Island, represented in our Engraving, now appears, and takes *Mrs. Gulliver* up, whilst her spouse goes down, and at low water is found by the astonished Lilliputians. Meanwhile, *Mrs. Gulliver* arrives at the Palace of Laputa; and, in the Hall of Science, becomes acquainted with the *King of Laputa* (Mr. T. Matthews) and the *Lord High Chancellor Parallelogram* (Mr. Howell). She tells them how she has lost her husband, and the Flying Island is forthwith placed at her disposal to find him with. During this interview, *Gulliver* has made himself quite at home with the Lilliputians; and all the most remarkable events that characterised his stay in that remarkable country are vividly represented, even to his dinner, at which the little people were so much astonished, and his towing in the Blefuscadian Fleet. The action then passes on to Brobdignag,

SCENE FROM "THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

with all its monster wonders, including babies, birds, prize pigs, and kittens; and finally *Mrs. Gulliver*, in the Flying Island, finds out her husband, and leaps therefrom into his arms. The *Genius of Pantomime* then appears, and the transformations take place, the Harlequinade being supported by Mr. Wieland as *Harlequin*, Mr. T. Matthews as *Clown*, Mr. Howell as *Pantaloon*, and Miss Hicks and Miss Lonsdale for *Columbines*. And then the excitement begins in Coventry-street, Piccadilly; after which we have a Railway Steeplechase to the Board of Trade, with all sorts of wonderful adventures in grocers', fishmongers', wine-merchants', tinmans', and glass shops; until all eyes are directed to the City of Cologne, as it appeared on her Majesty's arrival, with a grand *tableau* of which the pantomime concludes.

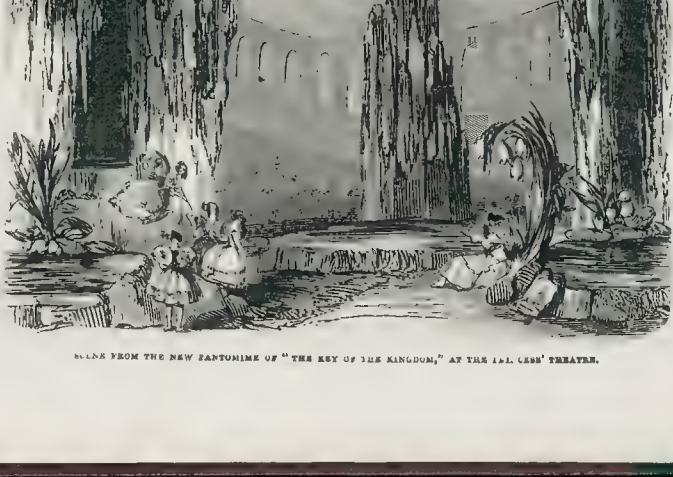
The pantomime was quite successful, although it will require curtailment. The opening is the funniest we ever witnessed—so funny, that it militated seriously against the "comic" business.

After the transformations, Payne, as *Gulliver*, was glorious. The scene of the evolutions of the Lilliputian army drew down thunders of applause, especially when Payne stood on the two sentry boxes and allowed the troops to march under his legs. The Laputa geometry was not so quaint as Dean Swift has made it, and the introduction of *Mrs. Gulliver* is by no means an improvement on the history. The palace on fire, and the taking of the fleet, were well contrived, and the children worked like Trojans. The Brobdignag nursery caused one continued explosion of hilarity. The opening scene, with *Gog* and *Magog*'s dispute with *Tom Thumb* as to the respective attractions of giants and dwarfs, also obtained much cheering. The stretching of the *Ocean*'s body to an inordinate length, and his being tossed in a blanket, told uncommonly well. The Railroad Crash, displayed by the raising of an entire scene, and discovering a mass of ruins, "kicked" up a real dust, for the audience were almost suffocated. The Scrip, Stags, &c., came, of course, into derision.

The crowning joke was a bill, on which was inscribed "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." This, by the wand of *Harlequin*, was changed to Roast Beef and Triple X, to eat and drink, and the words, "Avoid Norfolk Curry." There was too much of the hackneyed matter of pantomimes in the latter portion; but, with judicious pruning, the fun will tell better. The last scene was magnificent. It was the City of Cologne illuminated, copied, apparently, from our illustration of that fairy event. Wieland as *Harlequin*, T. Matthews as *Clown*, and Howell as *Pantaloon*, exerted themselves strenuously. Matthews had to sing "Hot Codlins" and "Tipety witchet" on the call of the galleries. The house was crammed to excess, and the episodes of one or two fights and a merry criticism on the opera of "Mavitana," were not wanting—in fact, the fun before the curtain sometimes rivalled that of the stage. With Payne's *Gulliver* and the Lilliputians, the Pantomime will be a hit.

LYCEUM.

The story of Prince Firouz, Schah of Persia, and his flying steed, from the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," has furnished Messrs. A. Smith and Kenney with the groundwork of their new burlesque at this house; and they have also availed themselves of some situations from the following story of "Prince Bahman and Prince Purves," combining both in "The Enchanted Horse." The piece opens with the halt of a caravan of Persian *literati* in the Great Desert, on its way to the Schiraz Association for the Advancement of Science. Whilst the



SCENE FROM THE NEW PANTOMIME OF "THE KEY OF THE KINGDOM," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

savans are asleep, *I-wish-you-may-get-it*, an Ojibbeway Indian, or, the *Downey Bird* (Mr. Keeley), who is travelling with a show, tries to get up an audience, but fails, and, in his desperation, beats in his drum, which releases the *Afrit* (Mr. Collyer), a Djinn, or evil spirit, who has been imprisoned therein by Solomon. He tells the *Indian* that, if he can find a maiden as a sacrifice, he shall get his freedom, and presents him with the Enchanted Horse, to assist him in his search. The *Indian* strikes a bargain, and departs for Schiraz, where the Persian Association is being held, for the Advancement of Science in general, and gastronomy in particular. Here, the President, *Prince Firouz Schah* (Mrs. Keeley), comes in, in great state, driving a young locomotive, and proceeds to exhibit all the wonders of the Exposition to his father, *Babbah Schah* (Mr. F. Matthews), his sister, *Mamouna* (Miss Villars), and his visitor, *Dost Cheroot, King of Bengal* (Mr. Turner). The *Indian* arrives with his horse, and wants to "chop" it for the *Princess*; but *Firouz* learns the secret of making it go up, by turning a peg behind its ear, and, jumping on it, is carried up and away, to the astonishment of everybody. We next find him in the heavens, at night, and alone. Here he meets the *Lost Pleiad*, and an Irish agitating constellation, *O'Rion* (Miss Howard and Mr. Silver); and finally discovers the peg that will get the horse down again, which he has hitherto been unable to find. The horse shoes, and *Firouz* tumbles through a skylight, in the palace of the *Princess Chassurah* (Miss Hodson), who is about to be married to *Shawl Sing* (Mr. Wigan), *King of Cashmere*, whom she does not like. A case of love at first sight is accomplished; and, whilst the *Cashmerian King*, who is musically inclined, is about to serenade his mistress with a monster concert, *Firouz* flies off with her upon the horse; and the first act concludes. In the second, we find *Babbah Shah* mourning for his lost son, of whom he has heard no news since he flew away. He condemns the *Indian* to be tied to a tree, and devoured by wild beasts. This is accordingly done, when he is released by the *Afrit*, who contrives to steal away *Chassurah*, when she arrives with *Firouz*, and conveys her to "Castle Perilous." The adventures of the *Prince*, his *Sister*, and *Shawl-Sing*, to recover the *Princess of Bengal*, form the business of the act; and she is ultimately recovered, through the aid of the *Peri Queen* (Miss Arden); and all are made happy.

The piece is got up on a scale of great splendour, and written in verse, filled with jokes and allusions to passing topics. Our Illustration shows the *Prince* in his rapid act of air-oss-tation through the heavens.

A want of previous arrangement was, however, visible in the stage business, and, from the actors feeling embarrassed on this point, they did not give the jokes with that emphasis which is necessary to make them tell with the house. The piece also will bear freely cutting, but this is easily done. Mrs. Keeley was evidently suffering from over-work, but played with astonishing spirit. Her description of the various wonders at the meeting of the Association was loudly applauded. Keeley was very droll as the *Indian*. He nearly met with an accident in the last scene; when he was coming up a trap with two of the *corps de ballet* the ropes below gave way and he was let suddenly down. He, however, reappeared immediately afterwards unhurt, and was warmly cheered. Mr. Collier as an Afrit or Sprite, and also as a Monkey, displayed great activity, and the horse was a capital piece of mechanism. A beautiful phantasmagoric effect of the enchanted courser bearing off the Prince and Princess at the conclusion of the first act got a hearty round of approbation, and the curtain fell lately fell amidst applause, not alloyed by any rounds less agreeable to the dramatist. The house was densely crowded.

PRINCESS'.

A pantomime was produced at this theatre on boxing night, for the first time, the Christmas entertainments having always been a burlesque hitherto. The bill says, "The story is taken from the unknown tale of the ponderous k—, that fitted the ponderous lock, that locked the ponderous gates of the great capital of the capital great kingdom of the king Great Gampton, monarch of the imaginary Isles of Skyaria." After this negative information, all research as to the earth-cradles from which the tale is derived is entirely useless; but there is nevertheless, great promise of adventures and disasters—of perilous escapes, and courses of true love running anything but smoothly, to satisfy the most inordinate *gourmand* of pantomimic fare. The whole of the scenery in the opening is by Mr. W. Beverley; one of the scenes, "The Enchanted Grotto of the Fairy *Blue Bell*," is said to be very beautiful. This gentleman has also painted the last scene—"The Fairy Home" and the remainder is by Mr. Nicholls. Mr. W. H. Harvey is the *Harlequin*, Mr. Flexmore the *Clown*, Miss Bullen the *Columbine*, and Mr. T. Hill the *Pantaloon*. Of course the railway jokes and allusions come as thick as blackberries; and, in addition, we have a trip to Boulogne, the Great Perch, and White Horse Cellar, the Park as it is and what it will be, and the usual complement of shops and railways.

The harlequinade portion of the pantomime went off tolerably well; but not glibly. There was little novelty in the tricks; but the jokes were received by a crowded audience; a comic polka was excellently danced by the *Clown* (Flexmore).

HAYMARKET.

From the graceful stories of the *repertoire* of the Countess D'Aunois, Mr. Planché, in whom the sole right of burlesquely dramatising those charming tales seems to be vested, has selected "The Bee and the Orange Flower" for the Christmas extravaganza. The story is not so generally known as some of the others. *King Crib* has some time ago lost his daughter *Amy* (Miss Julia Bennett) at sea; and he sends an embassy to his brother, *King Block* (Mr. Tilbury), to request his assistance in gaining some news of the manner in which she was lost. *Prince Amiable* (Mr Hudson) goes in search of these tidings. But the *Princess Amy* is not dead, never having been drowned at all, but picked up from the wreck, and kept as servant of all work in the family of an Ogre, *Hamgio* (Mr. J. Bland). The fairies who befriend the *Prince* and *Princess* give them four wishes, two of which are soon gone, in a hope to escape one with the other; and when they find the Ogre coming after them they expend the remaining two, the *Princess* in wishing that she was a bee, and the *Prince* that he was a box. They are immediately transformed, and placed in the garden of the *Princess Linda* (Miss P. Horton), "an independent locomotive sovereign." After many perils the unfortunate lovers are at length released from their enchantment, through the agency of the *Fairy Truffo* (Mrs. L. S. Buckingham), who is a director of the Grand Atmospheric Fairy Land, and Theatre Royal Haymarket Junction, and they are made very happy, and hold a grand magic levee after the opening of the door in line to the "Bee and Orange Station" in the fairy bower.

The extravaganza was, as it deserved to be, entirely successful. The dialogue is piquant and witty, and well set with pointed allusions to the follies of the day, more especially to the Railway Mania, the jokes on which, notwithstanding all that has been sung and said on the subject, were new. Mr. Bland's curse song is a capital piece of humbug. There is an abundance of excellent music throughout the piece. The scenery and appointment are clever and picturesque; the costumes classical and splendid; and the curtain fell amidst the enthusiasm of the audience.

ADELPHI.

A very numerous and excited audience assembled last night, to enjoy the pantomimic repast offered to them at this house. It has the euphonious title of "Harlequin Poonahwinkwongdi.liberdeefiobberdee buskebong, the King of the Cannibal Islands," and, as may be supposed, the leading features of the introduction turn upon the history of Hok. Poki, which is too well known to need more than a passing word.

Some British sailors are wrecked in the *Tom-Tit*, near the Bay of Buskee Bong, and, getting to court, play the very what's-his-name (as Hox writes in the "Cricket,") with the establishment of his *Cannibal Majesty* (Mr. C. J. Smith). At the court of his savage dignitary we are treated to a grand fête, including a real war dance, "arranged for one drum," and this certainly beats anything we have seen for a long time.

The ladies who dance the "Pas de Half-dozen" totally eclipse Taglioni, Fanny Elsler, Carlotta Grisi, or Lucille Grahn, and put them out of the field. Their dancing is certainly very much above par; and it is, therefore, only fair in the management to put forth this "Pas de half-dozen" as a great attraction. In the course of the *fête* there is a capital procession; and, in short, the whole of the incidents connected with the Court of the King of the Cannibal Islands are affording and imposing in the extreme. The ghost has been introduced, even to the State Back Bedroom in Bamboo Castle. Here the Monarch attempts to rest, but it would appear that he has mustered "sleep, the innocent sleep," for his dreams are disturbed, and a most startling ghost is produced by the scenic representation of the lovely moveable faces of his poor murdered spouses. This scene, of course, excited the audience to the top of their bent. The harrowed feelings, however, are relieved by a pleasant representation of the Blue Bell Railway, and the harlequinade commences with this cast:—*Harlequin*, Mr. T. Ireland; *Clown*, Mr. C. J. Smith; *Pantaloon*, Mr. Jones; and *Columbine*, Miss Fleming: and then we have the Wenham Lake Ice Company's Waredouse, and the exterior of the British Museum, the Egyptian Hall, the Agricultural Exhibition, Hungerford Market, another series of Railway jokes, and an animated *tableau* of the Thames Tunnel.

In the course of these scenes, there is an average quantity of transformations, which, allowing for the oddity of a Cannibal representation, were of excellent quality. No expense seems to have been spared in getting up this pantomime—the scenery and appointments are beautiful, and some of the gas times exceedingly quaint and funny. There a few gags in the old style, and shades of the dark and, altogether, this attempt to convey a just idea of the King of the Cannibal Islands and his territory, is likely to receive the patronage from the frequenters of the Adelphi.

SADLER'S WELLS

"Harlequin and the Steam king" is the title of the pantomime at this theatre. On the curtain rising, we obtained a glimpse of what the bills call "the Grand Laboratory and Observatory, in the realms of Science;" protruding fagas, comic dresses, &c., made up the chief portion of the opening. We are then introduced to Messrs. Stilt and Grampard, as *Clowns*; Mr. Hartsend, *Pantaloon*; Mr Fenton, *Harlequin*; and the Misses Wright, Goodall, and Trickett, transformation then follow each other in rapid succession, Mr. Stilt distinguishing himself in various feats. Curry-powder, razzways, and all the principal subjects of the past year, furnished food for fun, and the evening was accomplished with more rapidity and precision than is usually the case on a first night. The house was crowded to suffocation

OLYMPIC.

"Fortunatus; or, the Magic Cap," is the title of the Pantomime selected for this celebrated resort for Christmas frolic and fun: and, judging, from the first performance, the attractions offered by the host in the form of managers are certainly of the best class, and strengthen the long-established claim of producing one of the best pantomimes of the season. The manager of "Hot Codlins" and "Tippywivetkin," we regret to say, were somewhat disappointed from the indisposition of the *Clown*. We should add, that there is a marked improvement in the details of the getting-up of the Pantomime. The house was densely crowded.

ST'REFY.

The Pantomime produced here is of Elizabethan origin; it being founded on the legend of the "Old Woman who lived in the reign of Queen Bess of good Queen Bess. The audience were so impatient for the commencement of the harlequinade as scarcely to listen to the first piece, the "Mendicant's Son." The story is taken from Peter Parley's Tales; the cottage drop-scene is the usual one, and transformations are not numerous, but the bits at popular tunes are relished. It would be injustice not to commend the three children, (Lauk), who performed in a giant's kitchen, the best scene of the piece.

QUEEN'S.

"Little Tommy Tucker;" or, Harlequin and Mother Redcap," was the Pantomime produced here. It is from the practised pen of Mr. Nelson Lee, and was deservedly successful; the story being of the right nursery stock. The scenery, dresses, and appointments are excellent: a Diorama of the Queen's Visit to Germany, painted by Mr. James, the scene, we received with enthusiasm.

CITY OF LONDON

The popular story of "King Lud, of Ludgate," supplied the opening story of the Pantomime produced here. It is from the pen of Mr. Fenton, and has been got up by Mr. Horner, the spirited lessee, regardless of cost. The mechanical transformations are many, and the whole of the splendid scenery and dresses, and capital stage effects, the Pantomime will, doubtless, become a favourite.

THE BAL MASQUE.

The *Bal Masqué* given at Covent Garden Theatre, on Monday evening, by M Jullien, was immeasurably the best thing of the kind ever yet done in England, surpassing the previous ones in brilliancy, being better attended, and character-ised by order and general good temper on the part of the visitors. The theatre was beautifully fitted up for the occasion, and when all the company had arrived, presented the most magnificent coup d'œil we ever remember to have seen, every available corner in the auditory, and every private box being occupied. The dresses were really elegant, but the favourite one appeared to be Last of the *Mohicans*, a costume gaining favour rapidly in England. The old conventional disguises of Greeks, Scotchmen, Turks, sailors, &c., are fast disappearing; and those more elegant and original are taking their place. M. Jullien was in his glory. He conducted his band with undying energy, and treated his visitors with all the quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas which have been most popular at his concerts. The merit is certainly his of effecting the first improvement upon those scenes of dirty brutality which masquerades have hitherto been in London. Altogether, the *Bal Masqué* was a great "hit," so much so, indeed, that M. Jullien intends giving another on the 2d February, when we doubt not that the same success will attend his spirited enterprise.

The winter season set in with great severity at Dresden on the 12th instant. Much snow had fallen during the three following days, and there were considerable quantities of drifting ice in the Elbe.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the iron suspension-bridge in construction at Chaussin (Jura) had been entirely carried away on the 9th of December by the extraordinary rise of the waters.

EVENING MELODIES.

THE APOLOGY.

Oh! deem not that this heart
Must needs be cold, and dull,
Unfit for a sy pat
In scenes that's beautiful,
Because you pass me by
A musical tie dy tarning,
When mirth is on my tongue,
And wit on every tongue,
And though this spirit does not gleam
Round or ups bright and gay,
You must I never seem
So foul of joy as they!

For I so not say what thought
Intrudes at times like these,
What inward fear, unsought,
Wars all such revelries;
That mind is free from guile,
And when you turn and view
On every side a smile,
You think ours quite as true!
And still, while yet you may,
Try on fruit fe ve of
While dreams like these can stay,
Oh! who would wish them gone?

But tyre me when such scenes
Of brilliant joy are o'er,
What time our slaves scenes
A reverie more dear,
And inough the m
That leaves those by
My soul to the so bright,
'Tis far more lovely yet
On some dear mental eve,
'Neath Heav'n's own quiet blue,
Oh, let me come and weave
A wreath of flowers for you!

And should the tearful sight
Of tears for grief come on,
And they whose smiles were bright,
Whose words were wit, be gone,—
Should hours of festive glee
To others dawn again,
Yet canst no more to the—
Oh, let me, by me then
Bet deem not that the heart
Must needs be cold and dull,
Unfit for any part
In scenes that's beautiful!

B. B. S.

According to a report lately made to the Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg, the Crimea contains 1,500,000 of vines. Those which have thriven best in the last twenty years were brought from Burgundy and Malaga, naturalised in the Crimea, by M. Rouvier, a Frenchman, who has also introduced into the country the race of Merino sheep, whose wool forms one of the most important branches of commerce and wealth.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—The district of Toxteth park, Liverpool, was, on Thursday, the scene of a dreadful accident. Those who have thriven last

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No. 46.—Wellington Barge. View of Pa [illegible] New Zealand. View of Pahi [illegible] Portrait of Sir Robert Peel. Portrait of Sir Robert Peel. Portrait of Sir Robert Peel.

London Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 27, 1845.

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